"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; light westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

FOREIGN.—Advices from The Hague say that Germany's opposition to arbitration plans has proved a stumbling block to peace work, delaying action until the German delegates could go to Berlin, explain the situation to Emperor William, and secure his acquiescence. It is reported that 4,000 rifles shipped to the agents of Don Carlos have been seized. The tide of American travel to Europe was at high-water mark the past week. Earthquakes have occurred in the West Indies. Hunger and labor troubles in Russia threaten to precipitate serious difficulties. The Anglo-German commercial treaty has passed a second reading in the German Reichstag. It is denied that the warships recently purchased by the United States in England, the Albany and the New Orleans, are top-heavy and unsound. Four thousand burghers at Parde Kraal have met and indorsed President Krüger's attitude regarding the franchises in the Transvaal.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Gov. Sayers of Texas is much encouraged by the replies already received to his proposal for a conference of Governors and Attorneys General to discuss anti-trust legislation.

There is no prospect of a settlement of the Cleveland street car strike. There was a riot on the south side yesterday morning, and several persons were badly hurt. All negotiations have been broken off.

Imp won the Suburban Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday in 2:05 4-5, the best record for the race. Bannockburn was second, and Warrenton third. Banastar, favorite for the race, bolted at the start and was last all the way.

Before the Industrial Commission, at Washington, yesterday, L. M. Lockwood, a Pennsylvania oil producer, said that the railways and the Standard Oil Company had combined to destroy competition. The witness characterized both the trust and railroads as highwaymen and brigands. In the afternoon a dispute occurred between Commissioners as to the admission of certain statements by Mr. Lockwood as to a corruption fund for the election of Judge Albert Haight.

Page 3.

President McKinley and his party reached Holyoke, Mass., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon the President reviewed a parade nearly a mile long. Large crowds lined the streets and cheered the President heartily.

M. Henri Turot, a French newspaper man, who is in this city en route to Paris from the Philippines, summarizes the recent events in and around Manila, and draws opinions as to the situation there and its probable outcome.

Page 4.

The Princeton baseball team defeated the Yale nine yesterday on the Polo Grounds.

The Atlantic Athletic Association of Manhattan held a bicycle racing meet at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

Walter J. Travis yesterday captured for the third time the chief trophy in the Oakland Golf Club's tournament.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has leased the property of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for a long term of years.

The dismembered portions of a human body found in the water near Bay Ridge a week ago have been buried in the Potter's Field, Flatbush, unidentified.

Page 5.

The character of Mark Tapley was recalled yesterday by a suit before Justice Beach. William Ellson claimed he had bought an expanse of water that had been guaranteed to be fertile land.

Page 6.

Richard Stevens won the challenge match of the New Jersey State tennis championship yesterday.

The articles for the boxing match between James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey will be signed to-morrow.

Page 7.

The funeral of Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford took place yesterday in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Matilda Sperber of 158 East Thirty-second Street was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from opium poisoning. Her husband was arrested.

Mrs. Augustin Daly arrived home on the American Line steamship New York yesterday afternoon, bringing the body of her husband, who died suddenly in Paris on June 7.

H. A. Gould, whose philanthropic work is well known, proposes to erect a vacation home for working girls on the Hudson, where all can go who earn small pay and yet be independent of charity.

Page 8.

Out of the 230 men who shot at Creedmoor yesterday, ten failed to qualify as marksmen.

The investigation of the servant problem by the Municipal Assembly, as asked for by the Housewives' Society, will be a genuine one.

Page 9.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed yesterday.

The Seventh Regiment went to the State Camp at Peekskill yesterday.

Fannie McPherson, daughter of a wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., is locked up in this city, accused of stealing the clothes of a guest at the Gerard Hotel, where the girl had been staying.

Dr. J. B. Hubbell, agent of the American National Red Cross Society in Cuba, has made reports to Miss Clara Barton showing the relief work that has been done in the island since April.

Gen. Brooke, Governor General of Cuba, has secured Gen. Maximo Gomez's aid in perfecting the lists of Cuban soldiers, and the work of paying them off is expected to proceed more smoothly.

Page 12.

The Vegetarian Society enjoyed a picnic yesterday at Edgewater-on-the-Hudson.

Ex-Alderman Robert Hall and his wife, who were injured on Friday in a collision with a trolley car, were reported as improving yesterday.

Christian Schultz, a lawyer until recently living at Nastved, Denmark, but now on his way here, will be arrested on his arrival for forgery.

Concert hall proprietors in Coney Island have decided to disobey the police order regarding the Sunday sale of liquor and will test the matter in the courts.

Robert P. Porter returned from Europe yesterday on the American Liner New York. Mr. Porter criticised recent meat investigations here, and said they have injured our trade abroad.

James F. Kelly, who introduced himself to Col. Gardiner as Vice President Hobart's private secretary, and who, it is alleged, has been swindling various merchants by means of letter heads of the District Attorney's office, was caught yesterday.

A dispatch to Chicago says that Marcus Daly, J. B. Haggin, and Lloyd Levis have sold their holdings in the Anaconda Mining Company for $23,000,000. Inquiry in this city elicits the information that the Amalgamated Copper Company is the purchaser.

Page 17.

There is talk of forming a club in this city exclusively devoted to the uses of those engaged in the pictorial, plastic, and decorative arts.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, discusses the situation in the Transvaal, which he regards as very critical. The unexpected publication of the dispatch of Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner, has added enormously to the gravity of the matter, showing, as it does, that the situation is worse than the country had supposed. As a result of the publication of the dispatch, members of the Cape Ministry are protesting against the implication of disloyalty attributed to them, and it may be necessary to take official notice of the High Commissioner's words. The Saturday Review says that the question can now be settled only in one of three ways—either by the sacrifice of Sir Alfred Milner, the immediate admission of a large number of Uitlanders to the franchise, or the armed intervention of Great Britain. The first is conceivable, the second improbable, and the third, in the absence of the other two, certain. The London newspapers have warned their war correspondents to be ready to start for the Cape. Mr. Norman, however, says war is not yet in sight, and cites facts showing that President Krüger is beginning to withdraw from his original position. American matters are dealt with, and appreciation of the continued growing good-will between the United States and Great Britain is expressed. The failure of M. Poincaré to form a French Cabinet is touched upon, and it is stated that the Dreyfus case is once more assuming a grave aspect, inasmuch as the Rennes court-martial may undertake to rejudge the whole case. It is rumored, though not generally credited, that Great Britain objects to the transfer of the Carolines to Germany. The London Daily Telegraph will send another exploration party to Africa.

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POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Four Employes Killed at the United States Smokeless Powder Company's Works, San Rafael, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 17.—The United States Smokeless Powder Company's factory, situated on Point San Pedro, four miles from this town, was the scene of a disastrous explosion to-day. As a result four employes were killed and three seriously injured, while six buildings were demolished by the shock and the resultant flames. The bodies of the dead, who are now at the Morgue, were so mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable.

The killed are Edward Secumbe, John Secumbe, James Morrissey, and M. Hollenbeck.

The explosion was due to the sudden ignition of the power contained in the graining room. A second explosion quickly followed the first, and soon four of the mixing houses were in flames and were entirely consumed.

The United States Smokeless Powder Works are owned by the United States Smokeless Powder Company, of which Timothy Hopkins is President. Capt. E. B. Babbit, who was engaged in the inspection of ordnance supplies for the War Department on the Pacific Coast until last October, was seen at Governors Island last night. He said:

"Some semi-official tests of shell powder for use in field guns were made at San Rafael. None of the powder, however, was accepted, as it did not satisfy the Government conditions of pressure and velocity. The powder was not made according to the Government's formula, as neither nitroglycerine, guncotton, nor a mixture of the two were employed in its manufacture. The works have been at San Rafael for three or four years, and their chief output was sporting powder. Superintendent Starks, who was in charge of the works, had a miraculous escape from death in another powder explosion in California some years ago."

NO NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Asks President Loubet for Time to Consider the Call as Premier.

PARIS, June 17.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who has been invited to form a new French Cabinet, waited upon President Loubet this evening and asked to be allowed until to-morrow to consider the situation. During the afternoon the President conferred with former Premiers Brisson, Ribot, Rouvier, and Méline.

In connection with the multiplicity of stories in the newspapers attributing to former President Casimir-Perier a variety of misdeeds referring to the Dreyfus affair, a curious semi-official note was issued this afternoon. It says:

"Extraordinary as it may seem, M. Casimir-Perier, when President, was cognizant only of what he affirmed on oath before the Court of Cassation. As regards all the rumors current concerning his acts, steps, and declarations, he will give a full explanation before the court-martial at Rennes."

CAUGHT ON RAILWAY TRESTLE.

Man and Boy Narrowly Escape Death Under Engine's Wheels.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Engineer Tom Evans had an exciting experience yesterday, which he will not soon forget. He was in the cab of Train No. 4 of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, running on a long trestle near Dillsborough, Ind. Evans looked out of the cab window and was horrified to see, not many yards ahead of him, a man and a boy.

It was too late to reverse his engine. He put on the brakes, however, and succeeded in stopping directly over the two, and backed off. To his surprise, neither was injured, but they had a close call. The boy had laid down between the rail and outer edge, while the man had hung from the trestle, and was all but exhausted when rescued.

A CHICAGO ELEVATOR FALLS.

Several Persons Injured in the Western Electric Building.

CHICAGO, June 17.—An electric elevator in the Western Electric Building fell eight floors to-day through the burning of a fuse in the motor operating the cage. Several of those in the elevator sustained injuries, and three workmen who were at the bottom of the shaft when the crash came escaped barely in time to save their lives, one of them being cut about the face and hands.

In the cage were Charles J. Glidden, A. C. Russell, J. C. Burke, J. H. Mills, and J.W. C. Pickering of Lowell, Mass.; W. A. Cove of East Boston, Mass.; Clinton P. Russell, General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, Dallas, Texas; E. D. Trowbridge of Detroit, E. W. Bennett, Assistant General Manager of the Western Electric Company of Chicago; the elevator operator, and an unknown man.

When the eighth floor was reached the car suddenly stopped and started back toward the ground. Mr. Glidden raised himself on his toes and came out of the wreck but slightly injured. A. C. Russell bit his tongue severely, besides receiving a serious gash across the cheek and chin. The friction of the machinery running backward aided in lessening the shock of the fall.

MRS. BLAINE'S PROPERTY.

Files the Largest Individual Personal Property Schedule in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mrs. Emmons Blaine to-day filed the largest individual personal property schedule the Assessors have received, the amount being $1,563,000. Only a few minutes were occupied by Mrs. Blaine, who is a daughter-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, and a daughter of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, who bequeathed her a large part of his immense fortune, in complying with the forms of the new revenue law. A week ago she called at the office for instructions, and when she returned her schedule was properly filled out. Omitted from the amount was some stock in Illinois corporations assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

Assessor James J. Gray waited upon Mrs. Blaine. She told him that in her opinion the law was equitable, and that the duty of the rich and poor alike was to comply with its provisions. She expressed the opinion that if the well-to-do citizens of Chicago obeyed the tax law there would be less difficulty in persuading the small property owners to file conscientious schedules.

Mrs. Blaine recently donated $50,000 for the establishment of a pedagogical school, which will be under the direction of Col. Francis W. Parker, and has announced her intention of establishing a free school on the West Side, which will be offered as a model for the Board of Education.

CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE

Several Persons Badly Injured in a Riot on the South Side.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

The Company Refuses to Recognize the Union, and Insists Upon Retaining the New Men It Has Hired.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—When cars began running this morning over the lines opened by the street railway company since the strike began, the tracks in every direction were found piled high with obstacles of all kinds. These were removed with some difficulty, and cars were running in the forenoon on all the lines but one without serious interruption. A few stones were thrown at points on all the lines, and on Perkins Avenue two cars were stopped by a crowd, which was easily dispersed.

On the south side, however, there was considerable rioting. At 11 o'clock two cars at Clark and Jennings Avenues found the switches broken. These were repaired in the midst of a howling mob, and the cars rushed on to Clark Avenue and Pearl Street.

As they arrived, a bugler gave warning, and the crowds congregated in vast numbers. Four thousand people were soon on the scene. Wagons, trucks, and other conveyances were purposely driven across the tracks, and the blockade was complete.

The police then charged the mob. The usual volleys of missiles were hurled, and the windows of the cars shattered. As the mob was beaten back at one point it advanced at another. Edward Miller was struck over the head by an officer and badly injured. Half a dozen others were also seriously hurt, among them being Dr. George and Conrad McIntire. An unknown baby in its carriage was hit by a stone. The police, fairly outmatched, gave up the battle and went back to town.

For a few minutes this morning a settlement of the strike seemed at hand, but complications arose which speedily made the gulf between the men and the company as wide as ever. A conference had been arranged for 10 o'clock, but the company officials at the last moment refused to meet the strikers' committee, composed in part of general officers of the union. The company would meet union officials only as individuals; they would have no dealings with the union. The strikers now charge the company with bad faith, and have declared all negotiations off.

In an interview regarding the possibility of reaching a settlement of the strike, President Henry A. Everett of the Big Consolidated said this evening:

"Our position is plain. We will not yield an inch. The point at issue is whether we shall retain the new men we have hired. We propose to keep every one of them. The strikers will be taken back, but some of them will have to be placed on the extra list like new men. All our former employes are now 'new men,' so far as the company is concerned, and will have to be treated as such. We placed seventy-five new men in service this morning, and we are getting more all the time. We make no contract or agreement with these new men as to the term of their employment, except to give them our word of honor that they will be retained in our employ. We shall keep our promise in every instance."

Business Agent Pratt, the leader of the strikers, said he did not believe a settlement was now possible. "Unless the company recognizes the Executive Committee of the union," he declared, "all negotiations must end." He said the strikers would not consent to any settlement which did not reinstate the old men in their former places. In his opinion the breach was as wide as when the strike was declared a week ago last night, and he saw no chance for an agreement.

THE GRANITE WORKERS WIN.

Rockport Company Accedes to All Demands Made by the Strikers.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 17.—The strike at the Rockport Granite Company's quarries at Rockport has ended in favor of the strikers, and the men will return to work next Monday under the conditions to obtain which they struck fifteen weeks ago.

The company recently announced that it would grant a part of the demand, but the strikers paid no attention to the statement. The result was made known in a letter from the Boston counsel of the Rockport Granite Company, to Col. William A. Pew, Jr., counsel for the strikers, announcing the fact that the company had acceded to every demand by the workmen. These include a nine-hour day for five days in the week with eight hours on Saturday, and time and one-half to be paid for all overtime. The company also agrees not to discriminate against any man who took part in the strike, and also states that it will endeavor to continue in the future as much Winter work as possible.

The strike has been the hardest-fought battle between labor and capital that this section has known. More than 2,000 hands have been affected, many of whom have left this district and obtained employment in quarries in other States. It is thought that owing to this exodus of experienced workers the company may be handicapped for some time in working its quarries to their full capacity.

THE IDAHO LABOR RIOTS.

Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against All Identified Participants.

WALLACE, Idaho, June 17.—The Grand Jury has reported as follows:

"In accordance with your charge we have carefully examined into all the cases growing out of the riots of April 29 in Shoshone County, and after mature deliberation have found true bills against all the participants who have been identified. A large number of others who are identified as participants, but whose true names are unknown to us, have been indicted under fictitious names. We would recommend, owing to the fact that large numbers of parties indicted are not in custody, that, after filing, their indictments be not published unless so ordered by the court."

Accompanying the report were about fifty indictments, but many contained several names, so that the number indicted will remain unknown.

COLORADO SMELTERS' STRIKE.

Constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law to be Determined by Test Case.

DENVER, June 17.—Conferences in progress between the citizens' committee appointed by Gov. Thomas and Mayor Johnson, a committee of the Smelter Men's Union, and the managers of the smelters may result in an early resumption of work at the smelters, which have been closed since Wednesday last.

Steps to test the eight hour law were taken to-day. A foreman at the Grant smelter was arrested on the charge of employing a man to work longer than eight hours, and a workman was arrested for laboring longer than eight hours. Both admitted the facts alleged, but pleaded unconstitutionality of the law.

Justice Mutine, before whom they were arraigned, overruled the demurrer and bound them over to the criminal court in $200 bail, which they refused to give. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was granted by the Supreme Court this afternoon, being made returnable next week.

IRONWORKERS' PAY RAISED.

Wages of 25,000 Men Throughout the Country to be Advanced.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—As a result of the four days' conference between the representatives of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the wages of 25,000 iron and steel sheet workers throughout the country will be advanced after July 1 for one year.

In the main the workers get what they contended for, which is a virtual restoration of the wages of 1893. The advance to rollers will be 11 per cent., to shearmen about 11 per cent., and to day hands 15 per cent.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., June 17.—An advance of 15 per cent. for common labor and a second increase of 10 per cent. for the roll train hands have been made by the Logan Iron and Steel Company at Burnham, near here. The company is now paying $3.50 per ton for puddling, and $1.90 for busheling scrap iron.

Steady Work at Collieries.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 17.—Thirty-five hundred employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Shamokin region were notified to-day that, beginning next Monday, the collieries would be operated six days a week for an indefinite period. They have been working uncertain hours for some time.

APPEAL AGAINST FREEMASONS.

Catholic Priest Says They Should Not Take Charge of Ceremonies at the New Montana Capitol.

HELENA, Montana, June 17.—A decided sensation was created here to-day when the Rev. Father Day, acting presumably on behalf of Bishop Brondel of the Montana Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, called upon Gov. Smith to present an urgent appeal that the Governor recall his invitation to the Grand Lodge of Masons to take charge of the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol in this city on July 4.

Grand Master Pomeroy has already accepted the invitation, and has appointed committees to assist in the various details of an elaborate programme. It is regarded as highly probable that Gov. Smith will refuse to recall his invitation, despite the fact that Father Day declares that 40,000 Catholics must forego any connection with the affair unless he does so.

The letter presented to Gov. Smith is in part as follows:

"The public press informs us that the State Capitol Commission has invited the Grand Lodge of Masons of Montana to officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol July 3. As a citizen of the State, I protest against this action, and claim and maintain that in extending this invitation you have violated the common laws of justice, fairness, and equity, and acted against the letter and the spirit of our Constitution, and, therefore, I request that the invitation be revoked.

"It would be easy to show that the Masonic order is not entitled to this honor. Neither on account of services rendered, for as an order they rendered none. No matter how many prominent citizens belong to the order; no matter how much they, as individuals, have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the State; neither are they qualified to act on this occasion in consideration of the number of members, for, though numerous, they constitute only an insignificant minority of the population of the State. Neither on account of the impressiveness of their ritual, since there are other and more numerous societies in the State that have equally impressive services in this special line. It would be easy to prove more at length the above assertions, and thence conclude that, in all fairness, justice, and equity the Masonic order should not be invited to officiate in preference to other societies.

"That the State Capitol Commission is a legally constituted commission, created by law and acting in the name of the law, no one will or can deny; that said Capitol Commission has invited the Grand Lodge of Montana is a public fact, and that in so doing it has, always acting in the name of the law, given preference to said Masonic society over other societies in the State is manifest and undeniable. The only point, then, that remains to be proved is that the Masonic order, as an order, has, is, and constitutes a 'mode of worship.' This is the case, for the Masonic order holds religious principles and mysteries; its authentic ritual is a regular concatenation of religious observances, ceremonies, and prayers addressed to 'the Supreme Architect of the Universe.' Among these observances and prayers some are especially adapted to the laying of cornerstones. Very recently I had the privilege of reading these prayers, and was informed that on the 4th of July said prayers were to be recited by the officiating clergyman, the Grand Chaplain, who was to 'dedicate' the building to the 'service' of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. This being the case, if the Masonic order is not to be considered as a 'mode of worship,' I would exclaim, with the poet of old, 'Rerum amissimus vocabula.' ('We have lost the true meaning of words.'")

WESTERN TORNADO'S EFFECT.

Dead in New Richmond Number 122—Property Loss Is $750,000.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 17.—To-day, five days after the New Richmond tornado, it is possible to give a summary of the death and destruction with fair accuracy. The official list of known dead contains 102 names. Five unidentified bodies and some portions of bodies have been buried. A conservative estimate of the bodies still in the ruins would be fifteen. This brings the loss of life to about 122.

The best estimate on the loss of property in the City of New Richmond, compiled from a list of individual property owners who lost everything, reaches a total of $550,000. To this may be added about $200,000 for household goods and other property destroyed in this immediate vicinity not included in the buildings demolished. The relief fund is growing rapidly, having reached a total of $35,000 to-day.

KENTUCKY WANTS MARTIAL LAW

Believed Soldiers Only Can End the Existing Troubles.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 17.—Col. Williams of the First Regiment recommends in his report to Gov. Bradley, on the feud in Clay County, that the soldiers be given complete control in the future by placing the towns visited by them under martial law. Col. Williams says that it is impossible to protect lives of prisoners or citizens under the present system. Petitions asking for radical action on such feuds, such as those from Harlan, Bell, and Clay, have come from other counties, but the Governor has no power to declare martial law or to proceed until called upon by the local authorities.

Gov. Bradley has been considering not only the conditions in Clay and other counties, but also his inability to take radical action, and he is now contemplating calling a special session of the Legislature for the relief of citizens where "reigns of terror" exist.

Another Victim of Kentucky Feud.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A London (Ky.) special to The Times-Star says: "At Begtown, Clay County, about seven miles from here, Chris Jackson, Tom Baker's brother-in-law, was shot from ambush and wounded last night. He came here to-day and had his wound dressed. His assailants escaped.

Chicago Bankruptcy Petitions.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—William D. Richardson, a contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, in which he schedules debts amounting to $72,000, with no assets. A petition was also filed by Henry Tyden, President of the Metropolitan Filter Company, whose indebtedness is $71,168. An indebtedness of $21,000 is scheduled in a petition filed by Daniel W. Eiss, a physician. He has no assets. W. M. Myck, manager of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, placed his indebtedness at $471,300, with no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in Boston several years ago, and have no connection with the business with which the petitioner is now connected. Nearly all the creditors are banks.

Steamer Old Dominion Is Released.

RICHMOND, Va., June 17.—The steamer Old Dominion, which went aground Tuesday, was hauled off the mud flats this morning, and proceeded under her own steam to Newport News for repairs.

Stern's Insectago Chemical Roach Salt. Largest quantity, best quality. All dealers. 10c.—

STANDARD OIL ATTACKED

L. M. Lockwood Testifies Before the Industrial Commission.

HE ACCUSES JUDGE HAIGHT

Statement that the Latter Was Elected by Corruption Causes a Dispute Between Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Industrial Commission heard a statement to-day from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer of Zelienople, Penn., in opposition to the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Lockwood declared that the trust had driven the independent refineries into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued by it in severe terms. He held the railroads especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1872, he referred at length to a contract made by the trunk lines of Pennsylvania with the South Improvement Company. Under this contract, he said, the freight rates on oil were doubled, and one-half the amount collected was paid back as a rebate—not only this, but the contract company received a like rebate on the shipments of all other companies. This contract, he declared, had been secretly continued by the railroads with the Standard Oil Company. He quoted A. J. Cassatt, the new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as testifying before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the effect that while the open rate to the public was $1.90 a barrel, the rate to the Standard Oil Company was 80 cents. Further investigation, said Mr. Lockwood, had developed the fact that the railroad companies actually received only 35 cents. This condition of affairs had resulted for a time, according to the witness, in giving the Standard Company a profit of 400 per cent., while the independent refineries were being rapidly driven into bankruptcy.

"HIGHWAYMEN AND BRIGANDS."

Mr. Lockwood was free in his use of epithets, characterizing both the oil company and railroad officials as highwaymen and brigands.

"If you have got to be robbed," he exclaimed, "it does not matter much whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad; it is robbery, all the same."

He said that men who had carefully analyzed the testimony given before the Hepburn committee estimated that in sixteen months the five trunk lines of Pennsylvania had paid the Standard Oil Company $11,000,000 in rebates. The railroad companies had, he said, completely ignored the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to cease their discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, simply resorting to the system of false billing.

Speaking of the remedy for the evil, Mr. Lockwood said it was in public ownership of the railroads, and it was not to be found in the courts—they were too slow and expensive. "The railroads and the oil company can razzo a man up and down in the courts for ten years," he said, "until he is ruined financially, and then go on with their work, leaving their victim stranded. As a reward, the combines elevate their instruments to higher places politically. Thus it is that the thought of the common people is gradually becoming fixed to the opinion that the great railway combines are gradually packing the Supreme Courts with men in sympathy with their monopolistic tendencies and who will do their bidding. Thus the Inter-State commerce law is rendered ineffective."

RAILROADS CONTROL APPOINTMENTS

"If the railroad companies can control the appointment of the Attorney General and of Justices of the Supreme Court," asked the witness, "what do they care for the law?"

The only safe plan, said Mr. Lockwood, was to take the railroads out of the hands of the corporations and place them under control of the Government, so that one man could go to market as cheaply as every other man. He considered all the railroads of the country as practically one gigantic trust, and asserted that they were in control of the politics of the United States, contributing millions to elect legislators, Senators, and Judges, and to punish those not willing to do their bidding. With absolute equality over the roads, the independent companies would drive the Standard Oil Company into a secondary place in a short time. There would then be no more shooting down of striking miners, for the miner could send his product to market as cheaply as the mine monopolist. So in all other lines of business. If the Government did not control the railways the railways would control the Government.

Mr. Lockwood advocated the taking of the roads under the right of eminent domain, paying to the owners the actual value of their property.

JUDGE HAIGHT'S ELECTION.

The afternoon session of the commission was characterized by the development of differences among the members of the commission as to the character and testimony that should be admitted. Mr. Lockwood made the statement that Judge Albert Haight of the New York Court of Appeals had been elevated to his present position by the corporations through the use of a corruption fund, because of his action in what is known as the Matthew case—a proceeding of the railroad combination against the independent refiners. The witness afterward said that while convinced the facts were as he had stated, he had not actually seen the fund, and therefore the statement was an inference only.

At this point Mr. Farquhar of the commission rose to protest against the character of the testimony, saying that Judge Haight was his next-door neighbor, and one of the purest men he had ever known. He had never before heard an imputation upon his character. He appealed to Mr. Lockwood to have the statement stricken out of his testimony. "The statement," he said, "was not testimony, but it was pure libel."

Mr. Lockwood said that he also knew Judge Haight, and that he had been surprised at the apparent developments. The issue had been raised in the campaign, and he had understood that he ran behind his ticket.

MR. BELL MAKES CHARGES.

After a few general remarks by other members of the commission as to the advisability of striking out the entire statement, Congressman Bell rose and made a vigorous protest against the demand to eliminate any of the testimony. It was not, he said, the province of the commission to tell a witness what he must say. He had noticed that some members of the commission were very sensitive when something was said which did not entirely fall in with their predilections. It was perfectly competent for any man coming there to entertain opinions upon any of the subjects as to which inquiry was being made, and to advance them, or to criticise public officials. In this connection he said that Gov. Larrabee of Wyoming had said that there were two Judges on the Supreme Court bench who were put there for the purpose of securing the nullification of the Granger law. He also instanced other cases in which the railroads had secured the appointment of Judges whose sympathies were with them. If this were so, said Mr. Bell, why should a man be barred from saying so? And if the commission were not going to permit such testimony, he would be compelled to say, when the time came for making the report, that it had not been non-partisan. As another illustration of manipulations on the part of the railroads, he quoted a Republican member of the Congressional Postal Commission as saying that its proceedings would come to naught, because the Second Assistant Postmaster General, who had charge of these matters, was in sympathy with the railroads. A man was not sacred, he declared, because of the place he occupied, and if a Judge on the bench were elevated to his position by devious means, it was not the duty of the commission to screen him.

Former Congressman Phillips, who presided, held that the testimony was competent.

Judge Haight Declines to Talk.

SARATOGA, June 17.—Judge Haight of the Court of Appeals, who is stopping at the Windsor Hotel here, will make no public reply to the statement made by Mr. Lockwood at Washington to-day. Ex-State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo was present when a telegram announcing Mr. Lockwood's accusation was shown to Judge Haight, and he said, in substance, that there was no foundation for the statement, which he characterized as absolutely false. Other personal friends of Judge Haight expressed themselves in as strong language as that of Mr. Roberts.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Gov. Sayers Encouraged by the Replies to His Proposition.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 17.—Gov. Sayers is much encouraged as to the prospect of a large attendance of Governors and Attorneys General at the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20. Up to now seventeen Governors have responded to his invitation to attend the proposed conference. Of that number thirteen are outspoken in favor of the anti-trust movement, three are non-committal, and one is opposed to anti-trust legislation. Gov. Sayers has received the following letter from Gov. Robert B. Smith of Montana:

"I heartily indorse your action in calling a meeting of the Governors and Attorneys General of the several States and Territories for the purpose of discussing the subject of trusts, and of State legislation that will tend to do away with the evil. God being willing, I will be with you at the meeting in September, and I will try to persuade our Attorney General to attend."

Gov. Frederick B. Fancher of North Dakota wrote:

"It is undoubtedly of the greatest importance that whatever action may be taken shall be of a uniform character and adopted by as many States as possible. There is absolutely no sentiment whatever in this section in favor of trusts. We have very good laws in North Dakota in regard to trusts and combinations, but I feel confident that the people of the State will be glad to co-operate with the other States and Territories in a general movement that has for its object the protection of the interests of the people against the encroachment of combinations of all kinds and character."

The replies so far received by Gov. Sayers are about evenly divided between Democratic and Republican Governors.

A BIG LIGHTING COMBINE.

The Three Largest Companies in Queens Are Absorbed.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—A certificate of merger of the New York and Queens Light and Power Company, the Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, and the Newton Light and Power Company, with the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The latter company was incorporated recently, with $1,000,000 capital.

The Second Ward of Queens Borough is at present lighted by three companies. These are the New York and Queens Light and Power Company, the Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, and the Newtown Light and Power Company. These companies are to be merged into one, and, it is said, the field of operations extended whenever it is possible to secure contracts outside of the present territory. The new corporation is known as the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company.

The Flushing Company is said to be at the back of the new company, and, although the name of one of the others is practically taken, the Flushing Company is understood to control it. Although the certificate has been filed, the officials of the company refuse to talk. Superintendent Phillips of the New York and Queens Light and Power Company last night denied all knowledge of the deal. Superintendent Agnew had not heard that the certificate of merger had been filed, but said a deal was under way, and when it was completed the details would be made known. David Masters of Flushing and others interested in gas and electric lighting refused to talk at this time. It was apparently news to them that the certificate of merger had been filed.

WILLIE TASCOTT'S FATHER DIES.

Was for Fifty Years a Paint Manufacturer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—James B. Tascott, for fifty years a paint manufacturer and known all over the country in that line of trade, died to-day at the home of his sister, in Evanston. He was the father of Willie Tascott, for whom $50,000 reward was offered after Millionaire A. J. Snell was found murdered in his mansion here ten years ago. Tools said to have been those of young Tascott were found in the house. Detectives scoured the earth for Willie. Old Mr. Tascott was greatly grieved over the affair, but always refrained from discussing his son's absence, though ever holding to the opinion that the boy had been lured away and murdered after the Snell tragedy. Young Tascott had been a wild youth, but that he was entirely responsible for Snell's death is not a belief uniformly accepted.

SUED FOR FIVE CENTS.

Chicago Elevated Road Must Provide Passengers with Seats.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A. C. Collins won his suit against the Lake Street "L" for breach of contract in not providing him with a seat after he had paid his fare to Austin. At Hamlin Avenue a car was detached, and with other passengers, he was ordered to go to a forward car. Some refused unless they were assured seats. The Superintendent said he could not procure seats, but that unless they went forward the car they were in would be side-tracked and carried back. The passengers were carried back to a switch and compelled to pay another fare or walk to their destinations.

Justice La Mena, in his decision, said: "Corporations have no right to make unreasonable rules. Common carriers like the Lake Street 'L' are bound to provide accommodation for the comfort of their patrons. When past events showed it was impossible to comfortably carry passengers after detaching a car at Hamlin Avenue, it was the duty of the company to abolish that rule." This was a test case, and many other suits are expected to follow it. The amount involved is 5 cents principal, but the costs are immense.

THE NEW RHINEBECK CHURCH.

Many Well-Known People at the Consecration by Bishop Potter.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 17.—The new Episcopal Church of the Messiah here was consecrated by Bishop Potter to-day.

Among the clergy present were the Rev. Ernest C. Saunders, rector of the church; Archdeacon Evarts, Archdeacon Thomas, the Rev. S. A. Weikert, Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. Rufus Emery, Newburg; the Rev. William Ollsen and the Rev. George B. Hopson, Annandale; the Rev. Thomas Burrough, Rondout; the Rev. Dr. Creary, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. E. O. Evans, the Rev. A. T. Ashton, the Rev. F. Washburn, the Rev. James E. Freeman, the Rev. J. H. Suydam, the Rev. J. B. Pitman, the Rev. Dr. Sildman, and the Rev. C. H. Duncan.

Many residents of the neighborhood attended the service, among them being Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family, Dr. George N. Miller and family, Ernest H. Crosby and family, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Merritt, Mrs. Archibald L. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Huntington, William B. Dinsmore, Col. John J. Campbell, the Misses Paulding, G. Paulding, Mrs. W. Whitlock, Mrs. Cornelia M. Berger, M. M. Harvey, Charles G. Douw, Albert E. Tower, Mrs. A. E. Dubois, Mrs. Jacob W. Ellsefer, the Misses Cruger, Edward S. Attwater, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Miss Margaret Chanler, Col. Charles Livingston, William Thomson, Edgerton Winthrop, Francis T. Garrettson, Cornelius H. Evans, Thomas Reed, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor Coon, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hinkley, John Asinwall, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, Johnston Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller.

The following are the officers of the church: John J. Astor, Senior Warden; James F. Goodell, Junior Warden; James C. McCarty, Douglas Marquardt, A. Lee Wager, George N. Miller, Henry Behrens, Jr., Ernest H. Crosby, and Douglas Merritt, Vestrymen, and A. Lee Wager, Clerk of Vestry.

IMP'S GREAT RACE FOR THE SUBURBAN

Bannockburn Was Second and Warrenton Third.

BANASTAR BOLTED AT START

Biggest Betting

with little regard as to the odds against him. The air was full of bills waved by the frantic bettors, who were fearful that their expected fortune should slip away from them. Blows were struck frequently when the would-be bettor found some one forestalling him in getting his money into the hands of the bookmaker. Hats were crushed, clothing torn, tempers ruined, canes broken, and in many instances would-be bettors had money snatched from their hands by unseen and unknown crooks, who were there to get the best of just such a crazy and seething mob. Bookmakers and their clerks were on the verge of nervous exhaustion before the rush was over, and, notwithstanding the long delay at the post, people were still crowding the ring howling for a chance to bet their money when the start was made.

A veteran at the game said after it was all over: "I made about $5,000 on the race, and could have made twice that amount if I could have handled the money. But the crowd was so great that I actually could do no business at times, and I and my clerks had to turn to and fight the crowd off. It was the greatest crowd I ever saw on a track, and I want no more of it in mine. If there is going to be another such crowd at the track when the race is run a year hence, Yours Truly will watch the race from the roof and let others fight it out in the ring. It is worth more than I won at the race to-day to go through that sort of thing again."

Another bookmaker said that there must have been nearly, if not quite, half a million dollars bet on the race during the afternoon. Some of the "bookies" opened a book on the race before 2 o'clock, and kept betting until Imp had settled things by winning. That estimate may have been exaggerated, but probably not, for so infectious was the craze that even the "regulars" caught the fever and bet their thousands on the race as fast as the holiday crowd bet their five and ten dollar bills—something rather unusual in the history of these big handicaps, at which the veterans of the ring usually sniff with the remark, "Suburbans are made for bookmakers and suckers." They got into the latter class in spite of themselves yesterday, so strong were the tips on Banastar, Bannockburn, Imp and Briar Sweet, while Warrenton, Ben Holladay, and even Latson, had a host of followers, who "had it straight from the stable" that the horses of their fancy could not possibly lose.

As all three of the placed horses—Imp, Bannockburn, and Warrenton—were heavily played, both to win and to show in the money, the bookmakers had to pay out a lot of money. But there remained to them all that was bet on the favorites and the other horses, and their harvest was in consequence something better than they have had in many a long day. Banastar money alone generally more than paid the losses of most of the layers, leaving all else that was taken in as clear profit. The man who did not quit the day a heavy winner has no longer any business to be making a book.

READY FOR THE SUBURBAN.

All the crowding and all the betting and fuss with which the day's history has to do was made over the fourth race—the Suburban—at a mile and a quarter, in which a field of thirteen horses competed. Thomas Cat, of the probable starters announced, was the only one to decline the issue when the horses were called to the post at 4:15. Five minutes later there came the longed-for spectacle, the march of the horses from the saddling paddock—where the high-strung animals had received the finishing touches of their trainers—to the post where the start for the trial was to be made. The betting ring vomited forth a large portion of its crowd. Every seat on the grounds was filled. There was no more room on top of the grand stand. Thousands had perforce to stand on the lawns and try by frequent frantic leaps to get a glimpse over the heads of those about them of what was going on on the track. It was a nervously bobbing sea of heads that one looked over from the grand stand. The track was a live mass of a mob of humanity, for it was lined on the inner rail by anxious thousands who, having no better point of vantage, had gone there, and had stood chasing from pillar to post by the police, who tried to keep them off the turf track and away from danger. As useless a task for the police as to try to keep back the tides from rushing on the beach a half-mile away. Police were powerless, and finally they gave up the job and allowed the crowd to fringe the inner rail, along which the horses might brush in the last stages of the race about to be run, and which all had come determined to see.

Ben Holladay, with Taral in the saddle, led the procession to the big barber pole a furlong down from the judges' stand, where Starter Fitzgerald and his assistants were awaiting them. The Clark pair—Banastar and Candle Black—ridden by Maher and Odom, respectively, followed. Then came Briar Sweet, (Spencer;) Imp, (Turner;) Warrenton, (Sims;) George Keene, (Clawson;) Bannockburn, (W. Martin;) Previous, (O'Connor;) Tragedian, (Williams;) Fillgrane, (Littlefield;) Latson, (McCue,) and finally the lightest weighted and longest shot of the party, Star of Bethlehem, on which Mitchell had the mount, and against whose chance of winning the bookmakers were anxious to lay 100 to 1 for all that any one would care to bet.

FRACTIOUS HORSES AT THE POST.

Positions drawn by lot gave Candle Black the point of vantage for the start—the rail. From him there stretched across the track down where the crowd was thickest a string of nervous and dancing thoroughbreds ridden by a lot of boys for whom there was a stake, fame, and a snug fortune if they could manage to get their particular mount home in front of all the rest. Next to Candle Black was Latson, and then, as named, Imp, George Keene, Briar Sweet, Warrenton, Banastar, Ben Holladay, Tragedian, Previous, Bannockburn, Fillgrane, and finally on the extreme outer edge of the track The Star of Bethlehem. George Keene, Briar Sweet, and Banastar were from the beginning disposed to make trouble, and were excited by the crowd and the noise so that they were uncontrollable at times in the hands of the diminutive lads who were trying to manage them. There were even attempts to make the lot get away in something like close order before a start was effected. In six of these Banastar refused to move out with the field of horses, Briar Sweet being equally stubborn in five of the attempts. In the first, fourth, and ninth breaks both were standing while the rest of the field were in motion and ready for a start, George Keene generally breaking with the field in spite of the fact that he kept his heels flying and apparently preferred to play tag with the others than get down to racing.

After the seventh break, in which Banastar, Bannockburn, and Previous refused to start with the others, Ben Holladay tried to play a tattoo on the ribs of every horse that came near him, and added to the troubles of the starter, who could not induce Maher to do as he told him with Banastar, and whose assistants were employed in trying to get George Keene and Briar Sweet to act like reasonable animals. Fillgrane, too, began cutting up in a fashion unusual for him, and it looked as if there was going to be a long session of it before the horses could get away. But on the twelfth trial Mr. Fitzgerald caught the horses all faced the right way and in motion, and with a vicious swish through the air of the little red flag, started the animals on their journey for the $10,000 purse.

Banastar broke with his field all right, but in an instant—whether because Maher pulled him up or because of innate viciousness will probably be always a disputed question—he bolted across the track, and whatever chance he may have had in the race was ended then and there. Maher drew his whip and began pounding the unfortunate animal across the head in as brutal a fashion as he had punished Neponset at Aqueduct on May 2 last when the horse lost a race through the carelessness of the jockey, and as he had similarly beaten Debride at a race at Brighton Beach last Summer when that horse was beaten.

So, with the stirring shouts of "They're off!" which is always a cheerful chorus at such races, there were mingled hisses and shouts of "Stop it!" "Look at Maher!" "Banastar's left!" and a few jeers at the starter from those who did not know what the exact situation of affairs was.

STARTING THE SUBURBAN.

But the crowd was too deeply interested in watching the outcome of the struggle for the lead to pay much attention to these now minor incidents of the day's race. Those who had bet on the Clark stable still had a string left to their bow in Candle Black, and to him they pinned their hopes and to his performance their eyes were glued.

So fair was the start for all the field that the horse had run nearly a sixteenth of a mile before the straight line in which they had left the barrier was broken. Then Imp, George Keene, Candle Black, and Tragedian made a play for the lead and the rail. Imp had just secured the best place, with Briar Sweet at his heels, when Clawson forced George Keene to the front, going there next the rail in a space that it did not look as if he could possibly work through. By the time that the judges' stand was reached he was in front of the field and setting a lively pace for the lot to follow. Briar Sweet and Imp hung as close to him as possible, and that trio had about a length the best of Fillgrane, Warrenton, and Bannockburn as they rushed by the clubhouse for the first turn of the race just beyond. Tragedian and Candle Black had found the pace too hot for them and had fallen back toward the ruck, the rear of the procession being brought up by Maher, who had stopped abusing Banastar and was trying to catch up with the flying field ahead of him, a task that was then utterly hopeless.

In making that turn, usually so fatal to the hopes of many a racer, there was little crowding and interference. Briar Sweet was clear of the field, with George Keene but a head behind her, and Imp and Fillgrane following them like a shadow, and all the boys riding at their hardest. As soon as the horses had made the turn by the mile chute, Littlefield tried to get up to the leaders with Fillgrane, and Martin followed him with Bannockburn, who was plainly out for the money this time, something he had not always been at the Brooklyn track. Fillgrane made a brave showing for about a sixteenth of a mile, and went rapidly toward the front as if he was really going to be a contender in the race. But at the middle of the backstretch he gave up his effort, and his part in the spectacle was played.

IMP TAKES THE LEAD.

While this effort of the Morris horse was being made Briar Sweet and George Keene were racing together stride for stride, neither able to shake off the other. Turner, who had been holding Imp in hand a bit, then concluded that it was about time for him to take part in the race for certain. He hunched himself a bit, got an even firmer grip on the lines, dug his heels viciously once into the side of the satin-coated black mare he was riding, and shaking off Bannockburn, Warrenton, and Tragedian, who had again got up among the leaders, took the "overland route" for the front of the line. It was a daring thing to do at that stage of the race, But he had a fast and a game mare under him, as he happened to know, and so it turned out to be the very best thing he could have done. He never stopped his very vigorous work until, to the surprise and astonishment of the entire crowd of almost breathless watchers, he had passed Keene and Briar Sweet, and was a couple of lengths in front of all the rest before the mare had reached the far turn of the track, where ordinarily the final struggle for position is made in races of this sort.

Once Imp was in the lead the race for the Suburban of 1899 was practically at an end. She now had a clear road home. But before she had made her calling and election sure Bannockburn made his supreme effort for the race. Martin pursued almost the same tactics as Turner had used so successfully. He, too, tried to get up on the outside, and before he was through had succeeded so far as all the horses were concerned except Imp, who seemed to have the wings of the wind to help her busy feet along. Her Bannockburn could not catch. Briar Sweet found the task set her altogether too heart-breaking, and she was in turn passed by Warrenton and Candle Black, on which latter Odom was making a desperate endeavor to get up where the lighting was of the hardest. The falling back of the former leaders and the desperate rushes of the horses of the ruck brought the field well together on the turn, always excepting Imp and Bannockburn. The former was now a couple of lengths ahead of the Chicago horse, and the latter about the same distance in front of George Keene, who was hanging on with the determination of a bulldog. At this stage of the contest, however, there was no question that the race was a certainty for Imp unless something should "drop out of the clouds," for she was going by far the steadiest and sturdiest of any of the horses in the field. Bannockburn faltered a bit as the turn was made for the homestretch, where there was to be a hard run through that lane of bawling and howling people who could yell if they could not see.

Hugging the rail closely, Imp came on with a marvelously easy stride that ate up space rapidly, and, acting as if she could go a couple of miles further, if that should be necessary. Martin rode with all the skill of which he is master when he rides to win, and it was not his fault that Bannockburn was second at the end of the run instead of first. Surely no horse was ever ridden more determinedly or skilfully. But Imp was too fast, and Bannockburn was too tired, and that was all there was to it.

With a lead of two clear lengths, Imp swung into the home stretch, Turner looking neither to the right nor to the left, nor behind him, but with his eyes on the winning post, which was straight ahead. Martin was riding so desperately that the crowd in the infield pressed forward to get a glimpse of the struggle that they could see. The police were swept aside, for their well-formed line was as but a spider's web against that surging, cheering, almost crazy mob.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A BAD ACCIDENT.

Just as Imp reached the big pole from which the start was made there was a crash that sounded above all the other noises of the afternoon. The long thin red rail that alone kept that uncontrollable infield crowd from the track where the final stage of the struggle was in progress gave way with an ominous crack and a crash that startled every one except the horses and their riders. For a space of a sixteenth of a mile that rail was a ruin, with a mob that had defied the police behind it and the flying horses not five feet away on the other side of it. Women in the grand stand screamed and turned away, for it seemed certain that there must be an awful accident, in which dead horses and jockeys and spectators would be mixed up, as a horrible finish for a day of sport.

It took the whole field of horses but a few seconds to pass that long space, where there was now nothing to keep the crowd from pouring out on the track. Men lay sprawling on the turf where they had fallen when the rail gave way, and but a few feet away were the hoofs of the racers, a blow from which would have meant serious injury, if not death, to whomever they might strike. There was no one to stay the crowd, no one to prevent those in the rear from pushing forward those in front into positions of most imminent danger. But there was some common impulse, some potent thing, that kept that mob in check just long enough for all the horses to pass in safety to themselves and to the crowd. There was a general sigh of relief from thousands when they saw Banastar, the last horse of the field, pass that danger point before the track was alive with the people, who, the instant the horses had passed, and danger was over, pushed and crowded one another out on to the track and blocked up the lane through which the horses had run, in their eagerness to see what they could of the finish.

THE FINISH.

What those in the stands on the other side of the track saw was little Turner strike Imp twice with his whip, as a final bit of instruction to her that she must not stop until he allowed her to do so. That he did only when she had passed the judges, a half furlong further on, two lengths in front of Bannockburn, who was three lengths ahead of Warrenton, the latter having come with a rush to the head of the beaten division just as the crash of the restraining rail took place. Ben Holladay was a half length behind him, and Candle Black lapped on the latter. Three lengths further back was George Keene, who was a half dozen lengths in front of Latson. The rest of the field were stragglers, all of them being eased up at the time of the accident, and when it was seen that none of them had a chance to get any of the money.

Then the band played "Hail to the Chief" while Turner was hoisted into the floral horseshoe and toted about in a perfunctory fashion by some of the track employes. And that was the end of the Suburban of 1899.

As a record race for the Suburban the fractional time of the race is worthy of record. The first furlong was run in 0:12 2-5, the quarter in 0:24, three furlongs in 0:37, the half in 0:49 2-5, five furlongs in 1:01 3-5, three-quarters in 1:14 1-5, seven furlongs in 1:27, mile in 1:39 3-5, mile and an eighth in 1:53 1-5, and the mile and a quarter in 2:05 4-5.

FALLS IN THE STEEPLECHASE.

More Than Half of the Field Went to Earth—Lively Finishes the Rule of the Day.

While, of course, the one race of the day in which the interest of the thousands of visitors centred was the Suburban, there were five other lively events on the programme, and of these one was a steeplechase in which more than half the field went to earth, and another a stake race—the first half of the Double Event. The latter was almost as lively a betting affair as the Suburban, for the visitors were in most cases betting-crazy as the time of the Suburban approached, and jammed and pushed and fought one another wildly for a chance to get into the betting ring, and then they eagerly gobbled up the price offered against John E. Madden's pair, Prince of Melbourne and David Garrick, which were made the favorites. The confidence of the public was this time safely invested, for Prince of Melbourne won easily by three lengths from Mesmerist, who, in turn, beat Mark Cheek a length for the place.

The race was started up the Futurity Chute at the five-and-one-half-furlong pole, and only toward the latter end of it could the positions of the horses be noted by the visitors who had not provided themselves with glasses.

A big cloud of dust enveloped the field as the red flag of the starter gave them the signal to go, and when they emerged from it Bramble Rose and Prince of Melbourne were cutting in front, while some of the others that had been "touted" as great two-year-olds were struggling along hopelessly behind. Mesmerist came up with the two leaders as they came to the elbow that leads into the oval track, and Bramble Rose dropped back beaten. Mesmerist hung on gamely all through the stretch, but at the final sixteenth pole, a little urging on O'Leary's part sent Prince of Melbourne several lengths in the lead, and gave him the race by three lengths. Mark Cheek rushed out from the second division toward the end, and, coming very fast, managed to squeeze Brigadier out of third money by a head.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The steeplechase was an exciting race for several reasons. It furnished one of the gamest and closest finishes seen since the racing season opened, and during its running four of its seven starters fell. Two of the horses that fell—Colonel Bartlett and Arquebus—were among the best-played horses in the race, and there were wails loud and long when their horses went to earth. Colonel Bartlett was the first of the seven to take a wall. He was full of running, and, as the race was over the short steeplechase course, his rider, Hueston, decided to make every post a winning post. He led the way for the first time around, and then at the jump opposite the paddock went to the ground. At the first jump Sir Play came to grief, and then at the next Sifter followed him. The crowd was quick to see the cause of these falls, for the horses were outsiders and neither animals nor jockeys were hurt.

Up on the backstretch, Arquebus sent his rider, Hogan, a cropper, and the yelling began. Hogan was badly shaken up, and was driven back to the scales in the starter's carriage. Col. Bartlett was still in front, and he was cheered loudly as he showed the way past the grand stand, after making the water-jump successfully, but at the next jump he was going so fast that he stumbled and sent Hueston over his head. The latter was not hurt, and quickly scrambled out of the way of the other three. Mars Chan took up the running and opened up a gap of several lengths between himself and Royal Scarlet, while Black Jimmy, a good jumper, but one with little speed, trailed hopelessly in the rear.

All of the remaining jumps were negotiated successfully by the three, and coming off the grass to the flat Royal Scarlet managed to pass Mars Chan. He got about half a length in front, and then the riders of both began to ply their whips and to use the spurs. Mrs. Chan crept up inch by inch while both were making a grand, game effort, and just as the end of the race was reached Mars Chan got his nose in front and took first money. There was much grumbling among the bettors, for the majority of them had bet on Royal Scarlet, and to many of them it looked as if Royal Scarlet had won.

THE OTHER RACES.

The other three races were lively betting events, and furnished the holiday crowd with all the excitement it wanted. Hard Knot, another of the lot in Pat Dunne's stable, won the sixth race, and his shrewd owner was down for the limit on him. The money that Mr. Dunne and his few friends who were let in on the ground floor won on Hard Knot was enough fully to compensate them for the heartaches they must have experienced in some of the colt's previous races, when they saw him beaten by horses that he could have defeated if he had run his true race. He won easily over the mile and a sixteenth course, and his victory was never in doubt after the first half mile had been run.

Louis Stuart, who never lets a racing season go by without showing up with a fair sort of two-year-old, won the opening dash of five furlongs for maidens, with his namesake, Stuart. The colt always had the race well in hand, and in the stretch, after the others had raced themselves into the ground, he came on and won easily by two lengths from Fleuron. Radford came from the rear and secured third place.

In the second race, M. F. Dwyer's old mare Cleophus showed for a short distance some of the old-time speed that two years ago made her almost invincible in the sprint races. She was in front and led up to the last half furlong, showing a lot of improvement over her previous race, but in the final sixteenth of a mile she lagged, and although she struggled as gamely as ever she did at the height of her career Swiftmas managed to beat her out a head for the money, while Lambent raced up to her throatlatch and secured third place.

The summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1, for two-year-olds. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Colts, 118 pounds; fillies and geldings, 115 pounds. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 2-5.
1—Stuart, L. Stuart & Co.'s b. c., by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 118 pounds, 4 to 2 and even.....(Spencer)
2—Fleuron, E. L. Graves's ch. f., 115, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Radford, J. E. Madden's blk. c., 118, 12 to 1.....(Sims)

Peaceful, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Herbert, 118, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Eileen Daly, 115, 200 to 1, (W. Morris;) Creeper, 118, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Hathor, 115, 10 to 1, (Morgan;) Lady Uncas, 115, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Daily Report, 118, 100 to 1, (N. Turner;) Hesper, 118, 150 to 1, (Coleman;) Present, 118, 100 to 1, (Absher;) Fonsolee, 118, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Gonfalon, 118, 30 to 1, (McCue,) and Golden Scepter, 118, 60 to 1, (Romanell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Winners since May 5 of two races of $500, 5 pounds extra; of three or more of $500, or one of $1,400, 10 pounds extra. Non-winners in 1899 never having won $3,500 allowed if three years old, 10 pounds; if four years old or upward, 18 pounds. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.
1—Swiftmas, Delmel & Farrell's b. h., 4 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and even.....(Maher)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's br. m., 6, 103, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(H. Martin)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy & Co.'s b. m., 6, 8 to 1.....(Odom)

Hellobas, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Cloud, 5, 110, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Kinley Mack, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Abuse, 6, 126, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Handcuff, 3, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event—$10,000. For two-year-olds, (foals of 1897,) of $100 each, or only $25 if declared out by April 15, or $50 if by May 15; starters to pay $100 additional, which shall entitle them to start for both events; guaranteed cash value of the two events, $5,000 each; $1,000 additional in plate or money (at the option of the winner) will be given should the two events be won by the same horse. Winners of the first event to be run on the first day of the June meeting, 1899: Colts, 122 pounds; fillies and geldings, 119 pounds; winners of two races of $1,400, or one of $2,700, 7 pounds extra; maidens never having run second for a race of $1,500 allowed 5 pounds; the produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1899, if maidens at time of starting, allowed 3 pounds; of both, 5 pounds; said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Guaranteed cash value, $5,000, of which $4,000 to the winner, $750 to the second, and $250 to the third. Last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course. Time—1:08 2-5.
1—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 122 pounds, 5 to 2 and even, coupled with David Garrick.....(O'Leary)
2—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hindoo, 117, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Mark Cheek, E. F. Simms's blk. c., by Albert-Susie Lasley, 122, 12 to 1.....(McCue)

Brigadier, 114, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Bramble Rose, 117, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) La Foudre, 117, 25 to 1, (N. Turner;) Withers, 117, 5 to 1, (A. Clayton;) McMeekin, 122, 6 to 1, (Taral;) David Garrick, 117, 5 to 2, coupled with Prince of Melbourne, (Sims;) Ross Clark, 114, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Goldone, 117, 30 to 1, (Odom,) and Colonel Roosevelt, 117, 10 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $20 each, or starters $100 forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20, 1899. The winner to receive $7,000, to the second $2,000, to the third $1,000. Winners since May 5 of two races of $500, 5 pounds extra; of three or more of $500, or one of $1,400, 10 pounds extra. Non-winners in 1899 never having won $3,500 allowed if three years old, 10 pounds; if four years old or upward, 18 pounds. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.
1—Swiftmas, Delmel & Farrell's b. h., 4 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and even.....(Maher)
2—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. h., by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 4, 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(W. Martin)
3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. h., by Florist-Addie Warren, 4, 114, 15 to 1.....(Sims)

Ben Holladay, 4, 129, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Candle Black, 4, 107, 8 to 5, coupled with Banastar, (Odom;) George Keene, 4, 114, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Latson, 4, 105, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Previous, 4, 110, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) The Star of Bethlehem, 4, 95, 100 to 1, (Mitchell;) Fillgrane, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Tragedian, 5, 110, 40 to 1, (R. Williams,) and Briar Sweet, 4, 121, 8 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named. Banastar, 4, 122, 8 to 5, coupled with Candle Black, was among the starters in the race, but was left at the post.

Won cleverly by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. The short steeplechase course. Time—4:13 2-5.
1—Mars Chan, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., aged, by Circassian, dam unknown, $300, 145 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Carson)
2—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 6, 145, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Cochrane)
3—Black Jimmy, Craig W. Wordsworth's blk. g., 5, 142, 20 to 1.....(Johnson)

Sir Play, 6, 145, 20 to 1, (J. Callahan;) Colonel Bartlett, 4, 140, 5 to 2, (Hueston;) Arquebus, 4, 140, 2 to 1, (Hogan,) and Sifter, 4, 137, 20 to 1, (Connelly,) also took part in the race, but fell and did not finish.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling; purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third; one mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:48 1-5.
1—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Bow Knot, $700, 100 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Wilson)
2—The Gardner, J. G. Judson's ch. c., 3, 111, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Greyfield, R. H. Smith's ch. c., 3, 103, 15 to 1.....(Clawson)

St. Lorenzo, 3, 96, 4 to 1, (McCue;) Tyrshena, 3, 93, 2 to 1, (Phelan;) Belle of Troy, 3, 96, 30 to 1, (H. Evans;) James Tod, 3, 96, 50 to 1, (Gisbourne;) The Burlington Route, 3, 105, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Great Neck, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Lady Exile, 3, 96, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Sister Fox, 3, 96, 20 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SOCIETY AT THE BIG RACE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and His Wife and the O. H. P. Belmonts Present.

Many pretty women, attired in attractive costumes, made the grand stand picturesque. The fair sex was not wanting in enthusiasm, either, and hands were clapped madly during the exciting finishes, regardless of damage to white kid gloves. Popular society women were seen to open pocketbooks frequently, and many bank notes were taken therefrom which never returned.

After the great race of the day was over, there was a rush to the little restaurant set apart for the use of club members and their friends. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were on the grand stand, but did not occupy a box. Mrs. Vanderbilt was among those who partook of refreshments with several friends. She was gowned in white figured Yale-blue silk. The skirt was trimmed with four tiny ruffles edged with heavy cream lace. Similar ruffles finished the tunic, and were used with happy effect upon the corsage. A rough rustic straw turban, ornamented at the high left side with a rosette of black velvet and under the brim with a cluster of white roses, was worn with this costume. Her chief ornament was the ruby and pearl pendant which was one of her wedding gifts, and which was much commented upon at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were also present. They joined the promenaders. Mrs. Belmont was in light gray crepe, trimmed with cream lace appliqued in lover's knots design. Her walking hat of the same color was ornamented at each side with the breast of a bird, and directly in front two gray wings, shaded into white, were placed in butterfly fashion. A feather boa, matching the costume, was worn.

Others present were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Hadden, Miss Maude Hall, Mrs. O. W. Bird, Miss Alice Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Miss C. W. Fellowes, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Mrs. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Miss May Bird, Miss Tillinghast, Mrs. Charles Franklin, the Misses Nicholas of Babylon, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, S. S. Howland, Pierre Lorillard, Sydney Paget, Gen. Brayton Ives, James R. Keene, W. C. Eustis, Louis Haight, J. E. Tolfree, J. G. Heckscher, Edward Kelly, Col. Lawrence Kip, J. H. Beekman, J. W. Henning, J. G. Follingsbee, A. Francke, Thomas Paton, W. H. Sands, F. M. Birchhead and E. C. Merriman of Baltimore, T. Suffern Taller, Howard Willetts, and N. C. Reynal.

CORNELL CREW AT HIGHLAND.

The Wisconsin Men Expected to Arrive on Tuesday Morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—The Cornell rowing aggregation arrived by the West Shore Railroad to-night and took possession of their training quarters at Crum Elbow. They had two cars, one a baggage car containing their two eight-oared shells, one four-oared boat, and a pair-oared "tub," and the other a day coach, in which the thirty-five people who made up the party traveled from Ithaca.

The train stopped at Crum Elbow and allowed the Ithacans to alight, thus saving them a ride of three miles from the Highland station. Manager Gould reported that the journey had been without incident, the boys being tired and glad that there would be no rowing to-morrow.

Information was received here to-day that the Wisconsin crew, with their boats, would leave Madison to-morrow and arrive at Highland early Tuesday morning.

It is expected that some of the New York officials of the Poughkeepsie Highland Rowing Association will be here to-morrow, and make the rounds of the quarters on a tour of inspection.

A PARROT AS WITNESS.

The Bird Was Noisy and Profane in the Courtroom.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A parrot was the chief witness to-day in a West Side Police court against Michael Burke, who was charged with having stolen the bird. He was a profane, noisy parrot and a prejudiced and valuable witness. He wanted to run the entire court, and when Judge Doyle reprimanded him he said:

"Chase yourself; you ain't the iceman!"

and some very naughty curse words. He cried for beer and cigarettes. Burke had taken the bird from a dealer, and sold him by representing the parrot as a Cuban refugee, although "Poll" had protested he was "no dago." When the prisoner was arraigned, charged with the theft, he pleaded not guilty, but here the parrot began a storm of protestations, and had to be removed from the courtroom.

Hugh Gillis, owner of the parrot, informed the Court that he had gone into a Madison Street saloon to sell the bird when it was taken from him by Burke, who used force, and escaped through a rear door. Burke said the parrot had been given to him, but he was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

Two Murderers to Die July 31.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—Warden Johnson to-day received official notice that the Court of Appeals had fixed the week beginning July 31 for the carrying out of the death sentence in the cases of the two condemned murderers, Michael McDonald and Louis Pullerson. Pullerson is a negro who killed his wife. McDonald murdered a fellow-workman in New York.

Wheat Advances in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Wheat advanced over a cent to-day, September closing at 78⅛ cents. The strength of foreign markets and renewed Russian crop damage reports were the factors. The advance at Liverpool, following yesterday's decline here, was taken to indicate that the English market was at last responding to the Russian crop news. Outside buying orders were heavy on unfavorable reports from harvesting operations in Southern Illinois.

Ex-Secretary Sherman Ill Again.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 17.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman is suffering from a recurrence of the lung trouble with which he was afflicted while on a trip to the West Indies. On June 8 he contracted a cold, which developed into a mild but annoying affection of the lungs. His condition is not, however, regarded as serious, by any means.

Reduction Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, June 17.—Articles of incorporation of the North Woods Reduction Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company, which will have its headquarters in New York, starts business with a capital of $15,000. The Directors are Anderson Fowler, William H. Laird, and Robert H. Laird of New York.

Fined for Kissing 11-Year-Old Girl.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 17.—Samuel Cohen, a Brooklyn soap agent, who was charged with kissing Florence Chaffee, aged eleven, six times without her permission at her home here, was fined $50 in the Police Court to-day.

"Zoolak," what is it? New trade name for Dr. Dadirrian's "matsoon." Refreshing—Druggists—Adv.

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

WHERE FAITH CURE FAILED.

Mrs. Susan B. Schenk's Explanation of Her Treatment of William Cowan, Who Died Friday.

William Cowan of 529 North Fifth Street, Newark, N. J., a professed Christian Scientist, died at his home on Friday evening. Although he had long been a sufferer from dropsy, Bright's disease, and heart disease, he had not received medical attention for over a year. On the other hand, he had been "treated" by Mrs. Susan B. Schenk, first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Belleville Avenue, Newark, and who resides at 2 Wakeman Avenue. Acting County Physician J. Henry Clark has not yet delivered a permit for the burial, but he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that he would do so to-day.

Cowan, who was forty-three years of age, leaves a wife and six children. He was employed at the licorice works at Newark until two years ago, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and the other troubles supervened, compelling him to stop work. He was treated for several months by two doctors, and then placed himself in the hands of Mrs. Schenk, who treated him until his death. Mrs. Schenk says that since she arrived in Newark, a year and a half ago, she has treated considerably over 100 sick persons, and that Cowan is the first patient she has lost. She explained her connection with his case as follows:

"Mr. Cowan had been under the care of physicians for some time until a year and a half ago, when he was given up by three different doctors. Two of them said they could do nothing more for him, and told his wife to continue to give him simple remedies to relieve him, and that he was liable to die at any time. All of them, according to my belief, were physicians in good standing. As they had no hope for him whatever, some friend advised his trying Christian Science. I called upon him, and after my first visit the man was healed of the smoking habit and greatly benefited physically.

"I treated him for a few weeks, and he was healed of the troubles that existed at that time—a complication of maladies after three strokes of paralysis, accompanied by a continual cough. He seemed to be perfectly well for some time. Then late last Winter new complications arose of a dropsical character, many of which were overcome. Since then he had been ailing off and on. He seemed to be affected by the recent hot weather, and last evening he expired suddenly while sitting in his chair. In the morning I had called, and his wife said he appeared to be greatly improved after my visit.

"Some people claim that we make this rash statement: 'You are not sick,' and that thus make the person sick. This is utterly absurd. We go to work practically and scientifically to heal the patient through Mind, instead of with material remedies. We work methodically, according to the teaching of Jesus.

"Do you make any charge for treatment?"

"There is an established price—$5 a week if the patient will come to us, or $1 a treatment. If we go to them, the price is regulated according to distance. In some cases we never see the patient."

Mrs. Cowan declared that notwithstanding her husband's death she was a firm believer in Christian Science.

ELECTRICAL CABS IN CHICAGO.

The New Company to Operate Them Completing Organization.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Subscriptions for stock of the Illinois Electrical Vehicle Company, which is to operate an electric cab service in Chicago on lines which have been adopted in London and New York, have finally been opened. It is proposed at this time to underwrite $20,000,000 of the authorized $25,000,000 stock. Of the issue $10,000,000 will go to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia interests, and the remaining $10,000,000 will be offered in Chicago.

The Eastern allotment has been practically taken, and Chicagoans have already put their names down for a large part of the amount reserved for this city. Samuel Insull, President of the company, is in charge of the underwriting. The stock will not be publicly offered. While the par value of the shares is $100, an installment of but $5 will be called for at the start.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the company had been completed, with the exception of the selection of one Chicago and one Eastern Director. The Directorate of the company will consist of eleven men, as follows: Chicago—Samuel Insull, President; John J. Mitchell, Edward L. Brewster, C. K. K. Billings, C. F. Kimball, Levy Mayer, and one other. Eastern—J. S. Hayes of New Jersey, counsel for the Electric Vehicle Company; P. A. B. Widener, Martin Maloney, and one other.

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The promotion of the following named officers was announced at the Navy Department to-day:

Commanders—N. E. Niles and T. R. Stevens.
Lieutenant Commander—J. H. Sears.
Lieutenants—P. Magruder, P. H. Brown, F. H. Schofield, W. G. Miller, W. H. Buck, and R. De Steigner.
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)—M. M. Taylor, C. T. Vogelsang, J. S. Ritter, C. S. McVey, L. H. Everhart, J. H. Dayton, L. A. Bostwick, W. A. Moffatt, J. R. Edie, R. R. Belknap, D. W. Blemer, A. L. Willard, E. T. Pollock, P. H. Hough, H. H. Christy, N. E. Irwin, and W. Evans.
Gunner—J. Donald.

The Mesaba's Quick Trip.

The steamer Mesaba of the Atlantic Transport Line, which came in late yesterday afternoon from London, has proved to be the fastest boat of that line and beat her own best record on this voyage. She left London at 4 o'clock on Thursday af

MR. M'KINLEY AT HOLYOKE

The City in Gala Dress in Honor of the President and His Party.

PARADE NEARLY A MILE LONG

Large Crowds Lined the Streets and Cheered Mr. McKinley Heartily —Schools and Mills Closed.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 17.—This was a gala day here on account of the visit to Holyoke of President McKinley. There was hardly a building which had not been decorated. Flags and streamers were displayed everywhere, and masses of bunting were tastefully arranged upon the fronts of residences and business blocks.

The weather was delightful. The early morning was slightly cloudy, but there were no signs of rain, and when the sun appeared about 7 o'clock its rays were tempered by a brisk, cool breeze, which augured well for the comfort of the visiting thousands.

By 9:30 o'clock there was hardly an inch of standing room anywhere about the railway station, and the streets leading from the station to the residence of Mr. Whiting were also crowded.

At Westfield Mr. McKinley's train was boarded by a committee of Holyoke citizens, headed by William Whiting, who greeted the President warmly and were introduced to the other members of the party. The President had rested well during the night, and evinced much interest in the recital of the preparations which had been made for his reception.

Holyoke was reached on time at 10 o'clock. As the President, who was the first to alight from the train, appeared at the door of the last car he was loudly cheered, and stopped to bow his acknowledgements.

The police arrangements were admirable. The party alighted in an open space which was roped off and guarded by a score of policemen. The visitors were welcomed by a committee from the city, and were then escorted to the waiting carriages, and the drive to the home of Mr. Whiting began. In the first carriage were President McKinley, William Whiting, and William Skinner; second carriage, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Acting Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Mayor Chapin; third carriage, Abner McKinley, A. M. French, and J. J. Curran; fourth carriage, George E. Morse, Rudolph Foster, and Pierre Bonvouloir; fifth carriage, Dr. Rixey, Senator G. N. Tyner, Edward Walther, and J. J. Prew; sixth carriage, M. F. Conway and H. E. McElwain. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Allen were driven direct to the home of Mr. Whiting, other women of the party going to the Hamilton Hotel. Mr. Whiting's personal guests during the following days will be President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Allen, Dr. Rixey, and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

The President was greeted with continued cheering and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs from the crowds which lined the streets. The last part of the drive was through a street which was arched with tall elms, from which fluttered flags and streamers, making a very pretty effect.

At the Whiting residence the guests were welcomed by the hostess and the members of the Whiting family. The party rested until luncheon, at 2:30 o'clock, but a few persons called to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

In the interval between the arrival of the President and the parade, which started at 3 o'clock, the incoming trains and electric cars were filled with people from neighboring towns. All the schools in the city were closed. Fully 25,000 persons came to Holyoke in the course of the day. The various organizations which made up the parade had been ordered to form at 2 o'clock, and the different rendezvous presented animated scenes.

At 2 o'clock Company H, Massachusetts Naval Militia, of Springfield, fired the National salute of twenty-one guns, and this was the signal for a general movement toward the formation of the parade.

The parade stretched for nearly a mile, the varied colors and styles of uniforms and regalias, the glitter of the bands of music, and the flags and banners of the numerous organizations which took part, making it one of the most picturesque demonstrations ever seen in Holyoke.

As soon as it was announced, at 3 o'clock, that the President and the other guests and officials had started for the reviewing stand at Athletic Park, the signal for the starting of the procession was given. The line of march was through Maple Street to Sargent Street, to High Street, to Fountain Street, counter-march to Appleton Street, to Main Street, to Jackson Street, to Park Street, to Hamilton Street, to Main Street, to Dwight Street, and to Hampden Park, where the parade was broken up.

The scene at the reviewing stand was an impressive one. The decorations here were lavish and in excellent taste. The main platform was occupied by 400 business and professional men of the city, and upon another platform, raised to a considerable height, was the private space for the President and his party, with other guests of Mr. Whiting. The most striking feature of the decorations was the massive white columns which supported the panoply over the President and the other distinguished guests.

The parade passed before the President, who remained standing, with uncovered head throughout, and acknowledged each salute by the marching battalions. After the passing of the last company a short drive was taken by the President and Mrs. McKinley with Mr. Whiting to the latter's stock farm, and then they returned to the latter's residence for dinner.

No visitors were allowed to disturb the President in the evening. It had been proposed that he should review the school children of the city, but this scheme was abandoned, as the children feared they would lose the opportunity of seeing the President and the parade.

The President decided to-day that he would make no address either at the exercises at Northampton, on Monday or at the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College on Tuesday. It was also decided that the trip to the top of Mount Tom will be taken Monday afternoon after the exercises at Northampton. The return from the mountain will be made in time to allow the party to attend the seniors' dramatic performance at Mount Holyoke College.

Mr. McKinley will attend the Congregational Church to-day, and at 4 o'clock will go to South Hadley to attend the baccalaureate exercises in the chapel. Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the party will accompany him.

One incident of the visit to Northampton on Monday morning will be the presentation of a cup to Mrs. McKinley by Bethlehem Chapter, D. of R., at the residence of Capt. Williams.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Vanderbilts Said to Want a San Francisco Terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Examiner says that the Vanderbilts are about to purchase property at North Beach from the Fair estate for terminal facilities, with the idea of completing a road entirely under their control from New York to San Francisco.

H. J. Hayden, a Director of the New York Central Railroad Company, said, when seen last night: "This is the first I have heard about the matter. It has not been considered at any of the Directors' meetings. It would not, in any event, come before us. It is possible that the Vanderbilts are trying to buy the property mentioned for the Union Pacific, as they are interested in that road."

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN BONDS.

New Plan for Securing Extension Has Been Adopted.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A new plan for securing the extension of the bonds of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which mature in 1902, has been adopted by the Trustees of that road and the Trustees of the sinking fund. The Southern Trustees were authorized by an act of the last Legislature to refund these bonds, aggregating about $8,000,000.

The board advertised last November for bids for carrying out the refunding proposition, offering a forty-year 3½ per cent. bond in place of the 7 and 7.3 per cent. bonds now in existence and running three years longer. A number of bids from local and New York financial concerns were received and opened on Dec. 22.

These were calculated, but their disposition was postponed until the Supreme Court decided the fate of the contract entered into between the Sinking Fund Trustees and the New York firm of Roberts & Co. for the refunding of the same bonds. With the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Roberts contract illegal came the unofficial announcement that the Trustees would reject all bids opened by them on Dec. 22. This left both boards free from all entangling alliances and in a position to act independently of any former lines of procedure.

The last act of legislation having placed the task of refunding by extending the bonds already referred to in the hands of the Southern Railway Trustees, it remained for them to take the initiative, but it was early agreed that the interests of the city would be best served by the two boards acting in conjunction. It was in concurrence with that agreement that a joint meeting of the two boards was held.

Individual holders of the bonds are asked to fill out blank forms, stating the number of 7 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. bonds which they have to offer for extension and the amount of premium which they are willing to give for the extended bonds. The blanks are to be mailed to the Southern Railway Trustees, at the Third National Bank, in this city, on or before July 19, on which date the right to offer for extension ends.

If the offers are accepted, the action of the two boards provides that the stock must be delivered to the Third National Bank on or before Oct. 1, 1899, accompanied by a certified check for the aggregate amount of the premium offered.

It is proposed to extend these bonds to July 1, 1940.

Trench Guards Disputed Tract.

The authorities of Jersey City yesterday caused a trench to be dug across the disputed South Cove grant, from which the Central Railroad tracks were removed the day before. This trench will form a canal between the South Cove and the Central Railroad waterway known as the "gap," and will effectually shut off communication from the disputed tract. The railroad authorities sent word to Mayor Hoos that they would like, if possible, to affect an amicable arrangement looking to the restoration of the tracks. Mayor Hoos at once arranged for a conference on the subject. This will take place at the City Hall to-morrow. The Street and Water Commissioners said that they would entertain no proposition that did not fully concede the city's rights and protect the city's interests.

Union Pacific Joins the Association.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—It was announced to-day by General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific Railway that his road had definitely decided to become a member of the Western Passenger Association. This road has been outside the fold for a number of years, and all previous efforts to induce it to come in have failed. It is believed the action of the Union Pacific will do considerable toward stopping Western rate cutting.

The New Sea Service to Long Branch.

The big Cape May steamer Republic began its trips to the Long Branch Iron Pier yesterday. It made quick time from Pier 10 East River. The boat is scheduled for three trips every day, leaving New York at 8:30 A. M. and 1 and 5:30 P. M. The vessel met with a big reception at Long Branch. The craft was gay with bunting. Its reputation for speed and seaworthy qualities won in the Cape May service was well sustained yesterday.

RETIRING NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Department Advocate Construes Rule Regarding Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Judge Advocate Lemly has, at the request of the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, rendered an opinion on that section of the Naval Personnel act relating to voluntary retirements. The section in question, Section 8, authorizes the President to retire officers of each grade, providing a certain specified number of vacancies do not occur annually in these grades through natural causes.

The Judge Advocate General holds that the act requires that a sufficient number of officers, and no more, are to be placed on the retired list to cause the prescribed number of vacancies, and, applying this rule to the existing naval list, he finds that there will be no Captains retired, because there are already fourteen vacancies above the grade of Commander, while only thirteen are contemplated by law; that two Commanders will be retired, there being eighteen vacancies now, two less than required; that seven Lieutenant Commanders will be retired, there being twenty-two vacancies and the law prescribing twenty-nine, and no Lieutenants will be retired, the total number of vacancies—forty in the higher grades—meeting all the requirements of the law.

THE ARMY PROMOTION LAW.

Officers' Board Will Devise Means to Make It Effective.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A board of officers, to consist of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Royal T. Frank, First United States Artillery; Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, and Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., June 22, to report upon the best method of carrying into effect the provisions of an act to increase the efficiency of the army, requiring that all Captains of the line of the army, f who have evinced marked aptitude in the command of troops, shall be reported by their regimental commanders to the War Department, and shall be entitled to compete" for any vacancy which may occur in the grade of Major in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, under such system of examination as the President shall prescribe.

Admiral Sampson Retains Command.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has no intention of relieving Admiral Sampson of the command of the North Atlantic Station until he has completed the usual tour of service. The Admiral has planned an important set of manoeuvres and course of instruction for the North Atlantic fleet, part of it in conjunction with the Naval War College at Newport. The execution of this programme will consume the whole of the Summer, and Secretary Long said to-day that there would be no change in commands, at least until the Admiral has carried out his project.

Purchased Cruisers Are Sound.

LONDON, June 17.—With reference to the reports that the cruisers Albany and New Orleans, purchased here by the United States Government, have been found top-heavy and unseaworthy, Col. Watts, the naval constructor of the Armstrongs, said: "If the Albany and New Orleans are untrustworthy, many ships of the British Navy, built at the same date, are also useless, as the Albany and the New Orleans were built from designs sanctioned by Sir William White, Chief Naval Constructor, and bear comparison in speed and every other essential with any vessel of their class built at that date."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Piscataqua and the Potomac have arrived at Norfolk.

The Machias, with the floating dock, has stopped at Sewell's Point, N. J., on the way south from New York.

The New Orleans has arrived at Gardiner's Bay.

The Prairie has gone to sea for a week's cruise with the Maryland Naval Militia.

The Chicago has sailed from Zanzibar for Tamatave, via Comoro.

The Glacier has left Port Said for Point de Galle.

The Yankton has left Santiago for Gibara.

Price of Veal Rises in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The increased price of veal in the markets has led to a suspicion that a corner in calves has been established, and Swift & Co. of the beef combine have been mentioned as having the market in control. This they deny. Others attribute the rise to the fact that many calves have been shipped to Cuba to stock up ranches. On account of losses in transit, calves have been sent to the packing houses on the hoof, and it is certain that prices have advanced since veal comes on the market via the Stock Yards.

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THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Prominent French Newspaper Man Outlines His Impressions There.

INTERVIEWS FROM BOTH SIDES

Says the American Troops Are Brave, but Lack Discipline—Dissensions Among the Filipinos.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

A prominent French newspaper man, M. Henri Turot, special correspondent of L'Eclair and of Le Monde Illustre and chief editor of La Petite Republique and La Lanterne, recently returned from the Philippine Islands, by way of Vancouver, B. C., and sailed for France yesterday in order to report the result of his mission to his papers. Before sailing he was asked to outline the impressions he had formed in the Philippine Islands, and he did so in the following terms: "You have been kind enough to ask for my opinion of the Philippine situation. I have just passed several weeks in the islands, and will speak frankly on the subject. During your war with Spain I openly and frequently proclaimed my sympathy for the American cause. Let this be borne in mind, if I criticize matters, as my criticism will be solely inspired by my desire to respect the truth everywhere and always.

"I will at first give you an account of interviews with Gen. Otis, Admiral Dewey, and President Schurman of the Philippine Commission, as well as with some Filipino leaders. I will then give you my personal opinion, formed as the result of what I have seen, observed, and heard during my stay in the Philippine Islands.

"My first visit, quite naturally, was to Gen. Otis, from whom I had to request authorization to pass through the American lines. I was cordially received by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign, and if he hoped to promptly terminate it.

"'Yes,' he answered, 'I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to accomplish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my Government. Unhappily, I cannot deny that it will take a long time. This is the season of rains, and the sun becomes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the rifles of the Filipinos. Besides, it is my intention to push my troops a little further forward, and afterward to make them wait for a more favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be able to continue the operations along the coasts.'

"I thanked Gen. Otis for his gracious reception and hastened to ask President Schurman for more ample information.

PRAISES MR. SCHURMAN.

"Mr. Schurman, I am happy to have the occasion of saying, is a very remarkable man, of high intelligence and of profound erudition. Nobody could be more worthy of the mission which has been intrusted to him. Unhappily, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results. Later on I will tell you why.

"'Why,' I said to him, 'has not America established in the Philipines the protectorate system, like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam? It is in substance a disguised annexation, and would give you absolute satisfaction. At the same time, this solution would safeguard the pride of the Filipinos who favor autonomy.'

"'It is impossible,' replied Mr. Schurman, 'and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey, and in Annam an Emperor, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable Government. Here there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy, and you cannot establish a protectorate over a Government which does not exist.'

"'But,' I asked, 'in default of a protectorate, will you accord to the Filipinos the same régime as exists between Canada and Great Britain—that is to say, a sort of autonomy, with the recognition of American sovereignty?'

"'Yes,' answer Mr. Schurman, after a moment's reflection. 'I do not see, so far as I am concerned, any objection to the establishment of such a system. Besides, it is almost contained in the last proclamation we addressed to the Filipinos. In the first place, we insist that the sovereignty of the United States be accepted and recognized. On that point the American people will never give way. But, after that, we are quite disposed toward an understanding with the inhabitants of these islands, over which our flag floats.'

"Then Mr. Schurman put some questions to me. He notably asked me why public opinion in France appeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States.

"'This hostility,' I exclaimed, 'is in no way general. It is evident that the reactionaries and the Clericals of France would feel more sympathetic toward Spain, monarchical and Catholic. But we Republicans have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American democracy dragged into the wanderings of jingoism and of extreme militarism, and we see there a new danger for universal peace.'

"Mr. Schurman then said with a good deal of firmness: 'You are wrong to be alarmed. The United States are too much attached to liberty to become a military Nation in the special sense which you attach to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be assured.'

"After this comforting assurance I left Mr. Schurman.

HIS TALK WITH DEWEY.

"It remained for me to see Admiral Dewey. I had a great desire to know the man who enjoys such popularity in America, and whose audacious action at Cavite has been very much admired in France. The Admiral received me on board the Olympia, and I lost no time in complimenting him on the victory which he had won. Very modestly the Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors, who had behaved splendidly, and to his officers, who had seconded him so well.

"'And now, Admiral,' I said, 'what do you think of the situation?'

"'In the first place,' he answered, 'I have great hopes in the success of the conferences which Mr. Schurman has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many Generals and too few soldiers to resist us.'

"'But,' I replied, 'should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?'

"'Certainly, yes, answered the Admiral, 'and I render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military tactics.'

"'At the same time,' I suggested, 'I think you ought to recognize that on land they conducted the campaign against the Spaniards very well?'

"'That is true,' said the Admiral. 'But since you have touched on the subject I shall be obliged to you if you repeat the following statement in France: Aguinaldo during the war with Spain was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him and we never promised him anything. We had a common enemy. He acted on his side and we on ours. There has been no other understanding.'

"As I was not willing to take too much of the Admiral's time, I retired, having duly noted this categorical declaration. Then, having thus been enlightened upon the sentiments of the high personages on the American side, it remained to me to ascertain the views of the Filipino leaders.

THE FILIPINOS' POINT OF VIEW.

"One evening I visited Florentino Torres, President of the Philippine Committee of Manila. Torres was a Magistrate under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man. He said: 'The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification. But when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Schurman, it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be a great difficulty.'

"'Why do you fear the opposition of Aguinaldo? Is he an ambitious man?'

"'No, but he has illusions. He hopes for the intervention of the great European powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of Japan.'

"'And you, Sir, for what do you hope?'

"'Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us. We landed proprietors would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans, for in that case our fortunes would be swept away.'

"'Why so?' I asked with astonishment.

"'Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of Aguinaldo and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but above all of a Socialist and revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military Socialists. I will cite, for example, Lana, who for a long time frequented the Socialists' clubs of Europe; Santiko, who at one time had influence among certain Socialist committees of America, and the poet Paterno, who is an enthusiastic Socialist. Also, rest well assured, the movement is directed much more against the capitalists, to whatever nation they belong, than against the Americans.'

"Regarding the declarations of Torres, there are two important observations which I ask permission to present immediately. The first is that, as a matter of fact, the Philippine committee with which Mr. Schurman is treating has no real authority and is in no way an emanation from the rebels as a whole. The result is, as I have already said, that Mr. Schurman, in spite of his good will, seems to me powerless to obtain serious results. Were he to find a solution of the situation with the Philippine committee it would afterward be necessary to have it accepted by Aguinaldo and his troops, and everything would have to be done over again.

DISSENTIONS AMONG REBELS.

"The second observation is the importance which should be attached to this entry upon the stage of Socialism in the Philippines. It explains the dissensions which exist among the Filipinos and naturally will result in the Americans finding, before the conclusion of peace, serious support among the better classes.

"I afterward had interviews successively with several influential Filipinos, notably with Gregorio Araneto, the First Minister of Justice of the Government of Aguinaldo. They all confirm the statements of Torres.

"Araneto, much more than Torres, showed himself irritated at the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos.

"'What principally seemed monstrous to me,' he said, 'is that at the time of the treaty of Paris we were not permitted to take part in the conferences which decided our fate, and yet we are not a negligible quantity, and it has been too much forgotten that it was we and not the Americans who vanquished the Spaniards here.'

"I have now ended the long account of the conversations, which I think interesting, which I had with prominent people in the Philippine Islands, and it remains for me to give my personal impressions. First of all, I will tell you frankly what I think of the American troops. I was struck with the fine presence of your soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple, and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But unhappily I know that, precisely on account of their physical strength, they experienced great difficulties in enduring the climate of the Philippine Islands. This seems paradoxical, and yet it is so.

"In warm and damp countries it is indisputable that very vigorous men do not endure the climate as well as smaller and more degenerate individuals. Besides this, the American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating. Admirably supplied with provisions, the soldiers eat too much meat and not enough rice. It is an error, I think, not to adapt themselves better to the exigencies of the midst in which one must live.

AMERICAN TROOPS UNDISCIPLINED.

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs there has been regrettable pillaging.

"Also at times the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of Gen. Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward.

"I think it is absolutely necessary for the success of your conquest to replace the volunteers as rapidly as possible by regular troops.

"Will this conquest be rapid? It would be too presumptuous on my part to reply affirmatively. But in any case it does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. Then the difficulties of the campaign in this country of mountains and excessive heat must not be forgotten. Add to this the fact that the more the American troops get away from the coasts and from the line of railroad the greater will be the complications encountered in revictualing the troops. Then the question of quarters, which was so prejudicial to us in Tonquin, Madagascar, and Dahomey, will have to be faced.

"It also seems to be incontestable that for this conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

ASIATIC STATION CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Several important changes on the Asiatic station are reported at the Navy Department to-day. Commander E. H. C. Leuthe has been detached from command of the Monterey and ordered to command the Monadnock, to succeed Capt. Nichols, deceased. Capt. J. M. McGowan has been detached from the Newport training station and ordered to the command of the Monterey. Lieut. W. W. Eberle has been appointed Flag Lieutenant and Ensign R. B. Johnson Flag Secretary to Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatic station.

Naval Constructor Capps, who has been stationed at Manila and Hongkong for nearly a year past, and to whose efforts was due the salvage of the sunken Spanish warboats Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba, has been relieved and ordered to return to the United States. Constructor Holdsworth, who has been assisting Constructor Capps in the reconstruction of these vessels, will remain at Hongkong in charge of the work.

Reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Nearly 4,000 enlisted men and officers will sail from San Francisco next week for the Philippines. The Zealandia will sail on the 22d with four companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and 100 recruits; the Pennsylvania on the 24th with the headquarters and eight companies of the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Infantry; the Sheridan on the 24th with the Fourth Cavalry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, a signal Corps detachment, and 1,275 recruits, and the Valencia on the 25th with four companies of the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Infantry, and 100 recruits. The freight steamer Wyefield is being loaded as rapidly as possible, and will leave in about twelve days.

Earthquakes in the Philippines.

MANILA, June 17.—An earthquake shock was felt at Iloilo at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The inhabitants say it was the severest ever known. It is supposed that the shock was caused by the volcano Conloan, in Negros, in eruption. An explosion was heard, apparently under Iloilo, followed thirty seconds later by a shaking of the earth.

Trial for Dr. Briggs.

Since the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the opposition, within the Church, to him and his teachings has been taking more definite form. A number of informal meetings of anti-Briggs men have recently been held, at which some forty or more priests of the Church have at one time or another been present. It has been practically decided that when Dr. Briggs returns from Europe, he shall be called to account for his writings, and shall be made to stand a trial.

Steamer Norman Proceeds Uninjured.

NEWPORT, June 17.—The Windsor Line steamer Norman, which has been ashore on Rose Island since Wednesday evening, was hauled off this afternoon and proceeded to Philadelphia, uninjured.

The Popular Artery of Travel South.

The Southern Railway, via Washington, maintains a superb service of magnificently equipped trains, which leave New York daily at 2:55 and 4:25 P. M., and 12:10 midnight, reaching, without change of cars, all of the principal Southern cities. The Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited, which has long been famous as one of the most superbly equipped trains in America, now has an added feature of attraction in the form of a beautiful Library and Observation Car, that will be appreciated by the traveling public. The car is for the use of all passengers holding Pullman tickets on the train, and is handsomely furnished with easy, richly upholstered, movable chairs. It also has a wide, fully covered extension platform at the rear, capable of accommodating a large number who prefer to travel in the open air and enjoy the unobstructed view of the whirling panorama. Another great train, which has been recently put into service, is the "Washington and Chattanooga Limited," via Lynchburg and Bristol, which is composed of Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping cars, New York to Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans. Combined Parlor and Observation Café cars are attached to this train, and are operated between Radford, Va., and Attalla, Ala., serving meals at all hours upon the European plan. Luxurious chairs in the parlor compartments are available at a moderate charge, the observation portion of the car affording a most comfortable location for viewing the magnificent scenery. Passengers occupying Pullman cars have use of these cars without extra charge. New York and Florida Express, leaving New York 2:55 P. M., and the U. S. Fast Mail, 12:05 A. M., are two other fast trains giving most perfect through Pullman car service to Florida and all points South. For full particulars, call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

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THE SANTIAGO DISPUTE

Sampson's Friends Hope Heilner Will Be Sustained.

EFFORTS AIMED AT SCHLEY

Conflicting Statements of Officers of the Brooklyn May Lead to Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—A few days ago, when Lieut. Commander Heilner was quoted in New York as denying the authenticity of the denial by Lieut. Hodgson of the reported conversation between Admiral Schley and Mr. Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn, on July 3, 1898, the newspaper that quoted what purported to be Heilner's denial also carried what might have been assumed to be a menace intended for Mr. Hodgson. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, directed attention with some glee to Mr. Heilner's reported denial of Hodgson's statement, and was asked what was meant to be conveyed by the editorial threat against Hodgson if he persisted in his denial of the oft-repeated conversation in which Admiral Schley took the command out of the hands of Capt. Cook.

Capt. Crowninshield did not say what was meant by the threat, and nobody else at the Navy Department could explain it. This morning when THE TIMES reached the Navy Department with its interview with Lieut. Commander Hodgson, in which he excused himself from making any explicit statement, saying that he was required to appear at Washington about the matter, neither the Bureau of Navigation nor the Secretary could give any information to make the assertion clear. Secretary Long at first said that he had not sent for Mr. Hodgson, and that the statements made by him must have been erroneously reported. But that did not quite dispose of the subject. After the Secretary had talked about or away from the matter a few moments, he was asked whether Lieut. Commander Heilner had sent any communication to the department relating to the controversy. To this the Secretary at once answered: "Now, you must excuse me." This evasive answer negatively explains the statement of Lieut. Commander Heilner. It is understood that he has made a request for an inquiry of some sort to clear up the question of veracity raised by the statements of himself and Mr. Hodgson.

The department will afford no satisfaction to the curious. Some of the officers who always agree with the Bureau of Navigation, and who assume to know what is going on, insist that Heilner has been urged to raise the question of veracity between himself and Hodgson, not so much for what may happen to Hodgson, as with the expectation that the contention of Heilner and The New York Sun may be sustained.

The hope of the partisans of Admiral Sampson, in whose behalf the conversation on the bridge of the Brooklyn has been repeatedly quoted, was that Heilner would be able to prove that Hodgson did tell the story embodied in the reported conversation; that he told it to Heilner and to several others, and that Hodgson, having told it, the indictment of his credibility would tend to injure Schley and his admirers.

It is certain that no effort will be spared to damage the statement attributed to Mr. Hodgson. The alleged conversation in which Schley deprived Cook of the command of the Brooklyn has been the mainstay of the opponents of Admiral Schley, who sought to add to his list of "reprehensible" acts by showing that he wanted to run away from the Spanish fleet. If it is destroyed as evidence, the entire argument against Schley will be hurt. The indifferently concealed delight of the Bureau of Navigation over Heilner's attempt to discredit Hodgson is a revelation of interest in Heilner's charge that Hodgson did tell the story about the meaning, in his estimation, of the "loop" made by the Brooklyn to the southward.

An old officer who cares more for the meaning of things at this time than he does about the incidents leading up to a result, expressed his concern this afternoon lest the inquiry that appears to have been set on foot was not the beginning of a row that will lead to a court of inquiry in which Schley will be the interested party. There is a great desire on the part of Schley's enemies to get him before a court selected by the men who have endeavored to advance Sampson over his head. No one doubts what would be the finding of such a court selected by the men who have done their utmost to discredit the man whom last year the Secretary recommended for promotion and Congressional honors in acknowledgment of his distinguished services.

Rear Admiral Schley does not know of any reason why he should be made the subject of a court of inquiry. He was approved by the Administration that knew all the facts of his career in the West Indies before it recommended his promotion and the thanks of Congress. The Senate considered all the testimony now in the possession of the people who would like to advance Sampson over the head of Schley. It refused to consent to that advancement. Schley holds a position relatively above Sampson, to which his services entitle him. The friends of Sampson may fancy that the report of a group of Navigation Bureau officers would set Schley back. Unless it is obtained before June 30, it is not likely to be of much use to anybody. Whether obtained before or after, it is not at all probable that it will be hastened by any effort of Admiral Schley to play into the itching hands of his enemies.

Woman Jumps from a Window.

Mrs. Margaret Gronhardt, fifty-three years old, tried to kill herself yesterday morning by jumping from a second-story window of the flat house at 327 West Seventeenth Street. Her ankle was broken, and she was taken to the New York Hospital a prisoner. Mrs. Gronhardt at one time owned two flat houses adjoining the one from which she jumped. They were left to her by her first husband, who died twenty years ago. She had been complaining lately of the loss of her property, and her husband, who was an employe of her first husband, said she had been acting queerly.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets...12:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:09	Gov. Isl'd...2:16	H. Gate....4:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:04	Gov. Isl'd...3:24	H. Gate....5:20

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	* 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Agustin, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Troja, Tampico	1:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 18.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Deramore, Gibraltar, June 3.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, June 4.
Eddie, Gibraltar, June 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 11.
Manhattan, London June 6.
Ohio, Hull, June 3.
Winifred, New Orleans June 9.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Liv, Gibraltar, June 6.
New Orleans, New Orleans, June 13.
Sabine, St. Lucia, June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Alamo, Galvestop, June 14.
Alene, Port Limon, June 31.
Westerniand, Antwerp, June 10.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Allianca, Colon, June 14.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 7.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 10.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 14.
Saale, Gibraltar, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 10.
Newlyn, Shields, June 9.
Patria, Hamburg, June 11.
Trave, Bremen, June 13.

Arrived.

SS Carib, McKee, Charleston June 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived outside the Bar at 12:20 A. M. 18th.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam June 8, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 11:34 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed Sandy Hook at 10:10 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool June 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, Hull June 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. East of Fire Island at 6:37 P. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen May 31, Christiania June 1, and Christiansand 2, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Spedding, Manaos May 30, Para June 6, and Barbados 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Sir Garnet Wolseley, (Br.,) Laver, Palermo May 25 and Messina 26th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 16th.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy June 2, Vera Cruz 8th, Progreso 10th, and Havana 13th, with

PRINCETON DEFEATS YALE

Hillebrand's Pitching a Big Factor in Gaining the Victory.

STEADY AT CRITICAL STAGES

Crowd of Adherents of the Teams Cheer Their Favorites—Joyful Demonstration at the End.

Princeton scored a decisive baseball victory over Yale at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 11 to 4, in the presence of nearly 6,000 persons. It was a clean-cut victory, and one that the adherents of Old Nassau may feel highly proud of. The Tigers outgeneraled Yale. They played better baseball, but the Yalensians never gave up the fight, and, cheered on by thousands of their admirers, made Princeton play her best to the end.

The crowd, which came early, was a typical college assemblage. Gray-haired alumni joined with the undergraduates in giving the college slogan. There were many pretty women in the throng. Indeed, more than a third of the crowd was made up of the fair sex. The grand stand and open stands were a mass of colors, the yellow and black of Princeton and the blue of Yale being in sharp contrast.

Each college had its band of "rooters" on hand, but the Princeton contingent turned out stronger than that of Yale. The lower grand stand was held by Princeton. Its adherents took seats back of the Princeton bench in the south end of the stand, and so loud was their "rooting" that the noise of the Yale contingent up stairs was all but obliterated. The Princeton crowd sprang several parodies, but they spent most of their lung power on the locomotive yell of:

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Hi! Hi! Hi!
Siss! Siss! Siss!
Boom! Boom! Boom!
Ah! Ah! Ah!

This was started slowly, and wound up to resemble the puffs of a locomotive.

As soon as the game ended the field swarmed with Princeton men, old and young. One hilarious youth tried to carry away the home plate as a souvenir, and despite the protests of two policemen he tried to get away with it. He finally consented to leave it, simply because it was fastened to the ground too tightly. The players were picked up and carried around the field. About 300 clasped hands and formed a sing and danced around, singing and cheering. Then they all gathered around the home plate, and with bared heads sang the Princeton anthem. The gray-haired alumni insisted upon singing it over and over again. Then one youth was mounted on the shoulders of a big man and each player was cheered in turn. The crowd then started for the gate, just as the Yale team was leaving, and the vanquished Yalensians were cheered to the echo.

The Yale players used little judgment in base-running, and when a Yalensian recovered the ball after a base hit he threw it anywhere but to the right place.

Princeton's victory was largely due to Hillebrand's fine pitching. He appears to be far better than an average pitchers, in that he uses his curves with excellent judgment. He has a change of pace that was very puzzling, and showed himself to be extremely steady. In the second inning Yale had three men on the bases and there was no one out. The Yale contingent hugged each other, as it really looked as though the game could be won there and then. Hillebrand, however, by the cleverest kind of pitching, retired the next three batters on strikes. Even the Yale crowd applauded.

For some unknown reason Yale sent Cook in to pitch, although only two weeks ago Robertson had shut out the Princeton team without a hit or a run. Cook allowed only three base hits, but he was very unsteady and was poorly supported. Robertson went in the game in the fifth inning, but in the sixth the Tigers touched him up for five hits and clinched the game. The Yale team saw that the game was lost at this stage, but the men stuck pluckily to their work, cheered on by their friends.

The Yale infield, with the exception of Waddell, played a fair game. Wallace did well in right field, his running catch of Watkins's line hit in the seventh inning being the star play of the game. Princeton's infield played good work, with the exception of first base. The outfielders cared for everything that came their way.

Yale went first to the bat, but was early blanked. Princeton scored a run in its first inning on a base on balls to Kafer, a hit batsman, a wild throw by Quimby, and Bedford's fly to Right Fielder Wallace. A base on balls to McGibbon, the latter's steal, and a hit by Suter gave Princeton another in the second. In the third, after one was out, Princeton got its third run through De Saulles's bad throw, a hit by Bedford, and a wild pitch. Princeton's fourth inning netted three runs. Two bases on balls, an error by Camp, a base hit, and a wild pitch being responsible. Singles by Suter, Kafer, Hillebrand, and Watkins, and a home run by Green gave Princeton five earned runs in the sixth. This brought their score up to eleven runs.

Yale scored its first run in the third. De Saulles reached first on Bedford's error, stole second and scored on Wear's single. In the seventh Robertson began with a hit and De Saulles bunted safely, sending Robertson to third. Quimby sent a long fly to Watkins that enabled Robertson to score. De Saulles, who had stolen second reached third on the throw-in to the plate, and scored while Wear was being retired at first. Hits by Robertson and De Saulles and Quimby's fly to Suter gave Yale its last run in the ninth. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Suter, lf.	1	2	3	1	0	0	De S'lles, 2b.	3	2	1	5	1	
Kafer, c.	3	1	10	2	0	0	Quimby, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1	
Hillebr'd, p.	1	1	0	0	4	0	Wear, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Hill'br'd, p.	2	2	0	0	0	0	Wallace, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Bedford, 2b.	0	1	3	0	1	0	Camp, ss.	0	0	3	0	1	1
Green, 1b.	1	1	2	9	0	0	Sullivan, c.	0	2	5	0	0	
H'ch's'n, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2	1	Waddell, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	
McGib'n, ss.	1	0	1	2	1	0	Eddy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Watkins, cf.	2	1	1	1	1	0	Cook, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
							Rob'tson, p.	1	2	1	1	0	
Total.	11	9	27	7	4		Total.	4	11	24	8	3	

Princeton	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	.—11
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Princeton, 5. First base by errors—Yale, 3; Princeton, 3. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Princeton, 6. Home run—Green. Two-base hit—Harrison. Stolen bases—Green, McGibbon, De Saulles, (2.) Double play—De Saulles and Waddell. Bases on balls—Off Cook, 5; off Hillebrand, 1. Struck out—By Cook, 1; by Robertson, 1; by Hillebrand, 9. Hit by pitched ball—Harrison. Wild pitches—Cook (2;) Hillebrand, 1. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Victory Celebrated in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.—Princeton celebrated the Tigers' victory over Yale and the consequent winning of the baseball championship with one of the biggest bonfires ever seen around the historical cannon. As soon as the final score of the game came in early this evening the bell on Old North was rung, and a cry of "Everybody get wood!" was heard everywhere. Two hours later an enormous pile of planks and tar barrels was made back of Nassau Hall. A large band furnished music during the evening. At 9:30 o'clock the fire was started. A few minutes later the big pile was wreathed in flames. Prof. J. G. Hibben, Laurence Hutton, and "Bosy" Reiter, the latter the star half back of the football team, made short addresses. The steps of Clio and Whig Halls were crowded, and the crowd around the bonfire was immense. The crowd cheered loud and lustily for the team and Princeton. At 11 o'clock, after singing "Old Nassau," the crowd dispersed.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphias Win Another Game from the Bostons—Other Games Played Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	39	12	.765
Boston	34	17	.667
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Philadelphia	30	20	.600
Chicago	30	21	.588
St. Louis	30	21	.588
Cincinnati	24	25	.490
Pittsburg	22	27	.449
New York	22	29	.431
Washington	17	35	.327
Louisville	15	36	.294
Cleveland	9	39	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

BOSTON, June 17.—Lewis's unsteady pitching was chiefly responsible for Philadelphias' victory to-day. The batting of La Joie and Delehanty was a feature, these two players scoring five of the six runs made by the visitors. The Bostons were very weak at the bat. Score:

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and Douglass; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 5,000.

Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 1.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Cincinnatis played poorly in the field to-day and were unable to hit Griffith's pitching. An error in the ninth saved them from a shut-out. Score:

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	4	3	2	x	—12
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 17; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Cincinnati, Phillips, Damman, and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 8,000.

Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Pittsburg won from Cleveland to-day by timely hitting. The visitors could not hit Sparks, but otherwise played a better game than the locals. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks and Bowerman; Cleveland, Hughey and Sbrencongost. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance, 2,000.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Louisvilles were easily outplayed to-day, being shut out. Bayers, the new shortstop, was given a trial by the home team and proved a failure. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 6, St. Louis, 11. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer; St. Louis, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 1,200.

ST. JOHN'S NINE BEATS SUBURBANS.

An Easy Victory for the College Boys at Fordham.

The Suburban team fell easy victims to the St. John's College nine on the latter's grounds at Fordham yesterday. The features of the game were the batting of Tierney and the catching of Dolan of the college team. The score:

Suburban	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. John's	2	4	0	1	3	3	3	4	.	—20

Batteries—Mullen and Dolan for St. John's; Van Zant and Farmer for Suburban. Base hits—St. John's, 24; Suburban, 8. Errors—St. John's, 2; Suburban, 6.

Victory for the New York A. C.

The New York Athletic Club baseball nine won an interesting game from the Montclair Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday by a score of 10 to 4.

At Orange.

Orange A. C.	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Manhattan A. C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—7

Base hits—Orange A. C., 8; Manhattan A. C., 2. Errors—Orange A. C., 6; Manhattan A. C., 6. Batteries—Lawson and O'Neil; Castro and Agnew.

Other Games.

At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 6; Amherst, 2.
At Newark—Richmond, 4; Newark, 0.
At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 1; Holy Cross, 0.
At Paterson—Allentown, 4; Paterson, 1. (first game.) Allentown, 7; Paterson, 2, (second game.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Toronto, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago University, 9; University of Pennsylvania, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Rochester, 4.

WANT BASEBALL RULES CHANGED.

J. A. Hart Claims that Certain Clubs Now Monopolize Star Players.

CHICAGO, June 17.—President J. A. Hart of the Chicago Baseball Club proposes a radical change in the rules governing the reservation of players by the National League clubs. His plan is to have players released at regular intervals by all clubs, so that each team can have a chance to get the good men at a reasonable price. Then there would be no monopoly of stars, as there is at present, and no such state of affairs could exist as that which now makes it possible for one club to win the pennant year after year, because it cannot lose its best player through exchange or sale without its own consent.

"I would have players serve one club for a regular term of years," said Mr. Hart; "and then I would so arrange matters that they could be released and be at the disposal of other organizations. Five years would be a reasonable time for a player to tread the diamond in one team. I believe this system would give more general satisfaction, especially to the public, than any other that I can think of just now."

DISMEMBERED BODY BURIED.

Remains Found at Bay Ridge Lie in Potter's Field.

The dismembered portions of a human body which were found in the water near Bay Ridge a week ago were buried yesterday in the Potter's Field, Flatbush. There is still nothing to clear up the mystery of the man's identity or of the way in which he met his death. It will probably always remain a mystery. The police still cling to the theory that however the man came to his death, he was cut up by the propeller blade of a steamship.

Several persons viewed the body yesterday morning before its burial, but no one could identify it.

SEEKS CONEY ISLAND TRAFFIC.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road Leases Prospect Park Company's Lines.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has leased the property of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for a long term of years. The announcement was made yesterday at the office of the lessee. Ira A. McCormack has been appointed General Superintendent, and J. C. Brackenridge Chief Engineer. The employes have been directed to perform their duties until further orders.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad is now the Rapid Transit Company's only competitor for Coney Island trade. The road just leased includes the road running to Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the road having its terminus at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and the trains running from the Bay Ridge Ferry to Coney Island. It has not yet been announced whether the lease includes the route running from the foot of Sixty-fifth Street to Manhattan Beach.

Trolley cars will be operated on the road from Broadway and Hamilton Ferries. A switch, which has been made at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, will connect the railroad with the trolley lines.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Frank Slavin, the Pugilist, and His Partners Have Been Lucky.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 17.—The fear that several steamers of the Lower Yukon fleet would be destroyed when the ice broke has fortunately not been realized. The John J. Healey, Tyrell, Victorian, Seattle, Sovereign, Monarch, and Arnold had arrived at Dawson by June 3 from Rampart City, and several steamers were daily expected.

Reports of the gold output on Minook Creek were favorable.

The Northwest mounted police have sent out notices to miners on the various creeks that it is dangerous to bring large quantities of gold to Dawson without an armed guard. It is claimed by the officials that there are a large number of highwaymen in the country.

Frank Slavin, the prizefighter, and his partner have thirty-seven placer claims, most of them good, Slavin is going to New oYrk and London. He and his partners have bonded the Dome quartz proposition with a London company and obtained $100,000 for development work, though few discoveries of quartz have as yet been made.

Barrow in the Stone Yard.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—George Beauregard Barrow, the kidnapper of Baby Marion Clarke, who was yesterday sentenced to fourteen years and ten months imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, was today assigned to the stone yard. He will be taught the art of cutting stone, a large quantity of which will soon be needed in the construction of the new north wall and other buildings.

No Sale of Sheffield Coal Property.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—Major A. Wills, President of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company, denies the reported purchase of large tracts of coal and mineral lands and important manufacturing plants from the company by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. He said the report was without foundation.

GOLF HAS ITS FUNNY SIDE

Comical Stories of Players Often Heard on the Links.

LOOKING NOW TOWARD CHICAGO

Neither Travis Nor Tyng Will Be Among the Competitors, but Harriman Will Surely Go.

Golf stories have their regular rounds and seasons, just as the humorous tales which one hears in other occupations or pleasures. The hackneyed golf tales, however, do not enjoy an absolute monopoly, for comical situations occur frequently on the links, and a visitor to several clubs is almost sure to hear a number of new stories, and most of them can be vouched for as absolutely true.

Probably every golfer has heard of the naïve young lady, who, while taking her first lesson in the game, it is said, on the Lakewood links, after the customary instructions regarding the various clubs and the way they should be swung, asked with delicious innocence:

"And do I swing the caddie in the same way."

Then she wondered why every one smiled, and the caddies beat a hasty retreat to their house.

At the Morris County Golf Club the other day, they were telling a brand-new tale, and it is not worn out yet. Two exceedingly diminutive caddies were assigned to two of the leading women golfers as the latter were about to start out in a match. After one of the fair contestants had driven off, she turned to her caddie, and noticed the other one standing close by.

"Why," she exclaimed in surprise. "I don't believe I could tell my caddie from the other one. You two little fellows look as much alike as two peas in a pod. You must be twins."

"No, Mum," piped out one shrill voice. "We ain't twins; we's triplets, but the other one is a girl."

And now comes the following interesting tale from Springfield, Mass., which The Springfield Republican vouches for as an accurate and bona fide occurrence:

"There is a beautiful black kitten that frequents the Country Club grounds and amuses itself by chasing birds and grasshoppers—and golf balls. The kitten once won a hole for one of the golfers. He played on to the green and the ball was rolling in the direction of the hole when the kitten spied it. 'Here's a good thing,' said pussy, 'I guess I'll push it along,' and the kitten played with it and kept it going until suddenly it disappeared in the hole. The owner of the ball claimed the hole in spite of the opposition of his opponent, and Rule 22 upheld him: 'Whatever happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match . . . is a 'rub of the green' and the ball shall be played from where it lies.'"

TALKING ABOUT CHICAGO.

Chicago and the amateur championship are now the prevailing topics of conversation wherever golfers congregate for social diversion or competitive play on the links.

"Are you going to Chicago?" is the question asked of every player of any ability, and of many also who would have no chance to win anything.

"Oh, yes. I'm going out," was the recent reply of a man who is not troubled by great expectations. "Of course I'm not in it, but I'm going for the good time and to see what the other fellows will do."

This, perhaps, is an exceptional case, as not many Eastern golfers will go unless they expect to land somewhere near the top. Tyng and Travis, two of America's ablest native players, are going to show in a practical way their disapproval of giving the championship to Chicago a second time in two years by remaining at home. The short week has greatly added materially to the golfing excellence of the tournament, for each has recently been playing as fine golf as ever in his life. Travis perhaps a shade better than ever before.

In fact, Travis is considered the stronger man, and his recent performances would make him dangerous as the possible champion were he to turn his face westward early in July. His record of 79, one less than bogey, for the Oakland links last week, followed by an 82 on the following day during the open tournament, show very clearly the excellent golfing form which Travis can now display. The Oakland course is probably the most difficult nine-hole one in this vicinity. It is a one, two, three holes in circuit, and was particularly difficult to play in low figures last week, owing to the excessive dryness of the ground.

Reginald Brooks, Jr., who disputed with Herbert M. Harriman the title of metropolitan champion at Garden City in April, will probably be another of the absentees, as he is deeply interested in yachting, as usual, at Newport. Harriman has stated that he is surely going, but he will have to show an improvement in the game he played at Oakland last week to satisfy the expectations of his friends. R. C. Watson, Jr., the young Westbrook golfer who defeated Harriman, and who, earlier in the season, turned the champion, Findlay Douglas, down at Lakewood, will probably be there, and John Reid, Jr., of Yale and his Chicago classmate, Walter R. Smith, can also be depended on.

DOUGLAS SURE TO GO.

Of course Findlay Douglas will be among the starters, to defend his reputation, but there is a growing feeling that he will meet defeat. Former Champion H. J. Whigham will probably not return from England in time for the match, but Chicago's stand-by, Charles B. Macdonald will be in good form, and he will be surrounded by a host of minor Chicago satellites, so the number of competitors for the highest honor will undoubtedly assume comfortable proportions. This will be the last week for entries, as the names must all be in the Secretary's hands by June 26.

The Warner Meadow Golf Club of Northampton, Mass., is one of the newer but very energetic golf organizations of New England. The proximity of the club to the Springfield Country Club has occasioned several team matches in which the Springfield men have thus far come out victorious. In the last contest 21 holes were scored by the Springfield men and 2 by the Northampton golfers. The Springfield club has nearly 300 members interested in golf, and a long list of games has been arranged which will keep the Summer months lively on the links. Donald Ross, who at one time was a club professional in this vicinity, is the Springfield greens keeper, and he holds the lowest record at 37 strokes for the nine-hole course.

Some of the members, it is reported, are very much troubled by the disease known as "thistle ear," caused, as the name implies, by mistaking the white thistle tops for golf balls. One golfer on the Springfield links, it is said, made a grand brassie shot on one of these tops, and then wondered at what made the apparently solid ball fall to pieces so suddenly. Many of our local golfers, who have been troubled in the same way by the white tops of dandelions, can sympathize with their Springfield brethren, for nothing is more annoying than to experience the delightful satisfaction of having found a lost ball only to discover that the eye has been deceived by the white seed petals of a plant.

The Cape May golfers are now holding tournaments every week, and the links are growing more popular as the season advances. Mrs. E. S. Bordon had the honor of winning the first women's tournament of the season last week, her net score being 98 from 30 strokes' handicap. Mrs. F. R. Shattuck, the only scratch competitor, made the lowest gross score, 103 strokes. A series of handicap contests for women to be played every Wednesday during the season has been arranged, and a silver cup will be presented to the one who can claim the most victories.

Golf in Colorado has secured quite a strong lease of life, and the devotees of the game have links at Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, and Manitou to play over for fun and exercise. Denver has a very good course, and possesses several able golfers. Colorado Springs has two clubs—the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club and the Town and Gown Club. The former is the elder, and has ninety members, with an eight-hole course. Golf at Manitou struggles more than thrives. Experts say golf there is not a success, owing to the rough nature of the land and the fearful heat in June, which not only bakes the greens, but effectually dries up the enthusiasm of the few members who endeavor to keep the game alive. A young lady, entirely new to golf, who visited the club recently, is quoted in a Chicago newspaper as describing her experiences as follows:

"They played beautifully. At first they only made 90 and 94, but Miss B. made some of the loveliest 'rides' you ever saw, and after they got really warmed up to their work they made a splendid score, actually as high as 108."

Glenwood Springs, besides possessing what is said to be an excellent golf course, is famous for a polo field and many tennis courts. A number of Englishmen have large ranches in the vicinity and the owners devote considerable attention to the game.

No big tournament has been scheduled for the coming week, but a match of more than ordinary interest will be played on Wednesday on the Oakland Club links. It will be a four-ball match between Walter J. Travis, the Oakland amateur champion, and David S. Hunter, the club professional, against James A. Tyng, amateur champion of Baltusrol, and Willie Anderson, professional of the latter club. Wednesday's match will be thirty-six holes, and on the following Wednesday the contest will be completed by thirty-six holes on the Baltusrol links. This combination of able amateurs and professionals will make a most interesting and exciting contest, and it will attract a number of golfing experts to watch the sport. Anderson has been playing record breaking golf recently on his Baltusrol links.

Other events of the week will be a women's handicap competition at Morris County on Wednesday and the women's match on Friday on Baltusrol for the De Bary Cup. On Saturday, besides the second round for the President's Cup at Morris County, the committee has arranged an open handicap for men and their guests. The Oakland Club team will meet the Crescent Athletic Club team on the latter's links on Saturday. Richmond Hill will play Nutley, and there will be a large number of other team matches.

GROWING ACTIVITY IN HARTFORD.

The Hartford Golf Club has recently held the most interesting tournament in its history, a contest for the President's Cup. The trophy was won after a hard struggle by Francis C. Cooley, who beat H. S. Redfield in the final match. The club has just purchased seventy additional acres of land, and the idea is to broaden the field of the club, making it next year a regular country club, with a long golf course, tennis courts, and other sporting and social features. The membership is already close to 300, and the members believe they have a prosperous future before them.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, is making arrangements for a grand golfing and social day next Saturday. There will be a band of music on the lawn near the home green, a "fête champêtre" in the evening, an informal dance, and a members' golf tournament, on June 29 and 30 and July 1 the annual tournament, which will be an invitation event, will be held.

Seven new clubs have just been elected to allied membership in the United States Golf Association. They are the Lake Zurich Golf Club, Illinois; Skokie Country Club and Belmont Golf Club, near Chicago; Commonwealth Club of Boston, Dallas Golf Club, Texas; Highland Golf Club, Pittsburg, and Florida Country Club, Jacksonville.

The Englewood Golf Club, which now enjoys an excellent eighteen-hole course instead of the nine-hole links, as last year, is considering the idea of repeating its open tournament performance this season. With a little rain the greens would be put in excellent condition to hold the contest in July, and there is a possibility that it may be held at that time.

Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, is now spending the season at Seabright, and will be a frequent competitor on the Seabright golf links. Seabright contains a large army of golfers during the Summer, and the links, which have just been opened, will be kept lively for the remainder of the season.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Final Round of First Part of the Contest to be Played To-morrow.

LONDON, June 17.—Play was continued in the international chess masters' tournament at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the fourteenth round was played, according to the schedule of the third round of the Berger system, which brought the players opposite each other in the following manner:

Pillsbury vs. Showalter, Maroczy vs. Schlechter, Steinitz vs. Bird, Lasker vs. Tschigorin, Blackburne vs. Mason, Janowski vs. Lee. Cohn and Tinsley had byes.

The first adjournment was made at 4:30 this afternoon, when Pillsbury and Showalter adjourned their game in an even position; Maroczy and Schlechter had drawn; Steinitz and Bird had also drawn; Lasker and Tschigorin adjourned their game in an even position; Blackburne had the better game against Mason, and Janowski had beaten Lee.

At the evening session Pillsbury and Showalter drew, Lasker beat Tschigorin, and Blackburne beat Mason.

The records of all the players up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	4	9	Pillsbury	8½	4½
Blackburne	7½	5½	Schlechter	8½	4½
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6½	7½
Janowski	9½	3½	Steinitz	6½	6½
Lasker	11	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	4	9	Tinsley	4	10
Maroczy	9	4	Tschigorin	7	6
Mason	5	8			

The pairing for the final round of the first part of the contest, to be played on Monday, will be as follows:

Maroczy vs. Janowski, Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Bird, Blackburne vs. Tinsley, Mason vs. Tschigorin, Pillsbury vs. Lee. Showalter and Cohn have byes.

MORE TOURNAMENT SCORES.

Details of a Game Between Marshall of Brooklyn and Jackson.

Another selection of games from the International Chess Masters' Tournament at London follows, with the score of a game played by the winner of the minor tournament, the Brooklyn expert, Marshall, against the London crack, Jackson:

RUY LOPEZ.

Cohn, White.	Lasker, Black.	Cohn, White.	Lasker, Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	26. R—R6	B—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27. K—Kt2	R—K4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	28. R—K2	B—Kt2
4. P—Q3	P—Q3	29. R—R5	K—B3
5. Kt—B3	B—Q2	30. P—B3	P—B4
6. Castles	Castles Kt3	31. K—Kt5	PxPch
7. B—Kt5	P—KR3	32. KxP	K—Kt2
8. BxKKt	QxB	33. R—R3	P—Q4
9. P—Q4	B—Kt2	34. K—Kt4	PxP
10. PxP	KtxP	35. Kt—Q6	R—KB
11. KtxKt	QxKt	36. R(R3)—K3	R—B5ch
12. BxBch	KxB	37. K—Kt3	B—B
13. Q—Kt4ch	Q—K3	38. Kt—B4	R—Q4
14. QxQch	PxQ	39. Kt—Kt6	K—B4
15. Kt—K2	KR—KB	40. KtxR	PxKt
16. P—QB3	P—QKt4	41. K—Kt2	P—Q5
17. QR—Q	P—KKt4	42. R—R3	P—Q6
18. R—Q3	P—R5	43. R—KB2	P—B5
19. P—QR3	R—R4	44. K—B	P—K6
20. KR—Q	P—R4	45. R(B2)—B3	K—K5
21. R(Q3)—Q2	P—QB4	46. RxRch	PxR
22. R—B3	R—KKt	47. R—R8	B—K2
23. Kt—Q4	K—K2	48. R—K8	K—B6
24. P—KKt4	B—K4	49. R—KR8	P—Q7
25. R—R3	PxP	Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Janowski. White.	Schlechter. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	19. P—R3	Kt—Kt3
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. P—Kt5	B—Q
B—Kt5	P—QR3	21. Kt—R2	P—B3
B—R4	Kt—B3	22. PxP	BxP
Castles	B—K2	23. Q—R5	R—B
Kt—B3	P—QKt4	24. Kt—Kt4	Q—Q
B—Kt3	P—Q3	25. K—R	Kt—Kt5
P—Q3	Kt—QR4	26. BxKt	PxB
Kt—K2	Castles	27. R—KKt	R—R2
Kt—Kt3	P—B3	28. P—B3	K—R
P—Q4	K—Kt	29. Q—Kt2	Q—Kt
PxKt	B—Q2	30. Kt—R4	K—Kt
R—K	P—B4	31. R—Kt2	R—K2
Q—B2	Kt—Q2	32. R—Kt5	QxP
Kt—K2	BxQP	33. QR—KKt	R(B)—B2
Kt—B3	B—B3	34. QxPch	KxQ
P—KR4	Kt—B3	35. R—R5ch	K—Kt
P—R5	P—KR3	36. Kt—Kt6	Resigns.
R—R4	Q—K2		
P—KKt4	B—B4		
Q—Kt3	Kt—Kt5		
KtxKt	QxKt		
Q—B6	Q—B6		
Q—R2	QR—Q		
R—R5	Q—Q4		

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Lee. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Lee. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—QB4	16. R—K2	P—K5
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	17. Kt—K	B—K3
3. Kt—KB3	PxP	18. Kt—Q2	P—Q4
4. PxP	P—KKt3	19. B—Kt4	Q—Q2
5. B—Q3	B—Kt2	20. BxBch	QxB
6. P—B3	Castles	21. Kt—Kt2	R—B3
7. P—KR3	Castles.	22. Kt—K3	R—B5
8. Castles.	Kt—B3	23. Kt—Kt3	QR—KB
9. B—KB4	Kt—Q4	24. Kt—B5	Q—B
10. B—Q2	P—K4	25. Q—K2	R—R5
11. B—K4	Kt—Kt3	26. KR—B	BxKt
12. B—Kt5	P—B3	27. QxB	Q—Kt5
13. BxKt	BPxB	28. Q—Kt3	Q—R4
14. B—Kt5	P—Kt5	29. P—B3	PxP
15. RPxP	BxP	Resigns.	

KING'S BISHOP OPENING.

Jackson. White.	Marshall. Black.	Jackson. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—K2	Q—Q5
2. B—B4	Kt—KB3	17. K—B	Kt—Q4
3. P—Q3	P—Q4	18. K—Kt2	KtxKt
4. PxP	KtxP	19. PxKt	QxP ch
5. Q—K2	Kt—QB3	20. QxQ	RxQ
6. P—KB4	B—QB4	21. K—B3	QR—K
7. Kt—KB3	B—KKt5	22. B—Q2	R—Kt7
8. P—KR3	BxKt	23. QR—Q	R—Bt ch
9. QxB	Kt—Kt3	24. K—Kt4	P—R4 ch
10. B—Kt5	Castles	25. KxP	P—Kt3 ch
11. BxKt	PxB	26. PxP	R—K4 ch
12. P—B5	P—K5!	27. K—Kt4	P—B4 ch
13. PxP	R—K	28. K—R4	K—Kt2
14. Kt—B3	Kt—Q4	29. B—B4	KxP!
15. P—KKt3	Kt—Kt5	30. B—Kt5	R—B4 ch!

Black mates in two moves.

Previous to the beginning of the international chess tournament Blackburne and Pillsbury, each assisted by an amateur, contested the following game at Rochester, England:

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Blackburne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. P—B4	Q—Q3
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	24. R—Q8	Q—K3
3. PxQP	P—K5	25. RxR	RxR
4. Q—K2	Kt—KB3	26. R—K	Q—Q8
5. Kt—QB3	B—Q3	27. PxP	QxRP
6. P—Q3	Castles.	28. P—B5	RxB
7. PxP	KtxKP	29. QxR	QxQ ch
8. KtxKt	R—K	30. KxQ	B—Kt5 ch
9. B—Q2	B—KB4	31. K—Q	BxR
10. Castles.	BxKt	32. KxB	K—R2
11. Q—B2	Kt—Q2	33. P—B6	PxP
12. Kt—K2	BxQP	34. K—B2	K—R3
13. Kt—B3	B—B3	35. B—K3	K—Kt4
14. P—KR4	Kt—B3	36. K—Kt3	P—B4
15. P—R5	P—KR3	37. P—B5

PROTOTYPE OF MARK TAPLEY.

Ellson Claims He Bought an Expanse of Water That Had Been Guaranteed to be Fertile Land.

Charles Dickens's story in "Martin Chuzzlewit" of the trials of Mark Tapley in Eden was rehearsed before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. It was brought up on the hearing of a motion to vacate the order of arrest for Edwin A. Hance in a suit brought against him and Daniel L. Risley by William Ellson to recover damages for having been induced to buy a farm at Chicora, S. C., under false representations.

Ellson is the Mark Tapley of the case. He was a conductor on the Brooklyn Heights Rapid Transit Railroad and had saved some money. He was desirous of purchasing a farm, and was attracted to the Chicora locality by glowing advertisements. Chicora was pictured as a second Eden. Fertile plains, wooded mountains, and crystal springs were but few of the attractions of the favored spot. The firm which controlled the sale of Chicora was the South Carolina Land and Lumber Company, of which Mr. Risley is the sole agent in New York.

When Ellson bought a tract of land at Chicora he went there with his wife on April 5 last, but alleges that he could not find his farm, even with the assistance of Mr. Risley and the latter's corps of surveyors. He demanded his money back, and not getting it instituted his action. Mr. Hance is employed in Mr. Risley's New York office, in Chambers Street, and, as Risley could not be found here, Ellson had him arrested. Hance gave as security a bond of the Lawyers' Surety Company and was released from Ludlow Street Jail. His lawyer asked Justice Beach to cancel the bond and vacate the order of arrest, contending that the sale of Chicora was perfectly legal, that the land was there, and that it wanted only to be drained.

George Mann, who appeared for Ellson, characterized the application as the most audacious he had ever heard of. He said that the only difference between Tapley and Ellson was that Tapley and his friend Martin Chuzzlewit had bought some land at Eden, whereas Ellson's farm was under water, and might more appropriately have been sold by the gallon than by the acre. Furthermore, when Risley accompanied Ellson to Chicora he was unable to point out to him the location of his farm, but told him "it was somewhere round there."

"Not only," said Mr. Mann, "did he sell him a large tract of land which was under water, but he sold him a house in Philadelphia the day before they went to see Chicora, which he stated was on rollers, within a mile and a half of Ellson's estate, and got $75 for it. Ellson was to bear the expense of transplanting the four-roomed mansion to his farm, but he could find no place to put it, unless it was to be a modern Noah's Ark."

Justice Beach, who seemed much amused over the case, reserved his decision.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

Just about one-third of the baseball season has been played, and now that the East has played abroad and the Western teams have played on the Eastern circuit, speculation is rife as to which teams will get a place in the first division. Every one admits that from now on Brooklyn and Boston will fight it out for the much-coveted pennant. Brooklyn gained a big advantage by virtue of its twelve straight victories at home, but this was an unusual performance. The Brooklyns experienced a goodly share of luck, but the team also played a fast game, and showed itself capable of defending a baseball championship. The Bostons are slow beginners, but for a steady team of ball players they are second to none. During the past week the Bostons gained some on the leaders, through three victories in New York and because the Brooklyns were compelled to lay off on account of rain.

***

The team that holds a lead at this stage of the season finds it a pretty hard road to travel. Every other team is waiting to meet the leaders and down them, as there is a great deal of glory in this, and it takes the best kind of playing to hold first position. The Boston team is sanguine that another pennant will come their way. They claim that other teams in seasons gone by started with a rush, but always fell back before the season was three-quarters over. St. Louis began with a clear lead, but at present are fighting to keep out of fifth place. Last year the Cincinnatis started off like race horses, and for nearly three months it looked like a runaway race for them; but they came down with a rush, and were not "in it" at the finish. The Brooklyns, however, will be in the fight all through the season. They have a good enough team.

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The second Western trip of the Eastern clubs began yesterday. On the first trip the Eastern clubs, with two exceptions, showed their superiority, and when the Westerners came East this superiority was even more clearly shown. The Chicagos was the only team that made anything like a respectable showing St. Louis and Cincinnati falling below expectations. The Brooklyns should have an easy time on the present trip. They have four games each in Louisville and Pittsburg and one in Cincinnati. The Bostons will play eight games in Pittsburg and Cleveland and four in Chicago. The New Yorks are scheduled to play in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago, and as they are a much stronger team than either Pittsburg or Cleveland, they should improve their position on the trip and return home with a percentage of 500 in the standing.

***

The local team, by the way, has improved in its work during the past two weeks. Of the fourteen games played eight have been victories, and it is safe to say that at least two more victories would have been recorded had the team had the services of Davis. The playing of Wilson at short stop had been more of a handicap to the team than most people believe. It handicaps the playing of Gleason, who can play second base faster than any player in the business. Gleason is very slow to get started, and many chances are lost to complete double plays. When right, Gleason and Davis work like a piece of machinery around second base. Davis's presence was most needed in the Boston series. There would have been at least an even break with the champions had he been in condition to play.

***

The locals' pitchers are in good condition. Doheny, Seymour, and Meekin can now be relied upon. Colcolough seems to like the hot weather, as was demonstrated by his work against the Bostons last Monday when he stopped the Bostons from scoring for six innings. He relieved Carrick, who lost the game in three innings. Had Colcolough been sent in to relieve Carrick after the first inning there would have been an excellent chance of winning the game.

Doheny is robbing Seymour of his laurels so far as erratic pitching is concerned. Seymour never gave a worse exhibition than did Doheny last Saturday. Seymour, by the way, has learned how to control the ball, and what is more he don't try to strike out every batter, but like other pitchers, puts the ball over the plate and takes a chance of the fielders doing the rest.

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The return of Tiernan is a help to the team. He can hit the ball just as hard as ever and uses excellent judgment when running bases. He is now recovered from the attack of stomach trouble and from now on should head the batting list.

***

The disgraceful exhibition of wrangling by the local players on Friday will do more to injure baseball in this city than anything else. The fact that an umpire is incompetent should not demoralize the team to such an extent that a forfeiture is inevitable. Umpire Burns's days in the League are numbered. A majority of the clubs have filed complaints and his work in New York will about end his career in the League.

***

Patrons of the game wondered why Messrs. Lynch and Connolly were not assigned to officiate during the New York-Brooklyn series. President Young of the League was asked by the Brooklyn Club to keep Burns away, as his work in the past has been of a questionable character, and the Brooklyn Club saw trouble ahead. "Tim" Hurst is still outside of the League ranks, although he has always been regarded as one of the best umpires in the business. Personal reasons are said to be the cause of Hurst's inability to get back in the League.

***

"Jim" Jeffries and "Tim" Hurst will officiate as umpires this afternoon at Weehawken in the game between the Syracuse Club of the Eastern League and the West New York Field Club. The champion will judge the base plays and Hurst the balls and strikes.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Summer Waists and Summer Dresses

Are the principal attractions of the store at present.

People are getting ready to go out of town; and who can enjoy a stay in the country or at the seashore without a goodly lot of Summer Waists and Skirts?

Our stock of these indispensable garments is well nigh limitless—everything imaginable made on both continents is here and, what is more, is here at prices at which it is nowhere else in New York.

You'll do well to "look us over" before purchasing—for you will not only be thoroughly pleased, but you will also save quite a bit of money on your purchase.

For Monday we call attention to several Important Special Sales of Summer Apparel, as follows:

A Skirt Sale.

To the careful, economical buyer, to the "bargain hunter,"—in fact, to all buyers of women's apparel, these goods are confidently offered, in the firm belief that they will be readily appreciated and quickly purchased at the low prices at which they are offered.

$3.50, $4.50 and $5.90 Ladies' Braided White Pique Skirts at $2.50 and $3.75. This is a special purchase, comprising 350 Skirts in all, choice in quality, made in the circular shape, with deep hem and deep waistband.

$6.50 Ladies' Gray Homespun Skirts for $4.75. These Skirts are made of a fine quality of homespun, in latest circular shape, are finished with velveteen and silk ribbon belting, and lined with percaline.

$13.50, $15 and $16.50 Ladies' Silk Lined Dress Skirts at $7.90. These Skirts are made of fine cheviots and serges, strictly tailor-made, and to close out all we have in hand (some 100 odd) we've made this great reduction in price. If they don't sell, it's because nobody wants such fine skirts at any price.

A Sale of Ladies' Lawn Wrappers.

A Monday special, and an attractive one at that.

100 Dozen Ladies' Wrappers, made of a fine quality of lawn, in new, stylish patterns; have separate waist linings, finished seams, and the skirts and collars are trimmed with ruffles. These are worth fully $1.25 each, yet you may have your choice Monday, if you come early enough, at only . . **69c**

The Three Best Waist Values in Town

can be had at The Big Store Monday. Here they are,—or rather descriptions and prices. Come and see the goods for yourselves. You won't be disappointed.

$1.25 Ladies' White Lawn Waists at 69c.—These Waists are made of a good quality of white lawn, have double stitched yoke, plaited back, two rows of insertion, fitted with pearl buttons, &c.

$3.00 and $3.50 Ladies' Crepe Cloth Waists at $1.50—These Waists are made of fine crepe cloth, in beautiful stripes, handsome combination colors, &c., and are splendid values at the price asked.

$2.25 Ladies' Lawn Waists at $1.25—These Lawn Waists come in pink, blue or white, are neatly trimmed with tucks, and easily worth $1 more than we ask for them.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Cloth Suits.

A specially attractive offering of broken assortments, only a few of a kind, but many kinds, to be closed out at just about half their former selling price.

The lot consists of about 200 Suits, made of plain black and blue cloths, mixtures, &c., with fly-front jackets which are silk lined throughout, all strictly man-tailor-made and made to fit perfectly. These suits sold regularly at $12, $15, $18, and as high as $25, many of them silk lined throughout—choice of all Monday at . **$6.85** and **$12.50**

Here is a Proposition You Simply Cannot Afford to Overlook.

Our Entire Stock of Rich American Cut Glass at 1/3 off the Usual Low Prices.

We also include in this offering the entire stock of THE STANDARD CUT GLASS CO., 22d ST., CITY, which we have bought out at a very low price. The combined stocks, representing an enormous array of the finest cut glass made in America, rich, brilliant designs and novel shapes, every piece being hand polished and finished in the best possible manner. We have every conceivable thing, including Jugs, Water Bottles, Nappies, Ice Cream Sets, Bowls, of every style, shape and design, Claret Jugs, Decanters, Ice Tubs, Cheese Dishes, Trays, Celery Dishes, Bonbonnieres, Vases and every other article of utility or decoration that is cut from glass, *and this week we offer all at 33 1/3 off the usual low prices.* If you expect to buy wedding presents, remember that nothing is quite as welcome as a piece of beautiful cut glass, and that in this sale you can save just 1/3 the regular price.

ALSO SOME VERY SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN CHINA DINNER SETS AND OTHER THINGS.

Dinner Set of 102 pieces, finest quality of thin Austrian china, handsomely decorated in beautiful designs in colors and gold, imported to sell at $25.00; special at **14.75**

Tea Set of 56 pieces of fine thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors and gold traced, regularly sold at $6.00; special at **3.00**

Jardinieres at less than half price, large shapes, rococo designs, in deep, rich, soft colors; the 7 and 8 inch sizes Monday at **25c**

The 9-inch size, Monday special at **45c**

The 10-inch size, Monday special at **75c**

Water or Lemonade Set, of thin Bohemian glass, in pink, amber and ruby, decorated in colors and gold traced, large pitcher, six glasses and embossed tray, fully worth from $1.50 to $2.00, Monday special at **95c**

Water Tumblers, of best quality crystal glass, banded and fluted, regularly sold at 30c. per dozen, Monday special, per dozen at **15c**

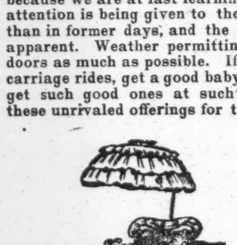
Water Kegs, stone ware, white lined, nickel plated faucets, just the thing for hot weather, full assortment of sizes from 3 to 15 gallons; TO-MORROW, AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

Cabarets, with handles, made of the finest china, beautifully decorated in colors and gold, various shapes, just the thing for salads, worth from $2.00 to $3.50 each; your choice to-morrow at **1.00**

Drop Light, fine brass pillar and polished slate base, fitted with 6 feet of best mohair covered tubing, solid brass connections, 10-inch dome shade, regularly sold at $2.50, for Monday, special at **1.25**

Baby Carriages.

The human race is improving physically, morally and intellectually from generation to generation, and it's all because we are at last learning *how* to live. More time and attention is being given to the care and training of children than in former days, and the good results are everywhere apparent. Weather permitting, babies should be kept out of doors as much as possible. If you can't afford to give them carriage rides, get a good baby carriage. Nowhere can you get such good ones at such low prices as here. Look at these unrivaled offerings for to-morrow:



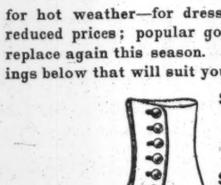
$12.00, $15.00 and $18.00 Baby Carriages at . . **11.00**

Your choice of 20 different styles; have reed bodies, beautifully varnished, upholstered in all the newest effects and materials, fitted with the best parasols, rubber-tire wheels, patent brakes and hardwood gears.

Fancy Lace Parasol Covers, full size, some with two, three and four ruffles, a special lot, at a special price . . **2.25**

Women's Shoes

for hot weather—for dress or mountain wear—at greatly reduced prices; popular goods, which we do not intend to replace again this season. If there's anything in the offerings below that will suit you, you can get it at a bargain.



$4.00 Shoes for $2.75. Women's Fine Vici Kid Shoes, tan color, lace or button, newest and most stylish shapes of the year.

$4.00 Shoes for $2.75. Women's Fine Vici Kid Lace Shoes, brown colored, have hand sewed extension soles, opera toes, and are made man-fashion for street and mountain wear.

$3.00 Shoes for $2.00. Women's Fine Vici Kid Oxford's, in brown, tan and black, have hand-sewed extension soles and are made in mannish fashion as well as opera shape.

$5.00 Shoes for $3.00. Women's Fine Russia Calf Oxfords, in tan and brown colors, have hand-sewed, extra wide, extension sole, well suited for mountain climbing.

The Big Store.

Irish and Scotch Table Linens.

We will follow up the success of the past few days by continuing the sale of this great stock, which originally included many thousand dollars' worth of choice linens, imported by the well-known firm of James Girwood & Co., and sold to us at greatly reduced prices for good and sufficient reasons of their own. *Our bargain is yours, if you wish to share in it.* Don't wait too long, as the goods are rapidly disappearing. Hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house keepers—shrewd and careful buyers all—are purchasing in large quantities, which is sufficient evidence of the fine quality and low prices of the goods. Here are our quotations on the balance of the stock now remaining:

TABLE DAMASKS.

57 inches wide, all linen, worth 45c. per yard, at . . **33c**

66 inches wide, all linen, silver bleached, worth 69c. per yard, at **59c**

70 inches wide, all linen, full bleached, worth 88c per yard, at. **69c**

68 inches wide, all linen double damask, spot pattern, worth $1.19 per yard, at **88c**

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

58 inches wide, worth 30c., at **24c**

58 inches wide, heavier, worth 39c., at. **29c**

66 inches wide, worth 50c., at **39c**

60 inches wide, heavier, worth 59c., at **45c**

NAPKINS.

Dinner size, divided into 5 great lots, on sale at the following extremely low prices:

Lot 1—Half linen. 22x22 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.09**

Lot 2—All linen, 22x22 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.49**

Lot 3—All linen, 24x24 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.59**

Lot 4—All linen, 22x22 inches, at, per dozen . . . **1.95**

Lot 5—All linen, 23x23 inches, at, per dozen . . . **2.50**

Dress Linings.

Two quotations for Monday—the lowest in the market for goods of such excellent quality:

Lining Lawn, in all shades but pink and blue, 40 inches wide, silk finished, the 12½c. per yard kind, here for Monday special at **6 2/3c**

Crinoline, in black and gray, the 10c. per yard kind, here for Monday at **5c**

White Goods Specials.

Few in number but excellent in quality and extremely low in price.

Imported Dyed Piques, in light blue, pink, Yale blue, navy, black, &c.; worth 39c. per yard, here for Monday, very special, at **25c**

Fine Imported Organdies, in plain shades, such as white, black, blue, pink, maize, heliotrope, cardinal, navy, tan, &c.; worth 25c per yard, here for Monday, at **19c**

Also Fifty Blouse Patterns, imported by us as a decided novelty, enough plain material and fancy all overs for the yoke, in white and colors, all to be closed out at HALF PRICE. These are big bargains indeed—don't miss them.

A Sale of Cotton Fabrics.

Cool, comfortable, yet stylish Summer dresses are much in demand. Here are the materials from which to make them, at prices within the reach of every one, and which are, we believe, much lower than those quoted elsewhere for goods of as fine a quality:

Dimities, for dresses and waists, all sorts, worth 19c. per yard; here at **12 2/3c**

French Designed Sheer Organdies, for gowns and waists, worth 19c. per yard; here at **10c**

Printed India Mull, in navy blue grounds, with neat white designs, worth 12½c. per yard; here at **8c**

Pique-Welts, all of this season's printing, for waists, separate skirts, wrappers, &c., made to sell at 12½c. per yard; here at **5c**

Grenadines, for overskirts, in all shades, just the material for a nice Summer dress, worth 12½c. per yard; here at **5c**

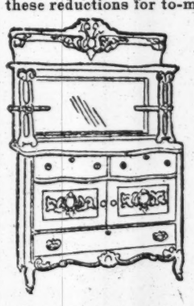
Scotch Ginghams, corded effects, in stripes only, worth 19c. per yard; here at **12 2/3c**

Best Duck Suiting, in navy, cadet, and black, also some with white dots and figures, at, per yard . . . **7 1/2c**

Extra Good Quality All-Linen Crash Suiting, at, per yard **12 1/2c**

Furniture at Clearance Prices:

The Furniture Department has had a most successful season, with the result of which we are greatly pleased. On looking over our stock we find many broken lines, of which we will not reorder this season, particularly many odd pieces, and we have decided to close them all out as soon as possible. In order to do this we will reduce prices to merely a fraction of their former self. Here are some of these reductions for to-morrow's sale:



A Special Lot of 25 Sideboards, most of them only one of a pattern, all of them in the newest and most artistic of designs, made of quarter-sawed oak, with piano polish finish and French bevel-plate mirror; sold at from $25 to $35 during the season; our closing out price Monday, only **18.50**

Handsome Mahogany Finished Dresser, has large French-plate bevelled oval mirror, 24x30 inches, and swell top drawers; regular price, $18.50 each; our closing out price, **10.50**

Heavy One-Inch Post High Iron Bed, any size, has goose neck, brass rod supports and extended foot rail; regularly sold at $6.50; our closing out price **4.75**

Beautiful India Stool, covered in woven figure Tapestry—mahogany finished legs; regular price $3; our closing out price **1.45**

No mail orders can be filled on advertised furniture.

Hot Weather Bargains in Housefurnishings for Monday.

The Keyless Fly Fans, strong and durable, with heavy clockwork, the $2.00 style; special to-morrow at. . **1.65**

Rubber Plant Sprinklers, best quality bulb style, nickel caps; special to-morrow at **35c**

Lemon Squeezers, the Boss style, made of extra heavy galvanized malleable iron, the 15c. style; special at **8c**

Harper's Fly Traps, the old reliable and best made; special to-morrow at **10c**

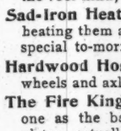
Japanese Paper Napkins, of the best tissue, all white or with colored borders; to-morrow, per 100, special at . **15c**

The Ball Nozzle, of solid brass and heavily nickel plated, has a combination of straight stream, shut off and lawn spray, the 75c. kind; special at **28c**

Sad-Iron Heaters, the tripod style, holding three irons and heating them at one time, made of heavy malleable iron; special to-morrow at **25c**

Hardwood Hose Reels, strong and lasting, has iron wheels and axle, finished in nice shape; special at. . **49c**

The Fire King Gas Range, known everywhere and by every one as the best that is made, has large oven, broilers and hot plates, actually worth $18.00; special to-morrow at **10.50**



Refrigerators—*Just arrived!* Two carloads of our famous "MODEL" ICE BOXES, have all the latest improvements, made of hardwood, with furniture finish, patented traps and catches, zinc-lined, charcoal-filled and made very durable, with best casters, No. 430, 24 inches wide, 15 inches deep, 39 inches high; Monday at the very low price of. **5.25**

The Big Store.

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Warm weather, cool, comfortable goods, and low prices form a combination that can't be beaten, and we've got the combination in these offerings for Monday's sale:

Women's Muslin Gowns, tucked front, wide ruffle around neck, front and sleeves finished with hemstitching, special Monday at **45c**

Women's Fine Cambric Empire Gowns, in two styles; one finished with wide tucked revers, fancy embroidered front and wide embroidered ruffles; the other with revers and front made of Valenciennes insertion and finished with lace edged ruffles, unexcelled in value, at **85c**

Women's Empire Gowns, revers and front trimmed with handsome embroidery insertion, garment finished with wide embroidery, ruffles and ribbon, at **95c**

Women's Muslin Skirts, have umbrella flounce, finished with wide insertion and ruffle trimmed with wide Cluny lace, dust ruffle and French bands, at **75c**

Women's Fine Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, umbrella flounce, trimmed with wide embroidery, in dainty patterns, at **75c**

Women's Masonville Muslin Drawers, finished with wide hem, clustered tucks and hemstitching, with yoke bands, at **21c**

Women's Cambric Drawers, have yoke bands, frill ruffle, and are finished with insertion and wide edge of torchon lace, at **45c**

Women's Cambric Drawers, have lawn ruffle and are finished with cluster of tucks and wide duchesse lace; or Muslin Drawers with wide embroidery ruffle and tucked beading, remarkable values at **59c**

Women's Cambric Corset Covers, have Marguerite yoke of insertion and are finished at neck and sleeves with embroidery; or V neck with back, front, neck and sleeves handsomely trimmed with hemstitching, embroidery insertion and edge, at **39c**

Women's Skirt Chemises, have yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion; neck, sleeves and tucked skirt finished with Hamburg edging and wide embroidery, special for Monday at **59c**

Colored Lawn Garments, of every shade and pattern, in great variety, and at very low prices. Here are a few specials for Monday's sale:

Negligee Gowns, of colored lawn; have front of tucks and insertion, revers and ruffles trimmed with insertion and edge of point d'esprit lace, Monday at **89c**

Umbrella Drawers, of colored lawn, handsomely trimmed with wide Valenciennes edge and insertion and with tucked beading, at **65c**

Long Sleeve Corset Covers, of colored lawn, Monday special at **35c**

In the Jewelry Department.

For Monday's sale we offer many useful and attractive articles at greatly reduced prices. Here are some of them, much lower in price than you will find quoted elsewhere for goods of such excellence.

Glass Salve Jar, with top of fancy sterling silver, worth 15c., here for Monday at **5c**

Salt and Pepper Shakers, in imitation of fine cut glass, with top of sterling silver, special to-morrow at **9c**

Smelling Salts Bottle, in imitation of fine cut glass, with top of sterling silver; worth 25c., special to-morrow at **15c**

Cyrano Chains, in a variety of styles and colors, worth from 75c. to $1.25, here to-morrow at **48c**

A 25c. Combination sale of Jewelry, all made of best quality rolled plate, some enameled or stone set; belt and neck buckles, pompadour combs, scarf pins, waist sets, neck chains, with heart charm, men's studs (3 on a card), and many other things. Wonderful values at the price.

Puff Box, with puff, large size, fine cut glass, with good heavy sterling silver embossed and gold lined top, really worth $3; special for to-morrow at **1.95**

Cigar Jar, full size of fine cut glass, with extra heavy gold-lined embossed top, regular $6.75 value; special for to-morrow at **3.25**

Porcelain Clock (size 8½ x 10 inches), handsomely decorated, a one-day mantel clock, worth $3; to-morrow's special price **1.75**

We warrant this clock to be a good timepiece.

In Our Repair Shop on the Premises we make all necessary Repairs, &c., to Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Cutlery; Grind and Sharpen Scissors, Razors, &c., at very low prices, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

In the Pure Food Market.

We pay particular attention to the purity and quality of the goods we handle, so you can be assured that everything you buy here is wholesome and free from any and all adulteration. Our prices are lower, if anything, than those charged elsewhere for inferior goods.

SUGAR: H. & E. Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs . . **1.00**

PROVISIONS: Sugar Cured Hams or Breakfast Bacon, light and lean, lb **9 1-2c**

Finest Boiled Ham, no bone and very little fat, lb . . **17c**

LARD: 10-lb. pails Pure Lard, lb **7 1-2c**

Young Pork Loins, 1-2 loin, lb **7c**

BOTTLED GOODS: Crown Brand Pickles; qt. bots., 12c.; pt. bots. **8c**

Sunnyside or Milford Catsup, pts. **10c**

Fancy Florida Pineapple, $1.15 doz.; each . . . **10c**

S. C. Co.'s XXXX Patent, or Hazel Premium Patent Flour, the best flour you can buy, bbl., $4.40; sack, . **56c**

Victor Oats, 2-lb. pkge **5c**

Baking Soda, lb. pkge **5c**

R. S. V. P. Double Refined Table Salt, box . . . **7c**

Superb Evaporated Cream **6c**

Milford Baked Pork and Beans, 3-lb. cans . . . **8c**

Pumpkin or Squash, 3-lb. tins **8c**

Booth's Bacon and Greens, or Canned Squash . . **8c**

Armour's Potted Ham and Tongue, ¼-lb. cans . . **5c**

California Prunes, Muscatel Raisins, or English Currants, **5c**

Royal Wild Cherry Phosphate, 4-oz. bot. **15c**

Hazel Jelly Powder, makes a quick and dainty dessert **10c**

Hazel Tomatoes, "Extras," 3-lb. cans **10c**

Our Franklin Park Mills are the best equipped cereal mills in the Middle West. We are, therefore, enabled to serve you with strictly pure, fresh goods, always up to the highest standard of excellence, at very low prices.

Hazel Whole Wheat Flour, makes good, old-fashioned wheaten bread, 10-lb. cloth sack **38c**

Hazel Rolled White Oats, very crisp, delicate flavor, doz., $1.00; 2-lb. pkge. **9c**

Hazel Breakfast Food, doz., $1.25; 2-lb. pkge. . . . **11c**

Finest Bohemian Rye Flour and Graham Flour, not a cheap grade, but the finest that can be milled, 10-lb. cloth sacks . . **35c**

Cake and Pastry Flour, scientifically blended and unrivaled for fancy pastry, 10-lb. sack **38c**

COFFEE: Our Java and Mocha Coffee will please the most exacting; 4-lbs. $1.00, lb. **28c**

Our regular 22c. old crop Santos Coffee, 6 lbs., $1.00, 1 lb., **17c**

Hazel Pure Chocolate, lb. **29c**

Hazel Breakfast Cocoa, tin **21c**

Hazel Quick Lunch Chocolate, made in a minute . . **16c**

TEAS: Your selection from all our high grade regularly sold at 70c., 5-lb. Decorated Tin Canister, $3.15, 1 lb. . . **65c**

Preserved Canton Ginger, a delicious and healthful dainty for the hot weather, 1-lb. jar **18c**

Special Virgin Olive Oil, Beaumarchand Brand, quart bottle, this week **49c**

Our India and Ceylon Blended Teas are absolutely the best drinking and most satisfactory Teas you can buy, lb., 80c., 60c. and **50c**

Citron, Orange or Lemon Peel, per lb. **10c**

Armour's Best Family Soap, one year old, 10 bars . . **33c**

Fairbank's Fairy or Armour's White Soap, bar . . . **3c**

Hazel Finest Family Soap has no superior for all fine laundry uses 60 bars in box, per box, $2.60; bar . . . **4 1-2c**

A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Sheepshead Bay Park Stakes for the Coming Week.

BIG BETTORS WHO HAVE QUIT

Michael Dwyer a Physical Wreck Through the Game—Profits of the Racing Associations.

With the Suburban out of the way, racegoers can now settle down to a long stretch of racing that will not be made troublesome to the regulars by the interjection of sensational events like the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, which are as annoying to the steady patrons of the sport as is a bull or a bear raid to the steady patrons of the kindred game of chance constantly being played on Wall Street. Races like the Suburban, Brooklyn, and Metropolitan Handicaps bring great crowds to the race tracks who know no more about the horses and the odds than do the lambs who go to Wall Street to be shorn. These lambs of the track are as good game as are those other lambs of the Street, and they are generally treated in about the same wy, though a few of them do manage to get away with a little money. But as on the Street, their presence and their money upsets and unsettles the market. A holiday crowd will take any odds the bookmakers may care to offer, and "they won't know that they are getting the worst of it," say the bookmakers, who thereupon make the easiest kind of a book, say, one of from 30 to 60 per cent., in their own favor. The lamb knows nothing about it, and accepts whatever the bookmakers may let him have, and is thankful if, after the day's play, he has enough of their money to pay the expenses of his outing. The regular will rarely accept any such odds as are posted on holidays without grumbling, and stands aloof and allows the general public and the bookmakers to have things their own way. He sits in a corner, swears at the crowd, growls because he cannot get fair odds, and "lets 'em run loose," merely noting the performances of the day for reference in his future operations. But after the excitement of Suburban Day is abated, there is nothing to mar his enjoyment and his speculation. So from now on he will have a practically clear field and fair odds, at least, with only the interference of the Brighton Handicap as a bête noir of the future. For there will be what he calls "right racing" from to-morrow until the Glorious Fourth of July at the Sheepshead Bay track, and from July 6 to Aug. 5 at the Brighton Beach course. There will be racing at Sheepshead Bay each week day except Friday, and racing at Brighton Beach each week day until the meeting closes and the sport is shifted to Saratoga.

STAKE RACES OF THE WEEK.

As is the usual custom at the Coney Island Club's meetings the cards bristle with fixtures to bring out the best class of horses. To-morrow there will be the Daisy Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs and the Grass Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a sixteenth, both over the turf course, which is said to be faster and safer than ever before. On Tuesday there will be on for decision the Foam Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs and the Coney Island Handicap for three-year-olds and upward at six furlongs, this being the first of the series of races known as the June handicaps, the two others of which are at seven furlongs and a mile. There will be a chance for the two-year-old fillies on Wednesday when the Stake is run, this being a dash at five furlongs. The jumpers will have a chance in the bay hurdle race at two miles. Thursday the two-year-olds will have another chance in the race for the Zephyr Stakes over the Futurity course, and the horses a year older can try their feet at sprinting in the race for the Swift Stakes at seven furlongs. Saturday will see the best of the two-year-olds try conclusions in the rich Great Trial Stakes over the Futurity course, for which there are still eligible seventy-two of the original entries. Among these are His Royal Highness, Maribert, Doublet, Virginia Earle, St. Finnan, Withers, Mark Cheek, Water Pup, Modine, Tapit, De Lacey, and a number of others that have performed fairly well. There will be the trial for the second part of the June Handicap, and there will be a run for the steeplechasers over the full course, in which it is expected that a number of performers who have not yet been seen in public will have a chance to show how well they can go across country.

PROFITS OF JOCKEY CLUBS.

Racing associations have this year made more money than ever before in their history. All three of those which have completed their Spring meetings have been favored with clear weather practically every day of their meetings, and the crowds that have gone to the tracks have been more numerous than ever before since racing began. Bookmakers have been plenty, and they must have made money, though, of course, their massed profits would nowhere near equal those of a single one of the racing associations. A very good and conservative judge, one who is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the racing game, stated that the profits of the Spring meeting at the Brooklyn Club's track at Gravesend would aggregate at least $125,000 after all the expenses were paid. He estimated that the income from privileges alone—bookmakers, telegraph, caterer, programmes, &c.—would reach at least $10,000 a day, while the outlay was very small, as all of the guaranteed stakes, for example, cost the Brooklyn Club nothing, the only stake of consequence to which they had to add money being the Brooklyn Handicap.

IN THE BETTING RING.

Betting has been very lively, and there has been some "plunging" by Pittsburg Phil, Riley Grannan, Fred Cowan, Steve L'Hommedieu, Eugene Leigh, and a few others, though nothing like that sort of thing that used to be seen when Mike Dwyer, Pierre Lorillard, Riley Grannan, Pittsburg Phil, and a few others used to send their money into the ring in thousands when they thought they had a particularly good thing that was worth backing. Of the lot Pierre Lorillard is in England, Pittsburg Phil has become conservative, Moore has faded away, and Dwyer and Grannan have not the money for the big plays they used to delight in. George Wheelock occasionally stirs up the ring with a big swing with big money, but there are stories that these bets he occasionally indulges in are commissions, and that he has become conservative when it is his own money that he stakes.

Backers of the favorites had a hard time of it at the Brooklyn meeting, for of the ninety races run, but twenty-nine were won by favorites, that record including the dead heat between Mischievous and Last Cord, the former a favorite at 5 to 2, and the latter a rank outsider, at 25 to 1, but not the steeplechase in which the winner was disqualified. Of the balance of the races, twenty-four went to second choices—a most liberal interpretation being given to what might be so-called—while rank outsiders won the other thirty-seven races, not including the dead heat previously referred to. Such a record would make it look as if the bookmakers would have fared famously. But the fact is that there are a number of books that always favor the favorites, and the managers of such books have had rather a hard time of it, and in some instances have been hard hit. This, it is reported, has happened to "Joe" Ullman, who had the management of what is known as the "syndicate" book, as it was backed by a number of heavy operators. As the men who bet large sums of money rarely back a "long shot," and prefer to play close favorites, or second choices, they have been large losers at the meeting after a very successful campaign at Morris Park, where it was stated at the close of that meeting, nearly all of the bookies were losers. The swing of the tide therefore tended to even up things.

WRECKED BY THE BETTING FEVER.

Michael F. Dwyer, once the heaviest player on the race tracks, and a man who was said to have no nerve that could be shattered by the game, has been an object of pity to many of the racegoers during the Brooklyn meeting. He has aged very greatly since the last racing season, and instead of looking to be the junior of the once famous racing firm of Dwyer Brothers, as he is, looks to be many years the senior of his brother, Philip J. He occupied a seat under the shadow of the judges' stand, where he held his consultations with his betting commissioner, Mr. Hayman. Mr. Dwyer's former commissioner, in the days when he was in his prime, Joseph Vendig, now makes a book on his own account, and, according to the chatter of the ring, it is a profitable one. He probably has much more money than has his old principal, who now bets hundreds where he used to bet thousands. Mr. Dwyer is very feeble, and is barely able to get about without assistance. His face is haggard, his nerve gone, and his interest in the sport, once so intense, is now, to all appearances, only that which attaches to the winning or the losing of the small wagers he makes. He cannot get about to the paddock to see what the horses look like, and does not watch them in their preliminary work, as he always used to do before a race was run. His appearance is pitiable in the extreme, and there was hardly an hour in the day devoted to racing when one could not hear coming from a group of gossiping men, the expression, "Poor Mike!"

The game has certainly been too much for him. He never looked very strong or rugged, but he seemed to have perfect command over his nerves, and for years showed none of the mental strain under which he must have been when the horses were running for thousands of his dollars. With financial reverses and the slipping away of his "Dwyer luck," there came stomach troubles and insomnia, from which he has been a sufferer since the tide seemed to turn against him. Then followed the physical collapse which is now so evident to every one who sees him, a gray-haired, drawn, crippled, and prematurely old man. As he was never a drinking man, but, on the contrary, very abstemious, and always regular in his habits and about his eating, there is only one conclusion drawn by the racing men, and that is that the strain under which he lived for so many years was responsible for his break-down now when he should be in the prime of life. Never a man to make friends or attract people to him, he would now hear more words of kindness and regret spoken about him, could be listen to what people say, than at any time in his long and troubled career on the turf.

GRANNAN HAS QUIT PLUNGING.

Riley Grannan, too, has practically disappeared from the ranks of the heavy bettors. He is now making a book in the betting ring, backed, it is said, by one of his old friends in Kentucky, who thinks that Grannan will be again on top and back at his old game. Grannan made a big mistake when he went to England and tried to beat the gamblers over there at their game. The English bookmaker knows more about making a book in fifteen minutes than all except a very few American bookmakers can learn in a lifetime. It is a hard game over there at the best, but when a man "declares himself," as did Grannan, that he was going to back Sloan's mounts, and that the Englishmen at their own game, he becomes the easiest of marks. So, on the whole, he was fortunate to get away with enough to buy a passage ticket back to this country for himself and his wife.

When the Englishmen heard what the game of the American adventurers who were with Grannan was, it was the easiest sort of a thing for them to beat it, by making every horse that Sloan rode a favorite, or at a short price in the race. Backing favorites, unless they win about 90 per cent. of the races—something that they never do—would break the Bank of England in a very short time. A couple of losses will offset twice that number of wins at that game, and so Grannan and his associates started in with something like 50 per cent. of the game against them. Even with extraordinary luck on Sloan's part, ruin would have been the eventual result. But when Sloan struck a losing gait, and backers found his mounts the favorites when they should have been 10 to 1 shots with any other jockey up—made so for the sake of taking Grannan's scalp—the English "bookies" had an easy game, and readily drove Grannan and his associates back to America, just as they had previously driven "Mike" Dwyer back, stripped of everything. Grannan will be plunging again if he manages to get a little capital ahead here again. But Grannan has had his lesson, and the former bellboy will not tempt fate again on the other side of the ocean, where they know more about shearing lambs than does the most expert shearer on an Ohio sheep farm.

PITTSBURG PHIL'S OPERATIONS.

"Pittsburg Phil," as George E. Smith is universally known, and probably always will be, has an occasional meteoric splurge through the betting ring, but he is doing much less of that sort of thing than in some years past. Smith, too, has found that the strain tells on him, and his health is so precarious that he cannot afford to subject himself to the strains he once could. So he is taking warning in time, say his friends, and is confining himself to occasional operations, instead of fooling around with every race that is run, as was his former habit. Sensational newspapers keep crediting him with enormous winnings on horses racing in his name, while the fact has been in several cases that his winnings on these very races have been very modest indeed.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Results of races at Latonia to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Georgie, 95 pounds, (Landry,) 30 to 1, won; Romanoff, 108, (J. Matthews,) 10 to 1, second; Jessie Jarboe, 97, (H. Wilson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. May Be So, Malais, Aureole, Dandy H., Santello, Pigit, Salvarse, Diser, Finem, and Respice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. John Yerkes, 113 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 9 to 20, and Nettie Regent, 97, (H. Williams,) 4 to 1, dead heat; Linto, 95, (Harris,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. J. Lucille, Russell R., Summer, Countess Elsmere, and Melo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile; selling. Eberhard, 107 pounds, (Everitt,) 9 to 2, won; Billy House, 103, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, second; Freak, 94, (Boland,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:41¼. April Lady, Full Dress, Trimmer, Preliminary, Don Clarencio, Semper Eadam, and Cue Tip also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Tri-State Handicap; gentlemen riders; one mile. Aiamo, 140 pounds, (Mr. Keys,) 3 to 1, won; Infelice, 137, (Mr. Arnold,) 7 to 1, second; Mizzoura, 140, (Mr. Maddox,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:46¾. Osmon and Lost Time also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Sensation stakes for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lieutenant Gibson, 112 pounds, (Everett,) 3 to 1, won; His Excellency, 109, (J. Hill,) 3 to 5, second; Lew Kraft, 109, (Overton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and fifty yards. The Lady in Blue, 97 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 6 to 1, won; Carl C., 103, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, second; George Krats, 114, (Crowhurst,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Allie Bell, Sauber, and Rastus also ran.

JEFFRIES-SHARKEY MATCH MADE

Articles Will Be Signed To-morrow at Mr. Brady's Office.

James J. Jeffries, who holds the heavyweight championship of the world, and Thomas Sharkey, who aspires to that distinction, were matched yesterday for a twenty-five-round contest, to take place in October next before the club which shall offer the largest purse. The negotiations were conducted at the Vanderbilt Hotel by William A. Brady, Jeffries's manager, and Thomas O'Rourke, President of the Lenox Athletic Club and manager for Sharkey. Neither of the principals was present. Formal articles will be signed to-morrow at the office of Mr. Brady, and at the same time it is likely that a referee will be selected.

It was decided that the contest should be according to Marquis of Queensberry rules. This leaves the men free to strike in breakaways and in clinches, when one arm is free—a style of fighting in which both of the principals excel. An agreement forbade the tactics in the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries contest. All the other preliminaries incident to the conduct of the battle were agreeable to the managers of the men, and it was not until the question of bandages was raised that there was any contention.

"Let's put that off until Monday," said O'Rourke.

"Not at all," retorted Brady. "We'll cut out the bandages now once and for all. Let the men fight with nothing on their hands but the gloves."

O'Rourke still demurred, and "Billy" Delaney, Jeffries's trainer, observed: "Tom, you won't find a man here unless he can wrap his hands up in cloth. I don't think he could whip Jeffries with brass knuckles, and any one who looks for him in the same town with Jeffries will get left."

The question was put off, although Mr. Brady maintains that he will not consider the wearing of bandages.

The contest will be held on either Oct. 23 or 24, before the club offering the largest purse. The entire purse must be put up ten days before the contest. Bids for the fight will be received by "Matt" Clune, proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, up to Aug. 15, when they will be opened, providing Brady has by that time returned from Europe. "Al" Smith will be the final stakeholder.

After the terms of the contest were agreed upon Brady offered $50,000 as the purse, presumably on behalf of the Coney Island Sporting Club, in which he is interested, but O'Rourke declined to accept it, saying that he felt sure a much larger sum could be obtained. O'Rourke himself will make a bid on behalf of the club of which he is the presiding genius.

It was expected that P. J. Dwyer, the backer of "Mike" Morrissey of Tipperary, Ireland, would be present to offer a challenge to Jeffries on behalf of his man, but Dwyer did not appear, and Brady declared that if any one had $5,000 to bet on the Irishman Jeffries would meet him on Tuesday night.

Jeffries leaves to-day on a tour through the country, which will end in San Francisco. He will give exhibitions in many cities. On July 27 he will sail for England, where he will challenge any and all pugilists in Great Britain to an encounter for the world's championship.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Prospects Bright for a Bicycle Path Across the Bridge.

MURPHY'S MILE RECORD TRIAL

The International Tourists' Association —Long-Distance Riding a Fad— Condition of the Roads.

As was stated in the THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, the prospects are bright for a bicycle path across the bridge over the trestle work on the north side. It is now left to C. C. Martin, chief engineer and Superintendent of the bridge, to give his sanction for the construction of the path. The officials of the League of American Wheelmen, who are responsible for the progress made thus far, claim that there can be no argument offered as to additional weight, as the building of a path would only make it necessary to construct a plank path. According to the plans under consideration, cyclists will have to carry their wheels down the steps at the Manhattan end. This will not be necessary at the Brooklyn terminus.

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Cable advices from President Keenan of the League of American Wheelmen state that at the meeting of the International Tourists' Association, held in London on June 6, the association was properly organized, with the League of American Wheelmen as an affiliated member. The countries represented, and which are now on the membership roll, are the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Norway, and Sweden. It is agreed between the national organizations which go to make up the international association that members of any of them are entitled to all the privileges of a resident member in any one of the others. This privilege is to be extended to tourists awheel, and will include the same benefits as are derived from a national organization such as the League of American Wheelmen.

Many of the European countries allow members of cycling organizations to cross the borders without payment of duty, providing they show their membership cards. This arrangement is similar to that which exists between the Canadian customs authorities and the League of American Wheelmen, whereby a member of the league can cross into Canada without paying duty.

The International Touring Association will endeavor to make this universal for the individual members of all the National organizations, so that the simple showing of a membership card will be sufficient for a tour through Europe without having to pay any duty whatever. This is a privilege which will be appreciated by American wheelmen, particularly next year during the Paris Exposition.

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The growing popularity of touring a-wheel is distinctly shown in the number of applications for tour routes received by the Touring Department of the League of American Wheelmen. The rush of requests shows that there are thousands of wheelmen who intend making long trips in various parts of the country this Summer. The pleasure of these trips is being facilitated by the department in furnishing each league member who requests it a completely outlined sketch of the proposed tour. Though this department of the League of American Wheelmen work has been organized only two months, it is now one of the busiest in the organization.

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The track at Maywood, L. I., on which Charles Murphy will attempt to ride a mile a minute, paced by a locomotive, is completed. Its exact length is 2 miles and 962 feet, and in laying this track a record was broken, which certainly is a good omen. Joseph H. Cummin, Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the Long Island Railroad Company, arrived on the ground with sixty men and the material at 8 A. M. At noon over a mile was completed, and at 6 o'clock at night a track measuring 60,000 feet board measure had been put down. Joists were fitted between the rails, and along these sleepers the smooth-surfaced boards were laid, five boards being necessary to fill the space between the rails. The centre boards were carefully selected, and in trying the track with hard tires not the slightest give or inequality could be felt.

Three-quarters of a mile will be used for the start, leaving 2,282 feet for Murphy to slow up in and stop after the record run. Murphy will make several trials. The engineer has no difficulty in giving good, even pace, and the chances are very favorable to the securing of the record by Murphy. For the first trial with the engine and the car the following figures were made: For the first quarter of a mile, 38½ seconds; the second quarter, 21 seconds; third, 18 seconds. The first quarter of the measured mile, 15½ seconds; second quarter, 15; third quarter, 15; fourth quarter, 14½. Later trials demonstrated that no difficulty would be experienced in making each quarter of the measured mile in 15 seconds flat. The race will be run the afternoon of Friday, June 30, in connection with the League of American Wheelmen meet and cyclists' carnival at Patchogue(and special arrangements will be made so that all attending the meet will be able to see the race, travelling by wheel, water, or by railroad.

The Long Island Railroad will run excursions to the scene of the trial. Those preferring to wheel out will find a choice of routes with very good roads.

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Long distance riding seems to have become a fad. Every few days bring reports of cyclists riding 200 miles or more in record time. "Gus" Egloff, a New York wheelman, sprung quite a sensation a few days ago when he rode 800 miles in about eighty-two hours, and then tried for a record of 1,000 miles in 100 hours, but failed. A strange thing about Egloff's performance is that when he started out on Saturday afternoon he had the intention of taking a one-hundred-mile ride, but he felt so fresh after his first century that he decided to continue on for 1,000 miles. After riding 200 miles Egloff attracted the attention of hundreds of cyclists on the Merrick Road and the Cycle Path, and before Sunday night he became familiar to all and had plenty of pacing. Mrs. Irene Brush of Brooklyn is another cyclist who takes pleasure in riding two and three centuries with only a short intermission.

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Agents and dealers are attributing some loss of business to the prevalence of the scorching evil in their respective localities. Their argument is, that although considering the total number of bicyclists, accidents are very rare, timid riders decline to go into the question from the actuarial standpoint and in numerous instances do not buy wheels because they are afraid of getting knocked over by the fast ones. At the same time it is admitted that the favorable testimony of fast road riders greatly helps the sale of any wheel, and the trade is usually slow to indorse measures looking toward the enforcement of speed regulations. The trade would undoubtedly gain by organizing a campaign against reckless riding of all sorts and favoring properly sanctioned road racing, or the setting apart, under the local option which rests with most city and town authorities, of certain roads or sections of roads for speedways. This has been done in a number of cases to the satisfaction of both wheelmen and the public.

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Just about 100 entries have been received for the regular Sunday meet at Vailsburg, N. J., this afternoon. The list includes the names of almost all the crack professionals, as well as the fastest amateurs of this vicinity, so that the racing is expected to be even better than that of last Sunday. What will cause much interest is the half-mile open, in which Frank Kramer, the local rider, who holds the title of amateur champion by winning the mile championship at Indianapolis last year, and George H. Collett of New Haven, who won three of the other championships, will meet for the first time since the championship meet. Several fruitless endeavors have been made to arrange a match race between the pair, and there is much rivalry between them. Kramer is thought to be invincible on the board track for the reason that he trained there all last year and this season. These riders will also meet in the mile and one-half tandem, which should also furnish plenty of excitement. Fifteen teams are entered, with such riders as Kramer and Schrieber, Collett and mate, Wahrenberger and Nye, Roome and L. Hunter, Adamais and Leopold, Babb and Crawford, and Ross and Hunter. All of these riders and over a score of others will take part in the half-mile amateur event. About all the professionals who rode last Sunday, and many others, will appear in the two professional events. The list includes the names of such well-known riders as McFarland, Stevens, Simms, Mertens, Kimble, Walthour, Hicks, Eaton, Furman, Downing, Freeman, Stelnson, Becker, Maya, Fournier, Henshaw, Hadfield, and the Kreamer brothers. A band concert will precede the races, which begin at 3 P. M.

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The interclub team race between the Kings County, Harlem, Riverside, and Nassau Wheelmen, which will be one of the events to be held under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach next Saturday, should prove an exciting race. The race will be run in pursuit style. The Kings County team will be picked from Schofield, Munz, Relyea, and Richt. The Riverside Wheelmen's team will be made up of Ertz, Cramer, and Mosher. The Harlem and Nassau teams have not yet been decided upon. Among the professionals who will ride at the meet are Bald, Cooper, Gardner, Kiser, McFarland, Stevens, and Kemble. A fifteen-mile paced race between C. T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen and M. Y. Bedell of the Pierce Wheelmen will be one of the principal attractions of the meet.

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Dr. George R. Elliott, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, in a paper read before the American Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, promises to revolutionize the methods of treatment in cases of spinal deformity, such as lateral curvature and the dreaded Pott's disease. Dr. Elliott stated that lateral curvature can be greatly aided by bicycle riding with the handle bars properly adjusted. He contends that plaster jackets contract the lungs, cause great weakness, and frequently lead to the development of tuberculosis.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public. Cyclists in making use of this information should bear in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road, which has been reported in good condition, nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine with a brisk wind will put a macadam or gravel road, reported muddy, in good condition. Touring cyclists desiring detailed information concerning routes within a radius of fifty miles around New York City, and the conditions of the same, can obtain this information by writing to W. S. Bull, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, inclosing a self-addressed envelope for reply. As in many instances it will require some correspondence to secure up-to-date information, cyclists are requested to allow several days and to apply by mail:

LONG ISLAND.—Besides the heavy rainstorm of Thursday, Long Island has been specially favored with a number of small showers during the week. Macadam roads have been pretty thoroughly cleared of dust and are in good condition. The country roads, cycle paths, and side paths are in first-class shape, and better than they have been before during any time in the riding season. The roads to Rockaway and Long Beach, and the South Shore Road to Patchogue are fine. The latter is in good condition beyond Patchogue to the end of the island. The road to Jericho, Hicksville, Amityville, and Massapequa is in good shape. The road through Westbury to Farmingdale and Maywood, the point at which Charley Murphy is to attempt to lower the mile record to sixty seconds, is in good condition. The road to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring is also good. The North Shore Road through Flushing to Bayside to Roslyn is in good condition. The road from Jamaica, by way of Sunken Meadow and Black Stump and Rocky Hill Road to Bayside and Willets Point, fine. The road from Hyde Park to Little Neck and road from Hyde Park to Lake Success, and from Lake Success by the way of the new road to Roslyn, fine. Road from Roslyn through Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, fine. In spite of the long drought the trees are in fine condition, better than ever before at this time of the year. The heavy snows of last Winter, falling as they did on a surface that was not frozen, sank into the ground and have supplied moisture from below, while the surface has been dry.

The roads of Rockland and Orange Counties all over are in excellent condition, the rains of the past week having done much to put them in perfect shape for riding. The roads of Goshen, Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap are all good, and will be excellent within a day or two. The earth roads of Tappan are somewhat sandy; the earth roads of Fort Montgomery fair to good.

STEVENS WINS THE BIG MATCH.

Hoboken Tennis Expert Too Strong for Millett at Orange.

The challenge match of the New Jersey State championship at lawn tennis was played yesterday afternoon on the Orange Lawn Tennis Club grounds, and furnished one of the most exciting contests on record. After being four times within a single stroke of the championship Millett was beaten in a heart-breaking five-set match. Stevens got the first set easily, but Millett turned the tables on him by taking the second and third. In the fourth the New Yorker led at 4—0, and then at 5—2 he had several easy chances to win. Stevens was very steady at critical points, however, and accurately whenever Millett came up to the net to volley.

The New York expert was a little wild toward the end of the set, being almost exhausted, and he smashed out of court repeatedly. Stevens captured five games in succession, most of them after deuce had been reached, and took the set. The Hoboken expert stood the physical strain better than Millett, and won the fifth set.

The doubles were left unfinished yesterday, when darkness forced a postponement, and the final match will be continued to-morrow afternoon.

Yesterday's scores were as follows:

Championship Singles, Challenge Round—Richard Stevens (holder) beat S. C. Millett (challenger) 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Championship Doubles; Semi-Final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat S. C. Millett and O. H. Millett, 6-3, 6-3.

Final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned against E. P. Fischer and O. M. Bostwick, 11-9, 2-6, (unfinished.)

Morris County Golfers.

The first match play round for the President's Cup at the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., was played yesterday by the sixteen members who qualified on the previous Saturday. The results were: J. M. Maynard beat W. Y. Marsh, 3 up and 2 to play; A. Wright Post beat R. D. Foote, 2 up and 1 to play; H. W. Ford beat C. B. Beckwith, 3 up and 2 to play; H. P. Toler beat George Willis, 3 up and 2 to play; J. J. Little beat Benjamin Nicoll, 6 up and 5 to play; W. Allston Flagg beat Arthur Whitney, 7 up and 5 to play; W. L. Thompson beat R. H. Thomas, 5 up and 4 to play; F. V. S. Crosby beat C. M. Chapin, 5 up and 4 to play.

Proposed Fitzsimmons-McCoy Fight.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Colorado Athletic Association has offered a twenty-thousand-dollar purse for a twenty-five-round contest between Robert Fitzsimmons and "Kid" McCoy, according to an announcement made here to-day by Ben Benton, McCoy's present manager. The proposed fight is to be for the middleweight championship of the world. McCoy wired his acceptance, saying he would fight at 158 pounds or at catch weights on any fair terms. In case Fitzsimmons agrees to the contest McCoy says his match with Joe Choynski will be called off.

Excursion to the College Boat Race.

The Iron steamboat Cepheus will make a special trip to Poughkeepsie on June 27, the day of the university boat race. The boat will leave Pier 1, North River, at 10:30 A. M., and the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 11 A. M. Poughkeepsie will be reached at 4 o'clock, the race taking place at 5:30 o'clock. The Cepheus will occupy one of the best positions on the course.

On the Cricket Field.

Several cricket games were played yesterday on local fields. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattans played a draw, while the Brooklyns were defeated by the Manhattan second eleven. At Kearney, N. J., Team A of the Paterson Cricket Club scored an easy victory over the home club's eleven.

THE YACHTING OUTLOOK

Prospects Are Brilliant for a Notable Season.

THE AMERICA'S CUP RACES

Many Special Contests are Scheduled by the Leading Clubs—Some of the Boats.

Unless all signs fail, the yachting season, which has begun so auspiciously and is now in full swing, will continue the most exciting and interesting in many years. This is not only true in regard to the more pretentious single-stickers that will compete for the "Blue Ribbon of the Seas" in October, but extends throughout all classes, down to the modest catboat. The greater amount of interest, since the launch of the Columbia a week ago, centres in the first meeting between the new aspirant for international honors and the Defender, champion of 1895, which is scheduled for Saturday, July 1, and will be sailed over the same course that will be the scene of the series of races between Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter Shamrock and the Columbia.

Experts who have critically examined the hull of the new Morgan-Iselin craft agree that in point of model the Columbia is greatly superior to the Defender and is as close to the extreme limit for speed and stability as that type of craft can be carried. Harrison B. Moore, who owns the flyer Marietta, which is undoubtedly the most speedy ocean going steam yacht in America, stated in an interview with a reporter of THE TIMES, that when the Columbia was tuned up to concert pitch she would doubtless prove at least ten minutes faster than the Defender over a thirty-mile course and in a breeze would make the difference still more pronounced. Other members of the New York Yacht Club who were approached on the subject were equally sanguine as to the possibilities of the newer craft, notwithstanding the fact that the Defender, under the supervision of W. Butler Duncan, Jr., has been improved to a considerable degree since her duels with Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. four years ago.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived in this city on Friday morning, stated that he had not decided definitely where the second race between the two big single-stickers would be sailed, but it is likely that they will be seen in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on July 4, despite the wild rumors that both boats would at once proceed to Newport and race during July off that place. That there will be some sharp racing between the two boats is certain, for Capt. Rhodes is a racing skipper of acknowledged ability. He will do his utmost to uphold native talent, so that there will be a goodly amount of rivalry between him and Charlie Barr, who will command the new yacht.

Of the challenging boat but little has been learned through the ordinary channels, but a member of the New York Yacht Club has spent the greater part of the Winter in England, says that the Shamrock is by far the most slippery-looking craft that has crossed the Atlantic since the days of the Minerva, one of Will Fife's most successful yachts—one that spread-eagled cur fleet of American forty-footers in the easiest possible fashion for two seasons, but was finally defeated by the Bluejgess boat Gossoon.

The Shamrock will be launched on June 24, and will doubtless be the most costly sailing yacht afloat. In a recent interview Capt. Archie Hogarth said that Mr. Lipton's craft will be the finest that has ever tried for that will-o'-the-wisp of British yachtsmen, and predicts the fastest race that has ever been sailed. He says that the Shamrock will be a wonder, and makes the assertion, in which many Americans concur, that Fife is fully the equal of Watson as a designer, and that in some points the younger man has outstripped his rival in the evolution of a boat that will do good work on every point of sailing.

SPEED TO WINDWARD.

Mr. Watson has made a special study of the development of exceptional speed in going to windward, and to secure this factor he has sometimes sacrificed a little speed "off the wind." In previous races the speed of the American boat in reaching and running has been a most important factor in keeping the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic, and in these especial points of sailing that Fife's boats have excelled. They have also been fast in windward work, but everything has not been sacrificed for speed on that point of sailing alone.

Outside of the trial races and the contests for the America's Cup, a great deal of interest is being displayed in the series of races for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and which will be sailed on Lake St. Louis beginning Wednesday, July 26.

The trial races for the selection of a boat to represent the S. C. Y. C. will begin on Monday, July 3, and continue on Wednesday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 6th. Fewer boats than in former years will compete in these trials, and Clinton H. Crane, whose yachts El Heirie, Momo, and Challenger, have been the unsuccessful representatives of the Oyster Bay Club for the past three years, will not be represented in the trials. The two most noticeable craft that will compete will be from the board of B. B. Crowninshield, the young Boston designer, who has been remarkably successful in small boats, and another designed by L. D. Huntington of New Rochelle, whose candidate last year, the Akabo, kept the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Club guessing for more than a week before they finally decided upon the Crane boat.

The Huntington boat is again an extreme freak, but comes within the amended "Declaration of Trust," under which the races are conducted. She will be still lighter in construction than the Akabo, which was a marvel in that particular, her diagonal braces and bilge stringers being piano wires, drawn to a tension that made her light ribs and planking as rigid as steel.

The contests for the other international trophy known as the Canada's Cup, which was won three years by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's representative, the Canada, against the Condor of the Chicago Yacht Club, are also attracting some interest among yachtsmen in the East. There have been eight boats built for the trial races, from which an American representative will be selected. These boats are constructed under the rules and restrictions of the Yacht Racing Association of the Great Lakes, and are built under the girth rules, which, although adopted by the North American Yacht Racing Union, are entirely foreign to yacht-racing regulations in American waters.

The competitor in which most yachtsmen in this vicinity are interested has just been completed at Hanley's at Cape Cod. She is something of a departure from the Acushla and Acushla II., which has been the most successful of the Hanley type in these waters. She has less beam and a greatly reduced sail spread. She is 28 feet on the water line and 44 feet over all. She also conforms to the restrictions regarding centreboard and girth measure. Another feature of the boat is that she has no outside keel. Her builders are confident that she will be selected to regain the cup, and will eventually win from the Canadian representative.

Under the girth rule there can be but little variation in type of boat, if the framers of the rule are to be credited, but George H. Duggan, who has for the past three seasons won from American competitors in the races for the Seawanhaka Cup, has turned out a craft that will sail under the colors of the Royal Canadian Club, and can well be watched, for the Montreal man is an unusually clever designer, and although without much experience in designing large yachts, will doubtless develop a flier when she is tuned up.

THE SEASON ON THE SOUND.

In addition to the interest displayed already in the coming international contests, the season along Long Island Sound, which is now running along smoothly, was never more lively, and the competition in the various classes never more keen. Many new boats have appeared, the most important being the twenty-five-foot water line knockabout designed by the Herreshoff Company for J. Rogers Maxwell and sailed by him for the first time in the New Rochelle Yacht Club Spring regatta. In model she is an improvement on the popular thirty-footers, which are still regarded as the most successful racing class ever built. Her sheer line is straighter than the "thirties" and her deck has a noticeable crown forward. Her overhangs are long, both fore and aft, and when she keels over, with her rail awash, she sails on nearly her overall length. She is of the plate fin keel type and her underbody, compared to the "thirties," shows rather fuller lines forward of the midship section, the same full body amidships and a run so fine that she leaves the water with scarcely any suspicion of a wake. She is by far the superior of the Alyce, which has thus far been her only competitor in that class.

In the twenty-one-foot knockabouts the new Purdon boat, owned by S. C. Pirie, has proved her superiority over the Crowninshield boat Mongoose, last year's champion, and there is still another new one, Hazen Morse's Kittie, which is still to be heard from. The Kittie was defeated by the Spindrift in the Manhasset Bay regatta, a week ago, but as it was her first appearance in these waters, and Mr. Morse has not as yet had an opportunity to become acquainted with her peculiarities, the race can hardly be called a test of the two boats.

In the regular classes there have been no new vessels thus far. The Anoatok has won every race she has started in. She has been sailed by A. Bryan Alley, and as usual carries the pick of the talent of the Larchmont Club. The Hussar has also been uniformly successful, and James D. Baird, her owner, has signified his intention to race her in every event of the Summer to which she is eligible. In the catboat classes, the thirty-footer Dot, owned by Vice Commodore Charles T. Pierce of the Riverside Club, and the twenty-five-footer Win or Lose, owned by J. S. Appleby, two of last season's crackajacks, have captured about everything in their respective classes.

The coming week will be an unusually important one from a yachtsman's viewpoint. To-morrow morning the Brooklyn Yacht Club will conduct its annua regatta. It will be the first big event sailed under the auspices of this club in three years and the entry list includes all the fliers in the vicinity of Gravesend Bay and Sea Gate. The courses for the larger boats will extend to the Southwest Spit, familiarly known to fishermen as the "Gob" buoy, and the smaller boats will turn the red can buoy off Coney Island as an outer mark. The starting and finishing lines for all classes will be off Fort Hamilton.

On Tuesday the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will attract devotees of the sport. An interesting feature will be the race for big schooners in cruising trim. The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club is scheduled for Thursday and every boat in the club fleet that is in commission in these waters will be on hand to compete in the races or to do homage to Commodore Morgan, who will at that time make his first official appearance on the new Corsair.

The annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be the attraction on the Sound on Saturday and the regular regatta of the Brooklyn Canoe Club will be an aquatic feature on Gravesend Bay.

THE SHAMROCK IS FRAIL.

Cup Challenger Built Largely of a Very Light Metal—Will Fare Badly in Rough Weather.

LONDON, June 17.—In spite of the abnormal secrecy in everything connected with the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, it has been learned that the original estimate of the cost of the vessel has near

GERMANY AT THE HAGUE

Berlin Government Instructed Its Delegates to Oppose Arbitration.

IT BLOCKED THE PEACE WORK

Representatives Hastened Home to Explain the Plan to Emperor William and Ask His Acquiescence.

THE HAGUE, June 17.—It is important that the present situation regarding the Board of Arbitration question be clearly understood. The work of the Peace Conference has been virtually suspended on this point, and probably will not be resumed for some days. On semi-official authority it is said the situation is practically this: The German Government was opposed in principle to an organized arbitration court, and it is found these views existed long prior to the conference, and that instructions to that effect were given the German delegates.

The conviction obtained in Berlin that other powers, notably France, would instruct their delegates similarly. As the conference proceeded the spirit of conciliation advanced, and the desire to accomplish important permanent results was manifested. With this grew up schemes for an organized arbitration board, notably the British proposals to which nearly all the members rallied with the authoritative support of their respective Governments.

This at once left the German delegates in a peculiar condition, for which they were not prepared. The difficulty was not at The Hague, but at Berlin. In order to relieve the situation, Count von Munster, head of the German delegation, after a long conference yesterday with his colleagues at Schereningen, decided to dispatch Dr. Zorn and Baron von Stengel to inform the Emperor personally of the condition of affairs. In the meantime efforts had been made to find means of conciliation by the creation of a board established at The Hague, under the ordinary representatives of the powers, which was proposed by Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation. This plan Dr. Zorn and Baron von Stengel have been commissioned to plead for to Emperor William. The question of the moment, therefore, is what his Majesty will reply. The most important fact is that the German delegation from Berlin was accompanied by Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, who was able to explain fully the American plan.

In the meantime the delegates of the great powers here have been merely marking time. The delegates of Russia, Great Britain, and France have held several meetings, concerning which the delegates preserved silence, probably because no definite decision has been reached.

There is a growing belief, however, that Emperor William is favorable if the other powers will accept the new plan as the basis of discussion, and will at once proceed to discuss a definite plan for an arbitration board.

The sub-committee on the extension of the Brussels convention met to-day under the Presidency of Prof. Martens and adopted several clauses. The report will be presented to the Drafting Committee with immaterial changes.

COMMENT OF BERLIN PAPERS.

They Declare that English Papers Have Maliciously Misrepresented Germany.

BERLIN, June 17.—The recent developments at the Peace Conference are generally commented upon here, and the statements of the foreign papers, particularly the English, that the German representatives at The Hague, are opposed to arbitration, have been noted with deep displeasure. Almost the entire press of Germany gives indignant voice to what the papers term "English intrigues in order to prejudice the world against Germany's pacific intentions."

An important Foreign Office official said to the correspondent here of The Associated Press: "The incomplete and usually distorted partisan reports of the doings of our representatives at The Hague, which have appeared for weeks in the foreign, notably the English and French press, are calculated to create false impressions. It was on account of this that Count Munster proposed that full reports of the transactions from day to day be given out officially. The fact that such a proposition was made by Germany shows we have nothing to hide.

"As regards England's proposal for a permanent court of arbitration this goes beyond Russia's proposal. Aside from that, we miss several seemingly essential features, such as rules providing for absolute impartiality. As soon as guarantees of such impartiality are given Germany will be able to assent to propositions going beyond the scope of the original Russian proposition.

"Some method will probably be found to improve on the incomplete and unfair reports of the meetings of the Conference now in vogue, even if complete reports have to be printed in the official organ of the German Government."

This statement is borne out by the utterances of the official press. The Berlin Post this week has a series of editorials bitterly commenting on the "false and malicious reports of the English press regarding Germany's attitude at The Hague," and asks, ironically, why, if Great Britain wishes to find courts of arbitration, she has not appealed to such a court in the Transvaal matter or in the Alaskan difficulty.

The Cologne Gazette expressed the belief that the whole Conference will soon "end in smoke." This view is supported by a score of other influential papers.

The National Zeitung said it hoped the Government would soon establish a method of regular and reliable daily reports of the doings of the Conference. The snub administered to Germany by rejecting her Minister's proposition at The Hague has been bitterly commented on by the press here. The Deutsche Zeitung says:

"This treatment of a big power like Germany strikes us as wholly inappropriate. We hope the Government will find a right answer to this lack of courtesy."

The Berlin Tageblatt, however, says: "If the report is correct, we must assume Dr. Zorn misunderstood his instructions."

Burghers Indorse Krueger's Attitude.

JOHANNESBURG, June 17.—A meeting of 4,000 burghers at Parde Kraal to-day indorsed President Krüger's attitude regarding the franchises, and deprecated war. There were no disturbances.

British Warships Near Pretoria?

LONDON, June 17.—According to a dispatch to a news agency here from Pretoria, a squadron of seven British warships has arrived at Inyack Island, or St. Mary Island, at the entrance of Delagoa Bay. There is no confirmation of the report, and in semi-official circles it is looked upon as being untrue.

Monarchies Will Guard Their Girls.

LONDON, June 17.—A meeting to be held in London June 21 will be the first organized attempt of the sovereigns of Europe to act as guardians of their unprotected female subjects. Emperor William is sending his Chamberlain, the Swedish Home Minister and Chief Justice are coming, and the French, Russian, and other Governments will be represented. A hundred delegates are expected to attend. Lord Salisbury, while expressing full sympathy with the object of the meeting, had decided not to appoint an official representative, but has asked for a report of the proceedings. The Duke of Westminster will preside.

The Anglo-German Commercial Treaty

BERLIN, June 17.—In the Reichstag today the Anglo-German treaty passed its second reading. Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim, National Liberal, has given notice of his intention to introduce the following amendment to the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty bill: "The most favored nation treatment shall apply only to those parts of the British Empire which grant to the subjects and products of Germany the same advantages as are granted to the subjects and products of the most favored nation.

RIFLES SENT TO CARLISTS.

Reported that 4,000 Guns Have Been Seized Intended for the Use of the Pretender.

MADRID, June 17.—Official confirmation has been received here of the seizure of the yacht Fire Fly at Arcachon, a popular Summer bathing place 350 miles by rail southwest of Bordeaux, France, with 4,000 rifles, said to have been intended for the Carlists. It is claimed the Fire Fly belongs to Lord Ashburton, who is looked upon as being the representative of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, in England.

A well-known Carlist who has been interviewed on the subject said: "Even if 4,000 rifles have been seized, 8,000 have already entered the country." The rifles are of the Chassepot pattern. The Fire Fly arrived at Arcachon from Dartmouth, England.

Spain Bridging Over Her Debts.

MADRID, June 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, has established the equilibrium of the budget. It is understood that a tax of 20 per cent. will be imposed on internal rents, and that as regards the external debt the July coupons will be paid in full; but the Government will ask the Cortes for authority to negotiate with the foreign bondholders with the view of obtaining a reduction in the rate of interest. The budget estimates the expenses for the fiscal year at 937,178,134 pesetas and the revenue at 937,930,415 pesetas. Señor Villaverde proposes a 5 per cent. loan in order to meet the floating debt, which, deducting the 119,000,000 pesetas received from the United States, exceeds 300,000,000 pesetas.

Spain's Cessions to Germany.

BERLIN, June 17.—It is learned on reliable authority that negotiations are really pending between Spain and Germany for the cession of the West African Island of Fernando Po and some other important Spanish colonies. The negotiations are at such a stage that mutual secrecy is insisted on. It is learned the Canaries are also involved in these negotiations. Spain asks a big price, however, much higher than Germany is willing to pay.

DIRE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Hunger and Labor Troubles May Precipitate Riots.

BERLIN, June 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the well-informed Kreuz-Zeitung claims an internal crisis is fast approaching in Russia. He says that the Russian labor troubles at Riga, the disturbances of the students, and the famine in various provinces are symptoms of the coming of greater trouble.

The paper adds that it has reliable information enabling it to say that perfect demoralization prevails in the upper Government circles of Russia, owing to the opposing influences of the Czar on one side and his mother on the other.

LONDON, June 17.—The hopes that the dire famine prevailing in seven or eight provinces of Russia, with a population of more than 11,000,000, would be ameliorated by the new crops within a couple of months are now dashed to the ground, as it is officially admitted the harvest is practically a failure.

Owing to the protracted drought the crops have been scorched, and in large areas in the south they are not worth the cost of reaping, while the cold in the northern provinces has been almost equally damaging. To add to the misery of the situation, there is a dearth of hay and vegetables, and the beet root, the principal crop in the Province of Kieff, has been practically ruined. The whole situation promises to end in appalling disaster.

Automobile Show in England.

LONDON, June 17.—The Automobile Club show was opened by Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar at Richmond this afternoon. The procession of motor cars, including pleasure, business, and traffic vehicles, went from Whitehall to Richmond. After luncheon a series of trials occurred. The show will last a week. In order to popularize motors, visitors were taken about the neighborhood in motors and a motor car service of four trips daily has been organized between Trafalgar Square and Richmond.

Earthquakes in the Tropics.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 17.—A continuous series of earthquakes, extending from Colon through the Caribbees to Curacoa and Maracaybo, have been reported since the middle of May. The most severe action was felt at Montserat and Guadeloupe, causing much damage. A curious shock was felt throughout Jamaica on Wednesday, comprising five movements during fifteen minutes. No damage, however, was done.

British Naval Display at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 17.—It is understood here that the coming visit of Admiral Bedford, with the British warships Crescent, Proserpine, and Quail to this port, where he will meet Commodore Giffard's squadron, composed of the Comus, Alert, Buzzard, and Columbine, is intended as a demonstration in force against the French squadron, consisting of the Isly, Troude, and Fabvier, in view of the determination of the British Government to bring the fishery dispute to an issue this season.

Minister Choate Will Give a Dinner.

LONDON, June 17.—Archbishop Ireland is expected in London June 21, and the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, will give a dinner July 5 in honor of the Archbishop and Senator Hanna. All the leading Americans then in London will be present. Archbishop Ireland will be the guest of the Duke of Norfolk and Cardinal Vaughan.

Killarney Lakes Are Not for Sale.

LONDON, June 17.—The word has gone out that neither Tammany nor Howard Gould will have the Lakes of Killarney. The Duke of Westminster and other members of the National Trust Society have taken the matter up, and at a meeting Thursday it is expected the Duke will announce a plan for saving the lakes to the nation.

The Army Gets Duke of York's Son.

LONDON, June 17.—The Duke of York has decided that his son, Edward, will ultimately enter the army and join the Tenth Hussars, of which the Prince of Wales is Colonel and the late Duke of Clarence was an officer. This decision, it is said, has greatly disappointed the navy.

The Pope May Live Till 1901.

LONDON, June 17.—Prof. Mazzoni revisited the Pope early this week to examine the scar from which the bandage was removed only three weeks ago. The Pope asked him how long he thought he would live and the surgeon replied "I believe your Holiness will see the new century."

Cornelius Vanderbilt Coming Home.

LONDON, June 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed for New York from Liverpool to-day, takes among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Gillette, who went to England to visit Conan Doyle in order to discuss the dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," sailed yesterday on the St. Paul for home to complete arrangements here.

Manager George W. Lederer of the New York declares most positively that there is no truth in the story printed that Capt. Andrew J. Thomas of the Twenty-second Precinct acted as escort to a French actress in a drive through Central Park.

William Dean Howells's novel, "A Hazard of New Fortunes," is being dramatized by Frank C. Drake, who is the author of several other plays. The dramatization is being made under the direction of the author, and will follow the book as closely as possible.

Emil Paur, the conductor, has been engaged by Maurice Grau to direct the Wagner operas at the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter, and also the Sunday night concerts. Mr. Paur sailed for England yesterday, where he will meet Maurice Grau and contracts will be signed, after which he will visit Balreuth and his family in Vienna.

Gustav Kerker, the composer, sailed for England yesterday on the Lucania. He goes to London for six weeks to collaborate with Hugh Morton in a new musical comedy for George W. Lederer, to be produced in this country next season. Mr. Kerker will return in August and assist in the rehearsals for the new review destined for London, which has been called "The Gay World."

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENTS END.

Mrs. Leslie Carter and Miss Maude Adams Bring Their Season to a Close—Rare Successes Won.

Mrs. Leslie Carter concluded last night her season in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre, where she has had possession of the stage ever since Jan. 9. She has given "Zaza" performances without interruption and has played to the capacity of the theatre every evening and matinée. Mrs. Carter was called before the curtain at the conclusion of the play and thanked the audience and the public generally for the interest taken in Mr. Belasco's play.

The company gathered on the stage and presented her with a silver drinking cup. Hugo Toland, who plays the part of Jacques Rigault, made the presentation speech. Mrs. Carter will leave the early part of this week for Bar Harbor, where she will remain the entire Summer. She will return to the Garrick on Sept. 4.

Miss Maude Adams's season of "Romeo and Juliet" closed last night in New Haven, Conn. The many possibilities of the production may be gauged by the receipts that were taken in during the tour. The sixteen performances in this city yielded $43,000; three nights and a matinée in Boston, one night in Providence, and two nights and a matinée in Brooklyn yielded $23,000; three nights and a matinée in Philadelphia, and one night each in Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland added $27,000 to the receipts. One week in Chicago, $18,000, and one night each in Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven the last week of the tour was productive of $23,000, making a total of $137,000 for the six weeks' engagement, a financial showing which is most remarkable and one never surpassed for the same period by either a native or foreign star.

Miss Viola Allen, who concluded her season in Boston last night a week ago in "The Christian," has had a season also which has been remarkable in many ways. Her first performance was given in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23, for three performances, when she played to the capacity of the theatre. She then played for two weeks, dividing the time between Washington and Providence, breaking the best box office record of the former playhouse. On Oct. 10 Miss Allen began her New York run at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where she played to extraordinary receipts, the amount for the first sixty-seven performances amounting to $100,578.78. Miss Allen's total receipts for the season exceed $388,000. Miss Allen will sail for London next Wednesday on the American Liner St. Louis, and return early in September to resume her part in "The Christian," which will open at Powers's Theatre, in Chicago.

Frohman Secures Irving and Terry.

LONDON, June 17.—Charles Frohman has just concluded all arrangements regarding Sir Henry Irving's American tour. Irving concludes his English season in the middle of October, at Liverpool, and sails direct for New York, where he will play for three weeks. Laurence Irving leaves England in early September to look after the arrangements and engage 200 supernumeraries. Ellen Terry not only appears with Irving, but also gives a special matinée of a new play in each city visited.

ACADEMIC PRIZES AT YALE.

List of Awards Announced by the University Faculty.

NEW HAVEN, June 17.—The Yale Faculty to-day announced awards of prizes in the academic department as follows: Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prizes, class of 1900—First prize, Albert W. Van Beuren, Lynn, Mass.; second prize, Francis Cross, Jr., New Haven; third prize, Horace M. Poynter, Shelbyville, Ky. Class of 1901—First prize, Lacey D. Caskey, Dresden, Germany; second prize, Harry E. Ward, Clinton, Conn.; third prize, Edward B. Adams, Westport, Conn.

Winthrop Prizes, class of 1900—First prize, Albert W. Van Beuren, Lynn, Mass.; second prize, Eugene F. Farley, Derby, Conn.

Scott Prizes, class of 1900—German, Herman M. Opitz, Norwich, Conn.; French, Stanley W. Edwards, Granby, Conn.

De Forest Mathematical Prizes, class of 1900—Second prize, Howard L. Bronson, New Haven. Class of 1901—First prize, Lucius Tuttle, New Haven, and Alfred P. Wright, New Haven; second prize, Francis G. Brown, Jr., Flushing, N. Y.; third prize, Ralph O. Wells, Hartford, Conn., and Oliver M. Ward, New Britain. Class of 1902—First prize, Henry C. Thacher, New Haven; second prize, Charles D. Francis, Winchester, Tenn.; third prize, Anthony B. Arnold, Plainfield, Conn., and Eugene S. Leavel, Houston, Tex., with honorable mention of William T. Garner, Tenn., and William Hance, Stevensburg, N. J.

Elocution prizes, class of 1901—First prize, Howard Carleton, Brooklyn; second prize, Frederick D. Bonner, New Haven.

Woolsey Scholarship, class of 1902—George E. Davis, Hartford, Conn.

Hurlbut Scholarship, class of 1902—Charles C. Russ, Hartford, Conn.

Third Freshman Scholarship, class of 1902—William S. Creevy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Berkeley Premiums in Latin Composition, class of 1902—First grade, George E. Davis, Hartford; Sidney W. Deane, New Haven; Josiah H. Harris, Jr., Harry M. Hubbell, East Wallingford, Conn.; Kersey C. Reed, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles C. Russ, Hartford, Conn.; second grade, Jacob Braun, New Haven; Frederic Burnham, Chicago; Harry B. Chamberlain, Unionville, Conn.; William B. Hooker, Farmington, Conn.; Henry L. Sweinhart, Pottstown, Penn.

California Wants Prof. Wheeler.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University today received official notification of his appointment to the Presidency of the University of California. He was asked to visit the university if there were any doubt of his accepting the position. Prof. Wheeler said he had not decided whether to make another visit to the Western institution, and added that he was never anxious for a college Presidency. It is believed, however, that he will accept in this case, but it is probable that he will make a second trip to California to satisfy himself that the conditions under which he would become President are as he requested they should be.

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS.

Suffering from Opium Poisoning and Her Husband Arrested.

Mrs. Matilda Sperber, forty-six years old, of 158 East Thirty-second Street was removed in an unconscious condition to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from opium poisoning. Her husband was locked up by the East Thirty-fifth Street police until his wife can tell her story. The police said last night that they were not satisfied as to the exact status of the case.

Sperber is a German and his wife a Swede. They live on the top floor of the tenement. Yesterday morning Mrs. Miller, who lives on the same floor, heard the dog whining in Mrs. Sperber's flat, and entering, found Mrs. Sperber alone and in bed unconscious. She called in Dr. Engelius of 180 Lexington Avenue, who said the woman was suffering from an overdose of opium. The doctor worked over Mrs. Sperber from 9:30 until 1:30 without success. Then he called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

Sperber, who is employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, came in in the meantime, and he went to the hospital with the ambulance, but left the institution later. Dr. Engelius reported the case to the police, and at 7:30, after a general alarm had been sent out, Sperber was taken into custody.

A search of the woman's apartment failed to reveal a money order she had received the day before from Sweden. It was for about $279 of United States money. The police found that the order had been cashed during the day at the branch Post Office at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, by the husband. He was questioned about this after his arrest, and said he had a right to the money.

Sperber says he awoke at 7 o'clock to find his wife ill. She could not prepare breakfast, and he took the money order and went out. He says he found a note in the office at noontime from a neighbor, saying that his wife was ill, and he started for home. On the way he cashed the money order. He said he had not the slightest knowledge as to the cause of his wife's illness.

Sperber said his wife visited her parents in Sweden a year ago. She found they had mortgaged their farm and that the mortgage was about to be foreclosed. He said she wrote to him about it, and he sent on enough money to raise the mortgage. Since that time, Sperber says, his wife's father died, and in settling up his estate the money order for $279 was sent on to pay him for the money he had sent over.

SUMMER HOME FOR GIRLS

H. A. Gould's Plan to Give Rest and Recreation.

WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL

Vacation Resort Where the Girl with Small Pay May Go and Still Be Independent.

No philanthropic work in this city has grown more rapidly or accomplished more within the last few years than that branch that seeks to furnish to working girls fresh air, recreation in the country, and pleasant Summer vacations. Its success has been largely due to the fact that its nature appeals to the sympathy of the public, as every one appreciates the value and the necessity to health and morality of good air and sufficient recreation. Many forms of this work have become familiar, such as the fresh air funds for children and the Summer hotels for working girls, where rest and pleasant pastime may be found within reach of light purses. The work has also proved attractive to those benefited because it is not charity, and the working girls feel that they can avail themselves of the advantages it offers without sacrificing any of their self-respect.

That there is still room for this work, and that the field is by no means too full of laborers, is shown by new projects for establishing more of these homes and hotels and for furnishing opportunities for the hard-working girls of the city to enjoy a Summer vacation at small expense. Every Summer temporary efforts are made to meet the great demand for this kind of philanthropic work, and in some instances to make the work permanent in its nature. In almost every direction from New York some of these homes, either temporary or permanent, may be found; but it is well known that thousands of girls who are in need of such rest during the hot season still cannot be accommodated or cannot afford to pay the prices asked at the resorts.

A NEW VACATION HOME.

It was for the purpose of increasing the opportunities for giving rest and recreation to these girls, and at such slight cost as to place them within reach of all of them, that a new vacation home has been projected at Upper Nyack by H. A. Gould, Treasurer of the Rescue Band. The enterprise has no connection with the former rescue work of Mr. Gould and his associates, but has developed out of their frequent work of the last two or three years, by means of which many children were taken to the country and cared for by competent persons, comfortably housed and fed, and receiving abundance of recreation and sport in the open air. It has the indorsement of other philanthropists.

During the Summer of 1898 Mr. Gould and his co-laborers took care of more than 600 children, working girls, and mothers in the country near Upper Nyack, and the success of the work was such that he has been encouraged to enlarge the scope of his philanthropic plans and include a vacation home for working girls. He considers this as entirely distinct, and yet an outgrowth of his earlier work. In his inquiries into the condition of the working people of this city he found that there is a class of girls that need rest more than any other, and yet who are not able to leave their work for any length of time or pay any considerable amount for a Summer recreation.

Another consideration was the furnishing of such a home as any self-respecting girl could live in without feeling that she was accepting a charity. This is sought to be accomplished by establishing a home that will furnish as good food and accommodations as the average Summer hotel and yet charge only the absolute cost of such accommodations. The home is to be erected by donations, and charges to the boarders will pay for the expense of running it. It has been found that if free homes are offered, only the very poorest and destitute will avail themselves of their shelter, and it is not for this class that Mr. Gould and his fellow-workers are now laboring. It is the small or no charge class; members of this class will not go into any home or hotel that has the appearance or nature of a charity. They are willing to pay something—as much as they can afford—and they feel that they should pay something.

The spot selected for this home is at Upper Nyack, on the west side of the Hudson, on a hill that slopes down to the road and commands a beautiful view of the Tappan Zee, Hook Mountain, and the Hudson Valley from Irvington to Peekskill. The plot contains fifteen acres of wooded land.

THE AIMS OF MR. GOULD.

Mr. Gould has just issued a pamphlet giving a sort of prospectus of this vacation home, in which he says:

"In this beautiful spot we aim to provide a Working Girls' Vacation Home and Sanitarium. This would be entirely in charge of practical women, and 100 persons could be accommodated at one time. It is desired to have a very beautiful building erected. There would be easy tours to Rockland Lake, Hook Mountain, Hackensack Valley, &c. Also salt water bathing can be had, and hammocks and rustic seats are to be scattered about. Ample verandas would surround our buildings. There are innumerable beautiful estates in the vicinity, but the location is as quiet as if it were 100 miles from New York."

This reads like the circular of the well-known type of Summer resort, where such attractions as are described here are very liberally charged for. But this view of the vacation home ceases when one reads the following, which puts an end to any vision of profits:

"A charge of $3.50 per week will be made, for which we intend to give accommodations equal to those of most boarding places charging $5 per week. We will pay all transportation charges to fortnightly boarders to and from New York. Every part of our work will be conducted with all the decorum of a first-class Summer hotel—table bountiful, separate beds, ample supply of linen, &c. Baths are connected with the Nyack City water, and special attention is paid to plumbing, drainage, &c."

Mr. Gould's plan is to raise enough money by donations from those who sympathize with this work and are willing to take a share in it, to buy the plot of ground and construct the vacation home. He now holds an option upon the land. Donations can be sent to H. A. Gould, Room 623 United Charities Building, this city. A portion of the requisite sum has already been pledged, but the projectors do not feel that they should go ahead with the work until the entire amount has been obtained. Plans have been drawn and bids received, and suitable buildings can be completed in time for this Summer's work if the funds are forthcoming. An orphanage for the care of children of the middle, or working, class has already been established by Mr. Gould and his associates, and is now almost self-supporting. It was projected upon similar lines that will be followed in the vacation home.

"If the Summer work is to get its greatest blessing," says Mr. Gould, "what is donated must be given at once, especially in our building, as public schools soon close, and our food supplies must all be contracted for at wholesale, transportation contracts made, and the projectors can conduct this as in the past without any compensation and attend to their private business affairs, and yet have everything systematic, if not hampered in money matters; limited funds mean cutting down the work and greater expense."

TO BRIDGE THE SOCIAL GULF.

Mr. Gould also has an idea that such work as this would tend to bridge the gulf between the rich and poor by putting an end to much of the discontent of the laboring classes. The poorer people, he thinks, feel that the rich have no sympathy for them and are quite willing to let the gulf widen. This should be demonstrated to be untrue, he says, and the best way is to place within reach of the working classes some of the comforts and pleasures of life that can now be enjoyed only by the comparatively rich.

Mr. Gould also thinks that many persons are willing to give to such work, but have been kept from doing so by the reports that so large a part of their donations goes to the salaries of officials. None of the workers in the organization to which he belongs is paid a cent. The circular says:

"The undersigned is one of 100 persons belonging to an organization who have given for five years several hours weekly, day or evening, to unsalaried philanthropic work. We believe many people would gladly give to such a cause who cannot afford the time to work."

Mr. Gould is well known in this city through his extensive philanthropic work during the last five years. To this labor he has devoted half of his time and half of his income. He started in the rescue work in the section about Doyers Street, and afterward he and his associates, all working without pay and all contributing largely, established the Thecla Reading Room and Home, 309 West Fifty-third Street, and the Thecla Orphanage. His latest project is a development of his efforts during the last few years to provide children with fresh air and recreation.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Green of Philadelphia and B. H. Shoemaker of the same city have arrived at Jamestown for the season.

The family of Justice P. L. Wickes of Baltimore has arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith Ward of New York are the guests of Mr. Henry G. Marquand.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn have arrived for the season.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray have arrived at their cottage, in K Street.

Francis P. Freeman has arrived at Tower Top.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia have arrived at the cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia has arrived at her cottage, on Bellevue Court.

Ross R. Winans, who owns Shamrock Cliffs, on Castle Hill, with the other cottage owners in that section of the city, is very anxious for the city to establish mounted police in their vicinity. The City Council may be asked to provide them with this system of police protection. Mr. Winans states that if the city will exempt him from taxes he will gladly care for the entire highway of Ridge Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived this evening.

Mrs. Berryman, who has been the guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, has returned to New York.

Messrs. James V. Parker and J. D. F. Lanier arrived from New York this evening.

Dr. J. A. Kenefick of New York is the guest of his brother, Dr. T. A. Kenefick.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include W. H. Bartlett and Harold L. Eldridge of Boston, F. B. Hawley, and G. J. Benziger of New York.

Julien T. Davies of New York and Jesse Verity of Babylon are registered at the Aquidneck.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones entertained on board the Narada at dinner this evening.

Commander C. H. Stockton and Mr. McDougall Hawkes are registered at the Casino.

Harry R. Taylor is here for a few days.

The Rev. Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond du Lac, came up from New York today on the Electra as the guest of Commodore Gerry, and is his guest now at Seaverge.

Mrs. G. Ballantine, Andrew H. Sands, Mr. P. G. D'Hauteville, and Capt. Woodbury Kane are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The naval officers of the naval station held a reception at the War College this evening, which was largely attended by the cottagers and the army and navy contingent. Dancing was enjoyed in the north lecture room.

Registered at the Golf Club to-day were Miss McKeever, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Edward H. Bulkley, Dr. Allen, R. I. Gammell, and Henry R. Taylor.

The links of the Golf Club were very largely in use to-day, and the ladies' tea room was very well patronized. Among the ladies who enjoyed the afternoon tea were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Miss McKeever, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., went to New York to-day for a brief visit.

Miss Leary is expected at her cottage in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Grant will arrive at Beaulieu on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore have arrived for the season.

The steam yacht Intrepid, W. Lloyd Phoenix and a party of guests, arrived from the westward this evening.

L. L. Lorillard, Jr., is the guest of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest arrived at Piard Cottage No. 5 this evening.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gibson—Winfield.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—John S. Gibson, Controller of this city, and Miss Harriet Winfield of Hamburg, Sussex County, were married at the home of the bride by the Rev. Joseph H. Smith of Good Shepherd Church, Hamburg, to-day. Because of the recent death of the bride's father the ceremony was private. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College, where she received the degree of A. B. After engaging in High School work in Colorado, New York, and this city, she entered upon a scientific course at Columbia University, where, in 1896, she received the degree of A. M., and the Curtis scholarship in mathematics. She also received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry. She is the only woman who has received such a degree from Columbia.

Richardson—Rice.

In the chantry of Grace Church yesterday morning J. J. Richardson of Davenport, Iowa, for many years representative of Iowa on the National Democratic Committee and the proprietor of The Davenport Democrat, married Emma A. Rice, daughter of the late Addison G. Rice of Buffalo, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, and a few hours later the newly married couple sailed for Europe on the Campania.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Joseph N. Barney.

Capt. Joseph Nicholson Barney died Friday evening at his home in Fredericksburg, Va. He was born in Baltimore in 1818, and was the son of John Barney, who was a member of Congress from 1844 to 1846, and the grandson of Commodore Joshua Barney of the United States Navy, who defeated the British ship General Monk near Philadelphia, and was distinguished for bravery in the battle of Bladensburg.

Capt. Barney entered the United States Navy in 1832, and served continuously until June, 1861, when he resigned a First Lieutenancy on the steamer Susquehannah while in the Mediterranean and entered the Confederate navy. He was assigned to the Jamestown, and took part in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac at Hampton Roads.

When the Federal ships went up the James River the guns of the Jamestown were transferred to Drury's Bluff, and the ship Patrick Henry was sunk in the channel, for which achievement her commander was promoted by the Confederate Congress. He was then placed in command of the Harriet Lane, a ship captured from the Federal service. He afterward armed and manned the Florida, which was built in England and fitted out in France.

After the war ended Capt. Barney retired to Powhatan County, Virginia, where he lived until 1874, when he removed to Fredericksburg, and went into the insurance business, with which he was connected for twenty-one years.

Stephen C. Lynes.

Stephen C. Lynes died at his home in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson Friday night. Mr. Lynes held a position of trust during the Tweed administration in this city. The checks given in payment of claims passed through his hands before they were paid. The amount which he handled in this way reached millions. In auditing the bills he depended on the assurances of those who had charge of the finances. He kept the vouchers, and when Tweed was tried they were produced in court as evidence.

Mr. Lynes was able to show papers accounting for every dollar, the payment of which he had passed upon. Mr. Lynes, like all the other officials of the time, came under the suspicion which covered the administration, but he cleared his reputation. The strain was too great, and when his vindication came he became ill, and was taken to a sanitarium. He afterward regained his health and resumed business life. He lived in Brooklyn for many years, during which he was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street. He is survived by four children—two sons and two daughters. His home in Manhattan Borough was in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. GEORGE B. RAYMOND, who was General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight department at Pier 1 North River, New York, died last night at his home, in Bordentown, N. J. He was eighty-five years of age, and had been General Agent in New York for more than forty-eight years. He was once Mayor of Bordentown.

Mrs. CATHERINE TICE died at her home, at 584 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday from debility. She was born in the old Hudson City section of the city in 1803, her ancestors being among the original settlers of that section. Her mother was more than 100 years old when she died. Mrs. Tice is survived by one son and three daughters, Mrs. David Blauvelt, Mrs. George Wilson, and Mrs. Rachel Demarest.

Col. GEORGE E. BOYNTON of Baltimore, a member of the firm which operates the Columbian Iron Works, died at the home of his father, at Bristol, R. I., yesterday. He had been in poor health for nearly twelve years, as the result of a paralytic shock, but death was due to grip. He was prominent in politics in Baltimore. He was born in Providence, R. I., forty-nine years ago. He leaves a widow and one son.

BODY OF MR. DALY HERE

Mrs. Augustin Daly Arrives on the New York.

THE MANAGER'S LAST ILLNESS

Statement of His Brother—The Preparations for the Funeral in St. Patrick's Cathedral Completed.

Mrs. Augustin Daly arrived home on the American Line steamship New York yesterday afternoon, bringing the body of her husband, who died suddenly in the Hotel Continental, Paris, on Wednesday, June 7. Mrs. Daly was accompanied by her two maids. The voyage was peaceful and without incident so far as the widow of the dead manager was concerned. Although she had been under a severe nervous strain for three weeks, her own health, she informed the friends who met her at the pier, remained unimpaired.

It was after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the New York reached her dock at the foot of Fulton Street, North River, and Mrs. Daly was one of the last passengers to leave the vessel. She was greeted by her brothers, James C. Duff and the Rev. Father Rufus Duff, S. J., of Baltimore; her brother-in-law, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, and his wife; Miss O'Donohue, daughter of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue; the Rev. Father Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Richard Dorney and Gilbert Gordon of Daly's Theatre, Richard M. Henry, and William Winter.

Mrs. Daly, accompanied by her brothers and ex-Judge Daly, went at once to her home, 14 West Fiftieth Street. The carefully packed coffin containing the body of Augustin Daly was removed from the steamship by Undertaker Hart of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and conveyed to his establishment in Madison Avenue, where the outer casing and packing material were removed. Early in the evening the body, in its coffin of mahogany, with handles of gilded bronze, was taken to the family residence and placed on an improvised bier in the parlor. A crucifix was placed at the head and lighted candles were arranged around the body. On the lid of the coffin is a solid silver plate with this inscription:

AUGUSTIN DALY,
Décédé a Paris le 7 Juin 1899.
A l'age de 61 ans.

There will be no religious ceremony over the body at the residence. It will remain just as it was placed last evening until it is taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral for the solemn obsequies to-morrow morning.

In a brief conversation with ex-Judge Daly last evening, the widow of the dead theatrical manager narrated the circumstances preceding and attending the death of her husband. Subsequently ex-Judge Daly dictated the following statement for publication:

"Mr. Augustin Daly was ailing when he went on board the outgoing steamship at this port on Saturday, May 13. He had a chill and some fever on the Thursday night previous, which, however, did not prevent his rising at 6:30 o'clock on Friday morning and going to the Cathedral, where he received communion at the hands of Archbishop Corrigan. Mr. Daly had some fever on Friday night. His physician thought he had a touch of malaria, but he was only conscious that he was fatigued and suffering from overwork. He had made all his preparations to leave New York on May 13, because he desired to be in London to attend the trial of his case against George Edwardes for the possession of Daly's Theatre there.

"This case had been set down for the latter part of the month, so that Mr. Daly did not feel that he could take the advice of his physician and postpone his departure. He was in very good shape when the steamer left early on Saturday morning, but almost immediately after leaving port he complained of feeling ill and retired to his stateroom. He would not call in a doctor until the next day, but as soon as the steamer physician, Dr. Johnson, saw him, he was pronounced to be very ill. He had a high fever, which continued until Thursday night, when a turn for the better came, and his temperature became normal.

"As soon as the vessel reached Liverpool Mr. Daly insisted on proceeding at once to London. A special railway carriage was engaged for him so that he could lie down and rest during the journey. The ship's physician accompanied him and remained with him for a week until all danger seemed to have passed. Mr. Daly went to his London residence, 15 Bayswater Terrace, Kensington. For the first three days he remained in the house, although he was not confined to his bed.

"On the fourth day he began to take short walks and drives, and thereafter received social and business callers. It was for a while thought that he had had a touch of pneumonia on shipboard, but Sir Herbert Thomp

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Women's Suits & Skirts Astonishingly Cheap.

Be your expectations ever so great, you'll surely be pleasantly surprised when you see these *Suits and Skirts*. We've given many splendid bargains in these goods this season, but these are better than any of them—they are, in fact, the strongest alliance of excellence and low prices we have ever known.

Tailor-made Suits of Oxford cloth, in two shades of blue, fly-front, jacket finished with triple stitched seams and black taffeta silk lining, skirt cut tailor fashion with inverted pleated back finished with buttons and percaline lining $8.75

Skirts of linen crash made in the new approved shape, finished with deep hem and buttons of same material.....79c

Skirts of shrunk linen, cut with the circular side finished with lap seams and deep hem.....$1.15

Skirts of heavy linen with stitched seams, cut full and correctly shaped, $1.85

Linen Skirts trimmed with two rows of white insertion, in all the new effects, $2.95

Skirts of wide ribbed pique, made with lap seams, deep hem and inverted pleated back.....$2.98

Skirts of extra quality linen, trimmed with white insertion and fold of the material to form tunic drapery..$3.25

Skirts of light-weight woolen plaids, in all the new colorings, cut in circular shape and very desirable for wearing with shirt waists; a splendid skirt for mountain or seaside.....$4.25

Cycling Skirts of linen crash in the new approved shape, finished with deep stitched hem, lap seams and pockets, $1.10

Second floor.

Everything in Leather for the Tourist.

Our collection of Leather Goods abounds with serviceable suggestions for the tourist. There are Traveling Bags, Satchels, Gladstones, Telescope Cases, Dress Suit Cases, Handy Medicine Cases, Collapsible Cups, Flasks and a hundred other things that will add to one's comfort and convenience while on a journey—all marked at invitingly low prices. We mention a few of them:

Pocket Flasks—½ to 1 pint, mounted in leather of various grades and trimmed in nickel or silver.....39c. to $1.98

Folding Drinking Cups, with leather cases, in cowhide, alligator, and pig skins.....24c. to $1.28

Medicine Cases, leather cased, furnished with glass bottles—a dozen sizes and styles.....46c. to $3.14

Telescope fitted Toilet Cases of leather, in the popular grades, with ebonized or olive wood fittings....62c. to $2.14

Folding fitted Tourist Cases, in grain, seal, alligator and morocco, ebonized or olive wood fittings.$1.76 to $19.69

Shawl Straps of cowhide, seal or alligator.....18c. to $2.18

Money Bags with shoulder straps—in alligator or cowhide..$1.92 and $2.52

Safety Pockets—of chamois, in a number of sizes, either plain or silk lined, 24c. to $1.97

Cowhide Traveling Bags—in russet Grain—leather lined and covered frame —10 to 18 in.....$1.56 to $3.40

Alligator Traveling Bags—leather lined and covered frames—10 to 18 in., $1.89 to $4.29

Telescope Cases of canvas—with leather bound corners and two straps with handle—16 to 26 in.....42c. to $1.02

Dress Suit Cases, of sheepskin, with protected corners, stitched handles, brassed trimmings, 24 in.....$2.89

Our "Lethersol" Dress Suit Case, of solid cowhide, carefully sewed and made generally for good, hard service —we claim it is the best case ever offered at the money—in 22, 24 and 26 inch, at.....$4.34, $4.64, $4.94

Main, right, front.

Linens at Little Prices.

Heavy and fine quality all linen Pattern Table Cloths, 68 inches wide, 2 yds. long, value $1.75 each, go at.....$1.29

Extra heavy bleached Damask Napkins, pure linen, 24 inches square, worth $3.00 dozen, at.....$1.98

Main, left, rear.

Very Significant Bargains in Women's Shirt Waists.

The sale of women's cotton Shirt Waists is characterized by a triple combination of merit, *quantity, quality* and *cheapness*—that has not been equaled anywhere this season. It is not the upshot of a moment's determination to make a splurge—but the result of careful preparations, and as a consequence only *good, correct* and *desirable Waists* are included in the offering. No flimsy, hastily stitched trash; but waists such as you want, well made according to our own high standard of excellence, stylish and perfectly satisfactory—the sort of Waists that look well and wear as well as they look.

1,000 Percale Waists, in pretty stripes and polka dot effects, with pleated backs, many finished with pearl buttons—Waists that would be counted good value at 69c.—go at 24c

1,000 Waists of fine percale, made with pleated backs and full fronts in bias effects—some with tucked fronts—usually sold at $1.00 and $1.25—go at 59c

600 white lawn Shirt Waists, very prettily made, with three rows of space tucking and two rows of embroidery between in bias effect—regular $1.75 value—go at . 97c

1,200 Waists of fine Madras, in checked and striped patterns, the celebrated "Derby" make—regular price $2.00—go at . . 97c

500 fine white lawn Waists, made with twelve rows of insertions, running straight across, regularly sold at $2.00—go at . . $1.29

Other exceptional values in white Waists at **$1.69, $2.25, $2.98, $3.98** and up to . . $7.98

1,000 fine Madras Waists, made with tucked white yoke, pleated back and trimmed with embroidery —go at $1.69

Second floor.

Very Attractive Values in Cotton Dress Fabrics.

Imported Novelty Zephyrs that we've been selling at 29c. yard, in dainty checks, with white and bourette over stripes, bayadere, semi-tucked effects, go at . . 14c

32 in. Madras Shirting, fast woven colors, charming striped patterns, worth fully 25c. yard, at . 14c

Cyrano Batistes, in navy and Cyrano blue, with handsome white foulard patterns, copied from all silk goods 12½c

Printed Duck Suitings, navy and black, polka dots, stripes and figures 9c

Printed Pique, an immense variety of attractive printings on light and dark grounds . . . 7c

36 in. printed Lawns, soft percale finish, neat stripes and figured patterns 6½c

New Building, main floor.

Women's Thin Underwear at Half Price and Less.

Ribbed Undervests.

Women's shaped Undervests of ribbed white lisle thread, with low necks, sleeveless or short sleeves, finished with silk tape and silk edging, regular 50c. grade, go at 25c

A sample lot of mixed silk and lisle thread ribbed Undervests; also some all lisle thread Vests; some have high necks, with and without sleeves; others are low necked and sleeveless; they're worth from 75c. to $1.00 each, but you can buy them at 48c

Women's Combination Suits.

Sample lot of women's ribbed combination suits in medium sizes, some silk and lisle thread mixed, others all lisle thread; all are knee lengths, with low necks and sleeveless or high neck and short sleeves. They're worth from $1.50 to $3.00 each, our price is . . . 98c

Main, right, front.

Women's Stockings.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles, per pair.....15c

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles, also some fast color tan Stockings without split feet; take your choice at.....19c

Main, front, right.

If You Want Silks, Don't Overlook This Offering.

2,000 yds. of all silk printed Foulards and all silk printed Liberty Satins in an excellent assortment of designs and colors, that were 49c., go at 29c

2,500 yds. of all silk printed India and Japanese Silks, all colors, in figures, stripes and polka dots, exceptional value at . . . 49c

1,800 yds. of 24-inch black Japanese Silk—very strong, bright and serviceable quality, especially desirable for Summer waists and dresses, worth 50c. yd., go at 35c

1,000 yds. of extra good quality all silk black India Pongee, full 32 inches wide, with excellent lustre and finish, go at . . . 49c

Main floor, New Building.

A Sale of Trunks at 1-4 and 1-3 Below Value.

If you'll have use for any kind of a trunk this Summer, here's a chance to get a good one at *one-fourth* to *one-third less* than the generally prevailing prices for equal excellence. A fortunate trade opportunity brings us this large collection of exceptionally well made and durable trunks—the products of four leading makers—and we give you the benefit of the purchase. The assortment has been divided into seven lots for selling, as follows:

Lot 1—Heavy canvas covered Trunks—four hardwood slats, solid steel clamps, Excelsior brass lock, heavy Taylor bolts, sheet iron bottom, 30 inch, $2.96; 32 inch, $3.44; 34 inch, $3.99; 36 inch, $4.35; 38 inch.....$4.69

Lot 2—Brown canvas covered Trunks, four top slats, wrapped ends, heavy bolts, three back hinges, covered and divided tray—Two leather straps securely fastened to body of trunk—30 inch, $3.96; 32 inch, $4.29; 34 inch, $4.55; 36 inch, $4.89; 38 inch..$5.39

Lot 3—Duck covered, strongly protected Traveling Trunks, best lock, bolts and clamps, linen lined. Made thoroughly and has proven itself an excellent wearing trunk.
30 inch.....$5.48 32 inch.....$5.98

Lot 4—Our celebrated "Langtry" water proof, duck covered Trunk—the stout protecting slats are held by 7½ inch steel top clamps and 10 inch steel body clamps and malleable iron corner clamps. The Excelsior lock, Taylor bolts and four strong dowels serve their purpose in keeping the cover rigid. The 64 rivets and steel centre bands, valance clamps and body clamps, and other points give their added strength to its construction, making one of the very strongest trunks ever made, 28 inch, $6.14; 30 inch, $6.39; 32 inch, $6.74; 34 inch, $7.14; 36 inch, $7.44; 38 inch.....$7.79

Lot 5—Our "Marlowe" is an excellent and handsome Trunk. Its interior attractiveness is the feature that calls forth commendation from every one who sees it. The brass trimmings with russet leather binding and straps give it a very nobby appearance—and it is just as good and serviceable as it looks; 32 inch, $8.75; 34 inch, $9.15; 36 inch, $9.55; 38 inch.....$9.95

Lot 6 is one of the newest style Trunks in our assortment. Mauve colored, duck covered traveling trunks, dark brown leather binding and straps, oil finished protecting slats, finest Excelsior lock and bolts, brass trimmings throughout, superior linen lining; 28 inch, $9.45; 30 inch, $10.15; 32 inch, $10.85; 34 inch, $11.55; 36 inch.....$12.25

Lot 7 is a new light weight Steamer Trunk, with all the up-to-date points of value—heavy mauve colored duck covering, with leather trimming to match, new style back hinges to cover, lining of Holland linen—32 inch, $10.98; 34 inch, $11.89; 36 inch.....$12.59

We also offer a full line of Hat Boxes, Skirt Tray Trunks, Shirt Waist Trunks and European Trunks — at equally attractive prices.

Basement.

Lowest Prices Ever Known for Haviland China.

All the opportunities we offer in China are not in the products of our own factories. Our price-reducing power extends to all the leading makes of the world. Here is one, for instance, in fine *Haviland Ware*—a chance to buy Dinner Sets and separate pieces *at less than the cost of importation*, at lower prices than equal goods have ever been sold before anywhere. There are 250 of these sets, all in the latest shapes, decorated in four of the newest designs. You can buy a set or a single piece at the same incomparably low price. This list of the more important pieces will give you an idea of the remarkable cheapness.

Dinner Plates, per dozen.....$2.16
Tea Plates, per dozen.....$1.68
Fruit or Preserve Plates, per dozen..84c
Individual Butter Plates, per dozen..54c
Steak Platters, measuring 12 inches, each.....65c
Roast Platters, large, measuring 17½ inches, each.....$1.50
Open Vegetable Dishes, each.....60c
Covered Vegetable Dishes, round or oval, each.....$1.40
Pickle or Relish Dishes, each.....32c
Soup Tureens, each.....$1.88
Sauce Boats, each.....$1.00
Covered Butter Dishes, each.....65c
Tea Cups and Saucers, per dozen..$2.50

And These From Our Own Limoges Works.

In addition to the sale of Haviland Ware we offer a large lot of advance samples of decorated china *Dinner Plates* and *Covered Vegetable Dishes* from our own Limoges factory—*at about half our usual low price.*

Dinner Plates, each, from 19c. to $3.97
Covered Vegetable Dishes, each, from 97c. to $2.97

Basement, New Building.

Small Prices for Good Summer Corsets.

600 C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, made of good quality net, with zone effect, well made and finished, regular value $1.25, go at . . 69c

800 J. B. Summer Corsets, long and medium waisted, made of good net and trimmed with lace and ribbon 48c

Second floor.

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black fine ribbed lisle thread finish Stockings, with double knees, heels, and toes, per pair....19c

Main, front, right.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

ALL MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

4,500 Yards Handsome Black Taffetas

French in make, pure in dye, heavy in quality, brilliant in luster—and absolutely every fiber strong.

The foregoing clear cut words give the basic worth of these Black Taffeta Silks. And into every woven fiber we put our guarantee for worth and wear. No chance like this will occur next Fall nor Winter. We knew the importer's secret,—*he had to sell.* And every woman who wants a black taffeta or is likely to want one within the next year to come ought to buy now. In 48 hours from this issue there will not be a yard left of these silks, for the price is but

MADE IN FRANCE

53c. a Yard

EVERY YARD PURE DYE

(Centre table main aisle.)

At ½ Prices—

White Dresses for Small Tots.

A sample line, and little beauties, too, though they are slightly mussed from handling. (But that's why they are here at these prices.) Short Dresses made of fine French and English nainsooks, white Persian lawns and soft-finish cambrics, such as every mother wants her little one to wear on "state occasions." Styles are mostly yokes, with a few waist effects. While some are extremely fanciful in design, they are all more or less elaborately trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. It's a real pleasure to look this collection over to see what genius is displayed.

Sizes are from 6 mos. to 4 yrs.

50c. & 75c. Dresses at 35c
85c. & $1.00 Dresses at 50c
$1.10 & $1.35 Dresses at 65c
$1.40 & $1.95 Dresses at 95c
$2.00 & $2.95 Dresses at 1.48
$3.00 & $3.95 Dresses at 1.95
$4.00 & $5.75 Dresses at 2.50
$6.00 & $7.00 Dresses at 2.95
$7.25 & $8.00 Dresses at 3.95

Importer's Samples of Baby Hats and Caps ½ Priced

The styles are those fluffy baby shapes, cunning little examples of the Frenchman's art. Shirred, ruffled and pleated chiffon, lace trimmed and ribbon strings. Some have daring little ostrich tips — others aigrettes. They are of cream mousseline de soie and fancy silks—only 32 in the lot.

Prices were $2.50 to $9.00 —now **$1.25** to **$4.50.**

Mfr's Sample Embroideries

In strips of 4½ yards; fine cambric and nainsook edgings; 15c. yard.

The latest designs in fine novelty Tuckings for fronts and waists, of mousseline de soie, lace and liberty silk. Also Japanese Silks in tucked fancies. Prices are $1.39, $1.88 and $2.25 a yard.

Men's Bicycle Hose at ½ Price and Less

They are plain black with fancy turn-over tops; made of cotton; good finish, and just what we sold at 75c. & $1.00—reduced to 35c.—3 pairs for $1.00.

The Best Advertising Our Muslin Underwear Ever Had

Last week our customers showed the underwear they bought from us to their friends. It brought us more customers than columns of newspaper print ever did. This week we are well on the last lots of the June Sale of Muslin Underwear,—home made to all intents and purposes.

Why women appreciate it: *Because for the same money other stores ask they get garments that are 50% better made.*

NIGHT GOWNS

Of fine cambric; made from correct patterns; carefully fitted and tucked yoke, with sleeves properly adjusted; neck and sleeves finished with ruffle and tucks. This gown is as carefully finished as the $1.50 garment; price 50c.

Of muslin; yoke of clusters of tucks and wide insertions; square neck and sleeves, finished with fine edging; other styles at the same price, 68c.

Of muslin, high neck; rows of insertions, with fine tuckings, neat embroidery at neck and sleeves; 68c.

Of muslin, with round collar edged with embroidery; tucked front; sleeves finished with tucks and embroidery; 75c.

Of fine cambric; high neck with round yoke; 4 rows of lace insertion, and 6 clusters of tucks, with fine lace edging; sleeves finished with tucks and lace; 85c.

Of muslin; high and V-necks; yoke of 6 rows of fine insertions and clusters of tuckings; sleeves tucked and finished with embroidery; 95c.

SUMMERTIME CORSETS

Summer Corsets of non-slipable net, with sateen stripings; protected front steels; 2 side steels; 6 zone strips at waist; double boned bust; sizes 18 to 26; 50c.

CORSET COVERS

Of cambric; V-neck with fine embroidery; 23c.

Of cambric; V-neck with Val. edging and 4 rows of insertions; 25c.

Of cambric; V-neck of embroidery and insertion back and front; 50c.

Of very fine cambric; V, round and square necks, in a variety of styles; all prettily trimmed; 65c.

DRAWERS

Of good muslin; well made from correct patterns; finished with tucks; 23c.

Of muslin or cambric; tucks with ruffle of embroidery; 47c.

Of very fine cambric; tucks with ruffle of embroidery; a superior article; 69c.

WALKING SKIRTS

Of cambric, fashioned with deep tucked flounce; full size; 58c.

Of cambric; made with embroidery ruffle set up on skirt and headed with a cluster of tucks; 75c.

Of muslin with cambric umbrella ruffle edged with embroidery; 85c.

SHORT SKIRTS

Of good cambric; neatly finished with tucks; 29c.

5 Sample Lines—

A Lucky Oxford Tie Purchase

What are they worth? Their looks suggest the $4.00 Oxford. Let a leather man examine one. He would say $3.50, if he ripped one up and saw how well it was put together and what good material went into sole and upper. We took them as $3.00 Oxfords—though they are going to sell for much less because the dealer hadn't longer use for his samples. Styles are all late and correct, as you'll find anywhere this far in the season. Tan and black kids, patent leather and kid tips, with wide mannish toes and heavy welted soles—light weight turn soles for dressy wear—and many an-in-between toe, hard to classify, but not less important. Sizes in all widths do not run straight through in the five lines, but every size and width is represented in two or more of the styles. Handsome Oxfords that we'd be proud of at $3.00. Price per pair, **$1.95.**

Flatbush Avenue, Junction of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLDIERS AT THE BUTTS

The Thirteenth Regiment Makes a Good Record at Creedmoor.

ONLY TEN FAIL TO QUALIFY

The 230 Men in Charge of Lieut. Col. Russell Bring Credit to the Command on the Rifle Ranges.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn tried again yesterday to have its annual rifle practice at Creedmoor. There were 230 men, in command of Lieut. Col. George D. Russell, who went thither in a special troop train. Only ten men failed to qualify as marksmen. Several of the men who shot yesterday made their second-class qualifications last month, when the Thirteenth was at Creedmoor. The rain at that time prevented the long-range shooting. Lieut. C. O. Dewey was in charge of the practice. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieut. Col. G. D. Russell	4	3 3 5 4—19	3 3 0 4 5—15—34
Major W. A. Turpin	4	1 3 3 2—16	4 4 4 0 3—15—31
Capt. W. Kerby	5	3 2 3 4—17	2 3 4 2 4—15—32
Capt. H. P. De Forest	5	5 4 5 4—23	5 4 4 3 4—20—43
Adjt. J. F. Cooper	4	3 2 4 2—15	4 4 4 2 5—19—34
Lieut. C. A. Booth	5	2 3 4 3 5—17	3 3 2 4 4—17—34
Lieut. C. O. Dewey	4	5 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 3 4—19—40
Lieut. A. S. Farwell	3	5 3 4 3—18	4 4 2 3 4—17—35

COMPANY A.

Capt. C. O. Davis	4	3 3 4 4—18	4 4 0 3 4—15—33

COMPANY B.

Capt. J. T. Jennings	3	3 4 3 4—17	4 3 2 3 4—16—33
Lieut. D. T. Johnston	2	4 5 4 3—18	4 4 2 3 4—17—35

COMPANY C.

Capt. F. C. Murphy	4	4 5 4 4—21	4 5 4 4 4—21—42
Lieut. C. P. Sheun	4	5 3 3 4—19	4 3 4 3 4—18—37

COMPANY D.

Capt. S. Grant	3	3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 3 4—18—33
Lieut. E. J. Rilley	4	4 4 5 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42

COMPANY E.

Lieut. G. Michel	3	4 4 4 0—15	3 2 4 2 4—15—30

COMPANY G.

Capt. J. Ashley	4	4 5 4 0—15	4 4 4 2 3—17—32

COMPANY I.

Lieut. S. Fahnstock	3	3 4 3 4—17	4 3 3 2 4—16—33

COMPANY K.

Capt. G. W. Rodgers	3	4 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16—32
Lieut. J. E. Elseman	4	4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 4 3—18—37

COMPANY L.

Capt. G. A. Kemp	5	3 3 4 2—17	5 2 4 3 4—18—35
Lieut. C. Reed	3	4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. G. W. Smith	4	3 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
Sergt. W. S. Gandar	5	4 3 4 5—21	4 4 4 3 2—17—38
Sergt. E. H. Norwood	4	4 3 5 4—20	3 4 3 3 5—18—38
Sergt. E. J. Jennings			
	3	4 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 5—18—36
Sergt. J. McNevins	4	3 4 3 4—18	4 4 4 4 3—19—37
Sergt. W. S. Mygrant	4	3 4 4 4—19	3 4 4 5 4—20—39
Sergt. T. M. Harvey	4	4 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 4 4—20—41

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Stewart R. T. Briggs	4	4 4 4 4—20	3 3 4 4 2—16—36
Corp. J. Rodriguez	3	4 4 3 5—19	3 2 2 3 5—15—34
G. L. Bacon	4	3 4 5 3—19	5 4 3 3 2—17—36
T. Stockdale	4	3 4 2 5—20	4 4 4 4 4—20—40

COMPANY A.

Sergt. F. G. Thom	3	2 5 2 5—17	3 4 0 5 3—15—32
Sergt. C. T. Graffam	4	2 4 2 3—15	4 4 3 4 2—17—32
Sergt. C. B. Graham	0	4 4 5 4—17	0 4 3 4 4—15—32
Corp. F. Dean	4	5 3 4 4—20	3 5 3 2 2—15—35
P. H. Brooks	4	4 4 4 2—18	4 4 4 4 0—16—34
W. Bishop	4	2 5 4 4—18	4 2 4 4 3—15—33
C. J. Butler	5	3 3 3 3—17	4 3 4 4 2—17—34
W. Goodwin	4	5 5 4 5—23	4 4 3 4 3—18—41
W. N. George	3	5 4 4 3—19	3 5 4 4 2—16—35
H. Hutchinson	3	4 3 3 3—16	5 4 2 2 2—15—31

COMPANY B.

Sergt. W. H. Skelton	3	3 4 4 3—17	3 3 3 3 4—16—33
Sergt. F. Steinke	3	4 5 2 3—17	4 3 2 5 2—16—33
Sergt. J. D. Jennings	3	4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35
Corp. F. E. Kimber	4	4 4 4 3—19	4 2 4 3 4—17—36
Corp. C. R. Kirker	3	3 4 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15—31
T. A. Angilis	3	2 4 3 3—15	4 5 2 2 2—15—30
W. W. Biddle	3	2 3 3 3—14	5 3 2 4 2—16—30
B. S. Clarke	4	3 4 4 0—15	2 4 3 4 5—18—33
H. S. Duffy	3	3 4 3 2—15	3 4 3 2 3—15—30
C. M. Freeman	4	4 3 3 3—17	3 4 2 3 3—15—32
H. G. Hahn	4	3 3 4 4—18	3 4 2 3 3—15—34
H. A. Hackings	4	5 3 4 3—19	3 4 2 3 3—15—34
L. G. Hairthwaite	4	0 5 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
W. P. E. Johnson	4	2 4 3 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15—30
B. H. Lord	3	4 5 4 0—16	4 2 3 2 3—14—30
C. J. Sullivan	4	3 3 4 3—17	3 4 2 3 3—15—32
H. L. Tait	3	4 2 4 4—18	3 3 3 5 5—19—37
R. F. Tamsen	4	3 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 2 4—15—31
W. E. Tracy	2	4 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 3—16—31
C. A. Williams	4	5 5 3 5—21	4 3 2 3 3—15—36

COMPANY C.

Sergt. N. W. Wood	4	4 4 4 3—19	4 4 5 5 5—23—42
Corp. G. Ogden	4	4 4 4 3—19	4 4 3 4 4—19—38
Corp. E. J. Oehlers	4	3 3 4 4—18	3 2 4 3 5—18—36
G. Burkhardt	3	3 3 3 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15—30
O. Bay	4	5 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 3—16—35
E. F. Beal	4	4 4 4 5—21	3 3 4 3 5—18—39
H. N. Bruss	4	3 5 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
F. Constant	3	4 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 2 3—16—31
R. Darken	0	3 4 4 4—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
W. H. Darken	3	4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 2 4—15—31
W. Davis	4	2 3 2 3—14	2 3 2 2 5—15—30
A. Gage	3	2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 5 4—17—32
R. Haupert	3	4 3 3 2—15	5 3 4 3 0—15—30
C. Hubbell	4	3 2 3 4—16	3 3 3 2 2—13—31
C. A. O'Brien	4	4 4 2 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
T. H. Pritchard	4	3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 2 3—15—34
H. C. Velsor	4	5 3 4 3—18	3 3 4 5 2—17—35
B. Vrain	4	4 4 3 2—17	3 4 5 2 2—16—33

COMPANY D.

Sergt. H. Wright	2	4 4 5 4—19	4 3 4 3 2—16—35
Sergt. H. Meekes	3	5 4 5 4—21	5 3 4 3 3—18—39
Sergt. W. F. Craig	0	5 4 4 4—17	4 5 3 4 3—19—36
Sergt. R. Orr	4	4 4 5 4—21	2 3 4 4 3—16—37
Sergt. H. H. Ward	4	4 0 4 4—16	3 2 4 4 3—16—32
Corp. H. Newman	4	4 5 3 0—16	3 4 3 3 4—17—33
Corp. C. H. Manneck	4	3 4 4 0—15	3 4 3 3 3—16—31
Corp. F. W. Spear	4	4 3 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 3—17—34
H. F. Buttrecker	3	4 3 5 0—15	3 3 0 4 5—15—30
J. Brisbane	3	3 5 5 3—19	4 3 3 3 3—16—35
H. C. Case	2	4 4 3 4—17	3 4 3 5 3—18—35
E. Conrad	3	4 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 2—16—33
W. H. Fricke	5	4 3 2 4—16	3 2 2 4 5—16—32
H. Newman	4	4 5 3 4—16	4 4 3 3 4—17—33
J. W. Page	3	3 4 3 3—16	2 4 4 2 3—15—31
W. Pitt	3	4 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 4 3—18—33

COMPANY E.

Sergt. E. F. Meyer	2	3 4 4 4—17	4 2 3 2 4—15—32
Srgt. F. B. Reid	2	4 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 4 3—17—33
Corp. W. P. Beecher	4	5 4 4 4—21	4 5 3 4 4—20—41
Corp. C. M. Holmberg	4	4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20—42
Corp. G. Youmc	4	4 2 4 3—16	3 2 3 3 5—15—31
Corp. C. F. Gaitjans	3	4 2 4 3—16	2 3 3 4 3—15—31
W. Bross	3	4 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 3 3—18—36
C. Y. Beecher	2	4 3 4 2—16	2 3 3 4 4—15—31
A. A. De Forest	3	2 3 5 2—15	4 3 4 4 3—18—33
A. Donnell	3	4 4 2 3—16	5 0 4 4 4—17—33
E. O. Irish	4	3 3 4 3—17	2 3 3 3 4—15—32
F. H. Johnson	3	3 3 4 3—16	3 4 5 4 5—21—37
J. H. Overbaugh	4	2 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 5—19—35
R. T. Stites	4	2 2 4 3—15	3 3 3 4 2—15—30
E. I. Wolff	4	4 4 2 2—16	3 4 4 4 3—18—34

COMPANY F.

Sergt. E. B. Lawless	3	4 4 4 5—20	4 5 4 5 4—22—42
Corp. W. E. Schepp	4	3 5 0 3—15	3 3 3 5 4—18—33
Corp. A. Sass	4	2 4 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 3—16—34
Corp. R. R. Lawless	4	3 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 4 4—18—37
J. D. Brooks	4	0 4 4 4—16	2 3 4 3 4—16—32
J. S. Cowen	4	5 3 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20—40
A. Holley	4	4 4 5 2—19	3 5 4 5 4—21—40
A. A. Hayward	4	4 4 3 3—18	3 3 3 2 2—13—31
M. Lawless	2	4 4 5 5—20	4 4 4 4 3—19—39
R. H. Mossop	5	2 4 2 3—16	3 5 3 3 4—18—34
A. Parker	4	4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 5—18—37
L. Richolds	4	3 3 4 2—16	3 4 3 4 3—17—33
W. F. Ward	2	2 4 4 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15—31

COMPANY G.

Sergt. A. I. Easson	3	3 3 3 5—17	3 3 5 0 4—15—32
Sergt. E. Levenberg	4	3 3 4 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35
Sergt. T. J. Frank	4	3 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 3—18—34
Sergt. E. Adams	4	4 4 3 4—19	4 4 3 2 4—17—36
Corp. L. W. Purdy	4	4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 4 4—16—34
Corp. D. Chapman	4	4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 4 4—16—36
Corp. C. M. Ross	4	4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 3 4—19—41
W. J. Anderson	4	3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16—33
W. B. Bogart	4	3 3 2 2—16	3 3 4 2 3—15—31
T. B. Becker	4	3 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 3—17—33
C. Bradt	4	3 4 4 0—15	4 3 4 3 4—18—33
O. J. Brown	4	4 3 2 3—16	2 4 3 4 4—17—33
J. O. Ellery	3	3 3 4 3—16	4 4 3 4 3—18—34
G. O. Francis	3	4 5 4 0—17	3 4 2 2 4—15—32
W. S. Harris	4	4 3 0 3—14	4 2 2 4 3—15—29
S. J. Harris	3	4 3 3 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
W. F. Harris	2	3 4 3 4—16	4 5 4 3 4—18—34
S. Hare	4	4 5 4 5—22	4 4 0 4 3—15—37
C. F. Hedge	4	4 0 4 4—16	4 4 4 2 3—17—33
R. Hawksley	4	3 2 4 4—16	4 4 3 2 3—16—32
H. O. Jacobi	3	2 2 8 5—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
O. C. Jacobi	0	3 5 5 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15—32
R. Jacobi	3	4 5 4 5—18	4 3 3 3 3—16—35
J. B. Jackson	5	4 3 4 5—21	3 3 5 5 0—16—37
C. F. Kedge	4	4 0 4 4—16	4 4 4 2 3—17—33
C. W. Lowry	4	4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 2—18—38
C. K. Mills	4	2 4 4 4—18	3 2 3 4 3—15—33
A. A. Mosback	3	5 4 3 2—17	4 4 3 2 3—16—33
J. Ritter	3	3 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 3—17—32
W. R. Ross	4	3 4 3 4—18	4 4 2 3 3—16—34
G. N. Renville	3	5 3 4 0—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
L. F. Seliger	3	4 4 2 4—17	4 3 5 3 3—18—35
J. R. Smith	4	3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
G. Walzenwitt	4	0 4 3 4—15	2 3 3 4 3—15—30

COMPANY H.

Sergt. C. S. Cogger	3	5 2 3 5—18	3 4 5 3 0—15—33
Sergt. G. Quariman	4	0 4 4 4—16	3 4 5 2 5—19—35
Sergt. G. A. Wilson	5	5 4 0 5—19	3 4 2 3 3—15—34
Corp. J. P. Conklin	4	2 3 3 5—17	5 3 5 3 4—20—37
B. Beekman	3	4 5 4 0—16	4 5 0 4 2—15—31
S. D. Buttle	3	4 4 4 3—18	3 2 4 3 3—15—33
D. F. Cammeron	4	4 3 4 3—18	4 4 3 3 2—16—34
A. Cameron	2	3 2 3 4—15	4 3 4 5 4—20—35
H. Cook	0	4 5 5 4—18	4 4 5 5 4—22—40
R. J. Chambers	3	3 3 3 3—15	4 2 3 3 3—15—30
A. H. Clark	3

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale Men's Fixings and Clothing.

MATTHEWS.

Muslin and Cambric Underwear Sale.

Reliable Merchandise from all the leading markets of the world in all departments, marked at smallest possible margins of profit, is our success.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Event of the Season.

CORSET COVERS.

MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, high neck, with embroidery on neck, 12½c.

MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, felled seams, high neck, 8c.

MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, with embroidery and lace, several styles, 25c. and 38c.

DRAWERS.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, hem and fine tucks, yoke band 18c

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, hem and fine tucks 25c

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS, with tucks, lace and embroidery . . 48c

GOWNS.

MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked yoke, plain and embroidery ruffles..... 38

MUSLIN GOWNS, high neck and empire style, with lace and embroidery, 48c. and 58c

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and MUSLIN GOWNS, empire style, fine embroidery insertings and edgings, also pretty lace effects ..... 98c. and $1.25

SKIRTS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS, with ruffles of lace and embroidery.....78c., 98c

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN SKIRTS, deep flounce, three, four and five rows of lace inserting and edging and some embroidery trimmed.. $1.25, $1.38, $1.98

SHIRT WAISTS.

FINE QUALITY CAMBRIC SHIRT WAISTS, stripes and figures, and some with tucked front, also White Lawn Waists.....48c

LAWN AND CAMBRIC WAISTS, new and desirable colors, up-to-date patterns, some with bias fronts, yoke back, with plaits..... 68c., 78c

PERCALE, LAWN, GINGHAM WAISTS, fifty patterns to select from, special values..... 98c., $1.25

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, embroidered inserting and tucks, also solid tucked fronts 98c

FINE QUALITY WHITE LAWN WAISTS, several styles, tucks and embroidered insertings.....$1.38, $1.68, $1.84, $1.98

WHITE P. K. WAISTS, with two and three rows of embroidered insertings, also plain yoke back, extra good value.....$1.25, $1.48, $1.98

INFANTS' WEAR.

INFANTS' LAWN CAPS, tucked lace around face 19c

FANCY STRAW HATS, assorted colors and styles, with flowers, ribbons and plaited organdie; special 98c

CHILDREN'S P. K. REEFERS, several styles, with embroidery . $1.98, $2.98

WRAPPERS.

CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, yoke back, rolling collar, with braid..... 48c

LAWN WRAPPERS, with yoke ruffle over shoulders, deep flounce..... 98c

COLORED PETTICOATS.

LINEN SKIRTS, with full umbrella ruffle, Special for Monday . . . 38c

STRIPED MOIRE EFFECT SKIRTS, deep ruffle, with three small ruffles unequaled value 68c

APRONS.

Waitress' White Lawn Aprons, satin stripes, 19c

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

Special Extras.

The "GEM" Ice Cream Freezer, best in the world, special at 98c.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

White Short Back Sailors, trimmed with Taffeta Silk, Mull or Maline, are now in great demand for warm weather wear; our assortment of these hats is unusually large, and the prices very low, $1.98 to $5.98.

White, and Black, Short Back Sailors, in the desirable braids, at 29c., 39c. and 69c.

SAILORS.

Ladies' Rough and Ready Sailors, at 25c. and 39c.

The best Jumbo Sailor made, is 75c. here.

All our Mixed and Plain Straw Sailors, formerly marked 69c. and 98c., Monday at 49c.

LADIES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Five Extraordinary Bargains. You Cannot Afford to Miss This Special Opportunity.

LOT 1. Ladies' Suits, no two alike in this lot and not all sizes, Jackets, Silk Lined, Skirts, percaline lined, at $5.00, worth $10.00.

LOT 2. Ladies' White Lawn Dresses richly trimmed with lace, skirts made full and wide, waists jaunty and rich, at $5.00, worth $8.00.

LOT 3. Ladies' and Misses' White Pique and Linen Crash Skirts made full and wide with deep hem, sale price 98c., worth $1.50.

LOT 4. Ladies' New English Percale Shirt Waists, with laundered collar and cuffs, pleated back, sale price 39c., worth 69c.

LOT 5. Ladies' Wrappers, odds and ends of spring season trade, medium shades, waists all lined, skirts very full, at 39c., worth 98c.

BOYS' CLOTHING

We are prepared to meet every demand to fit your Boys with Summer Clothing for vacation, country or seaside, at remarkably low prices.

SOME SPECIAL VALUES:

Gents' Black and Blue All-Wool Summer Serge Coats, 33 to 42, at $2.95.

Boys' White Duck, Linen and Crash Pants, the very best, 3 to 16 years, 49c.

Washable Knee Pants, 3 to 10 years, only 200 pairs, Monday, 2 pairs for 25c.

Washable Suits, White Duck and Fancy Striped, 3 to 10 years, Monday at 69c.

Crash Suits, double breast, the coolest outfit, 6 to 16 years, at $1.50.

Tan Covert Top Coats, also Tan Covert Reefers, were $3.50; reduced to $1.98.

Long Pants Suits, blue serge and pretty tan mixtures, 14 to 20 years, special $5.95.

Sailor Suits for Summer, blue serge, cheviot, red collars and shields, at $2.00.

Double Breasted Dress Suits, large selection of styles, all sizes, $1.98 and $2.98.

Vestee Middy Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years, every suit worth $3.00 to $3.50; sale price $1.98.

Washable Suits, Galatea, most beautiful make and combinations, at 98c.

Boys' Knee Pants, strictly all wool, a special lot for Monday at 45c.

LAWN SWINGS AND BENCHES.

The "Columbia" Double Lawn Swing, strongly made; extra special at $3.75.

The Double "Columbia" Lawn Swing, with 4 seats, for large lawns, value $10; special, $5.48.

The "Paris" Lawn Swings, the finest and strongest made, put together only with screws and bolts; no brads used; special, $5.75.

Garden Benches, folding, hardwood; the $1.00 kind; special at 63c.

Garden Benches, with iron frame; value $4.00; special at $2.19.

GARDEN HOSE.

Guaranteed quality, 25 feet, including couplings, for $1.39.

Combination Daisy Hose Nozzles; special at 45c.

LAWN MOWERS.

Choice of any size of "Newport" Guaranteed Lawn Mowers, 10, 12, 14, 16, or 18 inch; value up to $5.00, special at $1.75.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Made to order at 48c. The sliding kind, which need not be removed to raise or lower the sash. Any size up to 36x40 inch. Bring the measurements.

"ROEBUCKS" extension window screens, fit most any window, special at 17c.

"ROEBUCKS" spring side screens, best hard wood spring screens made, special, 19c.

SCREEN WIRE per yard, 30 inches wide, special at 10c.

"ROEBUCKS" strongly made screen doors, special at 65c.

NEEDFUL LITTLE THINGS

At Low Prices.

AMMONIA, extra strong, 4c.
BIRD GRAVEL, 3-pound package, 3c.
BIRD SEED, best mixture, 4c.
GRAVEL PAPER, per dozen sheets, 8c.
BON AMI, large size, 7c.
H. B. WASHING POWDER, 2 for 5c.
PURE LUMP STARCH, large package, 4c.
LAUTZ'S LAUNDRY SOAP, 13 for 25c.
LAUTZ'S ACME SOAP, 10 for 25c.
LAUTZ'S CREAM BORAX SOAP, 9 for 25c.
CHLORIDE OF LIME, zinc box, 10c.
HOUSEHOLD PAINTS, ½ pints, 9c.
PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY, fluid, 12c.
PARLOR PRIDE STOVE POLISH, 7c.
ENAMELINE, 10c. size, 5c.
FLY PAPER, Tanglefoot, double sheet, 1c.
DOVER EGG BEATERS, 4c.
SHELF PAPERS, all colors, 24 sheets, 2c.
SINK BRUSHES, round, 1c.
DUST BRUSHES, wire drawn, 9c.
CLOTHES HORSES, 4 feet high, 3 folds, 25c.
CHINA SALT BOXES, fancy, 23c.
BROOMS, choice quality, 22c.
TOILET PAPER, in rolls, 12 for 25c.
TOILET PAPER, large packages, 10 for 45c.
SLEEVE BOARDS, for shirt waists, 9c.
HAM BOARDS, with handle, 7c.
FOOT BENCHES, strongly made, 12c.
MRS. POTTS' IRONS, three in a set, 59c.
COFFEE MILLS, warranted, 12c.
FIBER WATER PAILS, no hoops, 7c.
FRENCH MOUSE TRAPS, genuine, 19c.
STOOP SEATS, Japanese, 6c.
UMBRELLA STANDS, metal tray, 29c.

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Extraordinary Purchase.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Has Purchased the Charles and Mayer

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including all of their rented pianos and all of the new pianos which were on exhibition in their store. We purchased the stock at such a low figure that we are enabled to offer the public reliable pianos at one-half to two-thirds regular prices.

Every Piano will be guaranteed by us and kept in tune and repair free for one year.

Special

Several second hand Upright and Square pianos which we have taken in exchange for

Sterlings

and put in perfect repair.

Square Pianos . . . . . $25 to $75
Small Uprights . . . . . $60 to $75
Large Uprights . . . . . $100 to $150

Cash or Monthly Payments.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

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Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors).
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Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

GIRL ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Fannie McPherson, Daughter of a Wealthy Citizen of Worcester, Mass., in Grave Trouble Here.

A young woman who gave her name as M. E. Richards of Richmond, Va., but who, it was afterward learned by letters found in her satchel, is a daughter of James McPherson, a wealthy man, living at 132 Austin Street, Worcester, Mass., was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Thomas J. Morris, manager of the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, who charges her with the larceny of $400 worth of clothing, the property of Mrs. W. C. Wooley, a guest at the hotel. Mrs. Wooley has lived at the hotel for two years, having come to this city from Baltimore. The accused was taken to the station house by Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, to whom she confessed, after they had accused her of going under an assumed name.

The girl, who is very pretty, was dressed in a handsome black suit. She said that she was serving her last term in the High school at Worcester, her home, when she met a man named Davis, who induced her to run away and come to this city. On her way here, three weeks ago, the couple had a quarrel, and when they arrived at the Grand Central Station she was left alone. She had but little money with her, but did have considerable clothing. She said that she stopped in various places until June 7, when she went to the St. Denis Hotel.

At this hotel the girl remained until June 13, when she suddenly left, without paying her bill. She then went to the Gerard Hotel. In the meantime she had sold all her clothing, except what she wore, to a dealer on Canal Street. She said that she had been advised to go to the Gerard Hotel by a young man, but did not remember his name. She remained at this hotel until Friday.

On June 14 the girl asked the clerk at the hotel if there was a stable attached to the hotel at which she could keep a saddle horse.

He replied that there was not, but recommended her to a near-by stable. On Friday she asked the same clerk if he thought it would be according to custom if she carried her riding habit in a dress-suit case. He replied that it would be, and added that he knew a number of ladies who did the same thing.

Mrs. Wooley left the hotel on Friday at noon for Brooklyn to visit a friend who was going on an ocean voyage. While Mrs. Wooley was out of the hotel the girl told one of the chambermaids that she had lost her key, and asked for a key so that she could enter her room. She was handed a bunch of keys, and with these, it is alleged, made her way into Mrs. Wooley's room.

When Mrs. Wooley returned to the hotel she found that a large number of her dresses were missing, and reported the case to the hotel manager. It was also found that Miss Richards, as she was known, had left the hotel, and could not be found.

Manager Morris telephoned a description of the girl to the different hotels in the city, and asked that he be notified if any one of that description should be seen.

The clerk at the Lincoln Hotel yesterday at noon noticed a girl answering the description given by Manager Morris go into the dining room of that house. He watched her and, becoming convinced that she was the woman wanted, sent for Manager Morris. The latter went to the hotel, where she had engaged a room, and identified her as "Miss Richards." He notified Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who sent Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan to the hotel to make the arrest.

The detectives found the girl in her room. On the way to the station house she cried pitifully, repeating continually: "Oh, God, I'll never let my mother know about this. Why did I do it?"

When arraigned before the Sergeant in the station house, she said she was Madriel Richards, eighteen years old, single, no occupation, and no home. At the hotels where she had stayed she had registered as coming from Richmond, Va.

After she was locked up the detectives examined her baggage, and found that she was the daughter of James McPherson of Worcester, Mass., and confronted her with the fact. It was then that she broke down and confessed. A number of letters were found in a satchel, some of which were from school friends and some from a well-known young man of this city, whose name the police refuse to disclose.

At the solicitation of the Matron at the station house, the young woman was induced to write to her mother and tell her of the trouble she is in.

The girl said that she has several brothers and sisters, and that one of her brothers was manager of a large tannery near Worcester. She said that her correct name was Fannie McPherson.

When her room at the Lincoln Hotel was searched, the clothing taken from Mrs. Wooley's room was found. The girl will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

PAYING OFF THE CUBANS.

Gen. Brooke Secures Gen. Gomez's Aid in Perfecting the List—Better Feeling Prevalent.

HAVANA, June 17.—Gen. Brooke, in an official letter to Gen. Maximo Gomez, says, in relation to the payment of the American gratuity:

"In the distribution of the money I have noticed that many men whose names are not on the rolls claim to belong to the Cuban Army. As Governor General I recommend you to take the necessary steps to ascertain if they have a right to a portion of the $3,000,000 and hereby authorize you to make what arrangements you think proper to carry out the plan of distribution, with the idea in view that I wish no man who served in the army under proper conditions to be deprived of his just dues."

Gen. Gomez subsequently published a short proclamation in which he says:

"In spite of my proposition to separate myself completely from political affairs, I feel it a moral duty to occupy myself with all that pertains to our heroic soldiers. In conference with Gov. Gen. Brooke yesterday he informed me that under present conditions some Cuban soldiers who wish to collect their shares of the money allotted by the United States Government for the payment of the troops are unable to do so because their names do not appear on the lists. This should be changed so as to enable these men to receive their quota, which they need and deserve.

"For this I am authorized to take the measures needed; and, in consequence, I have advised all the chiefs to send more information, including every detail obtainable, if they think as I do. The soldiers need our decided protection."

Judges of the situation consider that after the payment of the Cubans has been concluded throughout the island a measure prohibiting the carrying of firearms without a license, explicitly stating the nature of the arms and the reason why the license is issued, will be adopted.

The Secretary of Justice is making inquiries in the different provinces, and within the next few weeks will submit a proposal for such a measure to Gen. Brooke, and there is no doubt that he will favor it, and that the order will be favored by all the law-abiding people of the island. Provision will be made for the use of arms for hunting, the protection of isolated places, &c.

At Remedios to-day over 5,000 Cuban soldiers are awaiting payment. Lieut. Col. Rafferty, so far, has paid out $28,275. The Mayor of Remedios has received 323 rifles. The men awaiting payment fill the hotels and houses, and many of them sleep in the parks. A number of the men expecting payment have incurred debts for food, and several of the names do not show on the lists.

Benito Hernandez, who served during the ten years' war, and who has been in the field since 1885, has not been placed on the list. This is an example of the way in which the lists are drawn up.

The American soldiers are restraining the crowds who are anxious to be paid, but the Cubans are orderly. The payment of the Cubans at Cardenas began this morning. After an argument between the Mayor and the Cuban Colonel Mayato, the Americans agreed to pay all men who were identified, even if they did not have any arms in their possession.

SANTIAGO, June 17.—The Cuban General Rabi has telegraphed from Bayamo to Gen. Sanchez advising the Cuban soldiers to surrender their arms and accept the $75 each offered by the United States Government. Gen. Rabi's influence is great, and officials familiar with the situation are jubilant over hs attitude.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

Latest Reports of the Agencies of the Red Cross Show Improving Conditions in the Island.

Dr. J. B. Hubbell, agent of the American National Red Cross Society in Cuba, has made reports to Miss Clara Barton, President of the society, of the relief work accomplished in various localities on the island. Miss Barton has been in Cuba for the last six weeks attending personally to Red Cross work there. She has had a staff at work on the island since April 1 last. It is of the work done by this staff among the destitute and suffering Cubans in the towns of Guines, Catalina, San Pilipe, San Antonio de Las Vegos, Madruga, San Nicolas Jaruca, and Guanajay that the reports deal. They embrace the founding of six homes for orphans, and the re-establishment and refitting of one home and two hospitals.

At Guines the civil hospital, which was found in a deplorable state, was thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and its general sanitary condition improved. In this town a new house was secured and fitted up for the care of about 100 orphan children, who were found quartered in a building unfit for the purpose. A home and hospital for orphans and reconcentrados was provided at Catalina. The many mendicants and destitute women and children who were found at San Felipe were similiarly cared for. An orphanage was established at San Antonio de Las Vegas, with fifty inmates. At Madruga an asylum was provided for sixty orphans. A house was also secured and fitted up as an orphanage at San Nicolas.

At Jaruca the hospital which had been used by the Spanish soldiers was cleaned and equipped for use by the Red Cross. The civil hospital at Guanajay was also cleaned, and put in proper condition for use.

In all of the towns visited the Red Cross agents were assisted in the work of relief by the authorities and the people of the several places. Since April last the Central Cuban Relief Committee has shipped to Cuba, on the order of Miss Barton, over eighty tons of food, clothing, medicines, hospital supplies, garden implements, &c.

Miss Barton has submitted Dr. Hubbell's reports to this committee, of which Stephen E. Barton is Chairman and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn is Treasurer.

Bandits Kill Cuban Gendarmes.

SANTIAGO, June 17.—A strong party of bandits raided Guamo, a small town northwest of Manzanillo, on Thursday last. A detachment of gendarmerie arrived on the scene and attacked the outlaws, but were repulsed, and seven of the guards were killed and several wounded. The bandits then withdrew in the direction of Tumas with a platoon of cavalry in pursuit.

Provisional Court in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 17.—Gov. Gen. Davis has signed an order establishing a United States provisional court here, and has appointed N. B. C. Pettingill Presiding Judge of the body, with two army officers as associates, and J. M. Keedy Prosecuting Attorney.

Gen. Davis Visits St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., June 17.—Gen. George W. Davis, Governor of Puerto Rico, arrived here this morning on the United States transport Slocum, and inspected the town with his Adjutant. He was strictly incognito, and held no official communication with the authorities. It is reported the General made inquiries regarding the docking and ship-repairing facilities here. He left St. Thomas again at noon.

Will Care for Destitute Children.

ALBANY, June 17.—The State Board of Charities has received an application for approval of the incorporation of the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn. Its purpose is to care for pauper and destitute children, and to board and care for infants between the ages of two and five years. The Directors are Margaretha Davis, William Blakley, Mary Agnes Phillips, Mary Dowling, and Honora Salesbury of Brooklyn.

May Have Been Drowned from a Sloop.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The sloop Lady Jane of Keyport was found floating bottom upward in Newark Bay last night, and was towed to Lister's dock, where she is now moored. In the bottom of the sloop were found two pairs of leggings, such as are worn by soldiers. Yesterday afternoon two men were sailing around the bay in the sloop. It is not known whether they deserted her or whether they were drowned when she upset.

Student Drowns in Mohawk River.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17.—Harold Skidmore, aged nineteen years, of Southold, L. I., a member of the class of 1902, Union College, was drowned while bathing in the Mohawk River this evening. He went beyond his depth and despite the strenuous efforts of a companion, was drowned in six feet of water.

THE SEVENTH NOW IN CAMP

Reaches Peekskill in Good Order After an Uneventful Trip.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE MEN

Regiment Will Go Out During the Week by Battalions on Camping Expeditions.

The Seventh Regiment, 803 strong, went to the State Camp at Peekskill yesterday. It left the armory at 12:30 to the minute, that being the time named in orders. The men were in heavy marching order, and wore their short gray jackets, gray trousers, and campaign hats, and carried knapsack, haversack, and canteen, but their cartridge belts were empty.

New York likes to see the Seventh Regiment march on Fifth Avenue, and the sidewalks were lined all along the mile or more between the armory and the Grand Central Station. The men looked hardy and soldierly, and made the march with a quick, snappy step to the rapid measures of the music of the full regimental band, ninety-three strong, including the fife and drum corps. They were frequently and generously applauded.

"The girl I left behind me" has learned wisdom by experience, and she is now left as little behind as possible. She goes to the station and sees her hero off, and then usually takes an excursion train in a day or two and goes to see how he looks in camp. Therefore, he maintains a surreptitious looking glass in his tent, and may be discerned at odd times scanning himself in it.

She was at the station in full force, both in numbers and charms. The girl the Seventh leaves behind is usually an unusually nice-looking girl, standing well on her feet and fitting well into her clothes. She is not demonstrative in public, and she dismissed her man in gray with a casual smile when the whistle blew and it was time for him to go.

The regiment left the station in three sections, and at the rear of each section there was a small mob of men and officers. They forgot for the moment army regulations and harmoniously cheered together in honor of the girls they left behind them, ranged against the ropes and held in line by sorely tried, unromantic, and unsympathetic policemen.

The journey was uneventful. Most of the men are old campaigners, and those who are not seasoned conscientiously appear to be. There was no confusion in embarking or disembarking, and the arrival in camp was a marked improvement over all preceding arrivals, because the guard of the outgoing Twenty-third was relieved and the camp and supplies transferred and receipted for in such prompt and orderly fashion that the guard was ready to go out before the regiment.

The Seventh rested yesterday afternoon except at parade time, and will rest to-day. To-morrow its troubles will begin, for then the first battalion will march four miles and make camp and take care of itself, carrying rations and cooking them. On Tuesday it will march five miles further to Lake Oscawana and cook and try to eat its own breakfast, returning the nine miles that same afternoon in time for dinner and to allow the Second Battalion to go out.

It is because of this programme that the young men who expect to be company cooks sought last evening the shade of the deep and sombre woods along the hills that frown over the camp and nervously consulted cook books and recipes inherited from maternal ancestors. The cold and unresponsive trees received many confidences, such as "In six full-sized potatoes boiled thoroughly and mashed through a strainer pour one gallon of cream—no, confound it! that can't be right; how much cream goes to a potato anyhow?"

And there is worry over other problems. The prospective cooks have been studying "Household Hints" and "How to Meet Domestic Emergencies," and find that all of these contemplate a family of six. They figure that if soup, for instance, must be boiled two hours for six people, it will have to be boiled fifteen hours for ninety men, and they feel that they will be short of time. The results of their studies will be developed during the week, and will doubtless be interesting.

At parade yesterday afternoon a letter from Gov. Roosevelt was read. It expressed his regret that he cannot be with the Seventh in camp, and his congratulations on the condition of the regiment.

The flags of the regiment are draped with crape in honor of the memory of Capt. Rhoads, whose company is commanded by Lieut. Pressinger.

Capt. Charles E. Lydecker was the first officer of the day. The officers of the guard were Lieut. Harry C. Du Val and George S. Scohl.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and his staff arrived in camp in the afternoon. They were received with the general officer's salute of eleven guns from the battery on the hill.

The Twenty-third Regiment arrived at the Grand Central Station last evening from Peekskill. The regiment came in two sections, the first arriving at 5:30 o'clock and the second one forty minutes later. They marched to the foot of East Forty-second Street and took the ferry for Brooklyn. The men appeared to be in the best of health.

New Jersey State Bar Association.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17.—The formation of the New Jersey State Bar Association was effected to-day by the election of the following officers: President—Attorney General Gray; First Vice President—Judge J. Franklin Fort; Second Vice President—Judge B. J. Pancoast; Third Vice President—Robert S. Woodruff; Secretary—Albert E. Wall; Treasurer—Charles T. Blake. Attorney General Griggs, Gov. Voorhees, and Vice President Hobart were elected members. The meetings of the association will be held on the Fridays preceding the opening of the June term of the Court of Appeals.

Admiral Crosby Buried in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby was held at St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, this afternoon, and the remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The escort consisted of blue jackets from the navy yard. The Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Paddock, officiated. The honorary pallbearers were: Admirals John G. Walker, Samuel R. Franklin, and F. M. Ramsay, Gen. James W. Atmough; Justices Hagner and Morey, Hon. John A. Kasson, and Surgeon General William K. Van Reypen.

Rockefeller Buys Mountain Tracts.

MALONE, N. Y., June 17.—John P. Kellas of this city has purchased for William Rockefeller of New York the Debar Mountain tract, in the town of Duane, formerly owned by the Kinsley Lumber Company, comprising some 12,000 acres. Part of it covers the territory between East Sable and Debar Mountain, and the purchase takes in all of Debar and East Mountain. They are among the handsomest mountain tracts in the county, and quite heavily wooded.

Boys Drowned in Croker's Pond.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Peter and John McGinty, aged eight and ten years, sons of Peter McGinty, employed by Whitelaw Reid, on his place near White Plains, were drowned while swimming in Croker's Pond this afternoon. Their bodies were recovered. For several years one or more boys have been drowned in the pond during the swimming season. The farm on which the pond is situated was at one time owned by Richard Croker.

Bermuda's Reciprocity Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Dispatches received by the British Embassy state that a reciprocity commission has sailed from Bermuda, and will arrive here about the middle of next week. The members of the commission are the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. A. Allison; the Speaker of the Assembly, T. J. Wadson, and a third, not named. They will co-operate with Mr. Tower, the British Chargé, who represents the Home Government in these negotiations.

First Battery Reaches Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, on its way to Peekskill, arrived here from Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon and went into camp in Nelson Park. The men are in splendid condition. The march will be resumed to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and the battery expects to arrive at Peekskill by noon.

LARCHMONT RACE A DRIFT

Baffling and Fluky Airs Make the Contests Disappointing.

NOTED BOATS IN COMPETITION

Colonia, Quissetta, Anoatok, Hera, and Midge Among the Winners—Uncas and Clorita Rivals.

On a sea that was as smooth as the proverbial mill pond, and under a blistering sun, the rays of which were scarcely tempered by the light airs that sauntered along the surface of the Sound, the Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed yesterday. The event was the first one given by the club since the beginning of hostilities with Spain. The fleet of racing yachts included many of the fleet boats that have made history and all the new ones of importance. The yachts swung lazily at their moorings in the harbor or drifted about in the light airs until 12:30 P. M., when the Regatta Committee on board the club steamer Dalzell signaled that one circuit of the various courses would make a race, and sent the preparatory flag aloft.

The only inspiring scene of the day was the several graceful steam yachts that hovered in the vicinity of the sluggish sailing craft. The Colonia had a sail-over in her class, and interest among the schooners was centred in the first meeting in three years between the Amorita, which has been altered and improved during the past Winter, and R. A. Lippett's flyer Quissetta. The competition between the one-design schooners Uncas and Clorita, between whose owners there has existed a friendly feud since last Fall, was also watched with interest. Both of these duels proved to be unsatisfactory, owing to the fluky airs. The Amorita could do nothing with the Quissetta in the drifting match, and she withdrew before going half the distance to the easterly mark, which, by the way, was carried away before the Colonia reached it. Both Colonia and Quissetta luffed around the committee's steamer, which had taken up a position approximate to where the mark should have been.

The contest between the Syce, hitherto champion of the fifty-one-foot class of sloops, and the new Acushla, also came in for a share of interest. The race was a close one, but the Kestrel, which was left out of the calculations of the experts, won handily. The race between J. Rogers Maxwell's new Herreshoff knockabout and the popular thirty-footers was also a feature. The knockabout was not sailing in the same class with the "thirties," but starting at the same signal and going over the same course, the yachting sharps were given an opportunity of comparing the latest Herreshoff production with that which was his favorite type of boat four years ago. Mr. Maxwell proved that the "blind designer" had improved by beating the larger boats in handy fashion.

The breeze at the start, what there was of it, came in from the southeast, but gradually hauled to the southward, and the boats drifted over the line as follows

Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Clorita, Uncas, Syce, Acushla, Kestrel, Hussar, Liris, Anoatok, Sultan, Albicore, Oiseau, Hera, Esperanza, Newasi, Alyce, Cockatoo, Kittie, Spindrift, Tosto, Lucille, Midge, Dot, Kit, Idler, Win or Lose, Florence, Lobster, Kakaza, Ox, Miriam, Constance, Old Squaw, Spunk, and Mynah.

The start of the thirties was, as usual, a pretty one. The Esperanza was the first to slip across, but she was nearly a length in advance of the whistle. She was compelled to "wear ship" and recross, losing by the manoeuvre nearly 100 yards. The Possum also had a bit of hard luck through trying to get away with the whistle in her class. She had but little way, and would not come up in the wind although her skipper jammed the helm hard over. She drifted down on the committee boat, and when she was finally warped off was the last in her class.

The courses were triangular for all classes. The schooners were sent over a fifteen-mile course, the sloops a distance of eleven nautical miles, and the smaller boats a distance of five and one-half nautical miles. The direction of the wind made the course a reach with balloons, a beat, and a reach for the home mark.

At colors the schooners were close in under the Long Island shore becalmed. Colonia was leading, with Quissetta about half a mile away. The Uncas and Clorita were close together, and about equally distant from the finish line. The summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Start, 12:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Ft. In.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Colonia, C. Postley	103.13	....	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 12:40.

Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.92	4:57:26	W. C.
Quissetta, R. L. Lippitt	71.17	....	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 12:45.

Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46	....	....
Uncas, Charles Buchanan	....	....	....

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 12:50.

Syce, Fred Hoyt	50.86	5:21:06	4:31:06
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	5:05:19	4:15:19
Liris, C. B. Hendricks	48.00	5:00:55	5:10:55
Acushla II., Wilmer Hanan	51.00	5:20:41	4:30:41

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Start, 12:55.

Hussar, J. D. Baird	39.05	....	....

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 1 P. M.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.00	5:30:33	4:30:33
Possum, H. L. Maxwell	35.00	Not timed.	
Kenory, E. H. Norton	34.17		
Sultan, J. Summerville	37.20		
Albicole, ——	41.00	6:24:21	5:29:21

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 1:05.

Newasi, ——	28.3	6:33:00	5:33:00
Narika, F. T. Cornell	....		

SPECIAL—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:10.

Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	30.00	5:41:10	4:41:10
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00	5:49:56	4:49:56

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASS S.

Start, 1:15.

Kit, M. S. Bellows	30.00	Not timed.	
Dot, C. T. Pierce	29.58	Not timed.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASS T.

Start, 1:20.

Idler, P. J. Kane	21.30	4:32:57	3:12:57
Win or Lore, J. S. Appleby	23.50	Not timed.	
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	5:12:50	3:32:56

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASS V.

Start, 1:25.

Mynah, ——	15.15	4:24:15	2:59:15
Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	....	4:37:05	3:12:05
Ox, W. N. Bavier	19.02	4:43:46	3:18:46
Spunk, C. C. Silkworth	19.00	4:31:23	3:06:53
Ka-za-za, ——	....	4:17:50	2:52:00
Miriam, ——	19.86	4:33:45	3:08:45
Constance, C. Cowey	20.00	4:34:36	3:09:36

25-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:10.

Alyce, W. Hennen	25.00	6:06:45	5:06:48
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	25.00	5:43:02	4:43:02

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:05.

Cockatoo, H. L. Eno	21.00	6:07:29	5:02:29
Kittie, H. Morse	21.00	6:15:47	5:10:47
Spindrift, S. E. Pirie	21.00	Did not finish.	

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS, S. C. Y. C.

Start, 1:05.

Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	6:00:48	5:04:48
Tosto, ——	....	Not timed.	
Lucille, ——	....	6:18:13	5:13:13

The winners were Colonia, Quissetta, Kestrel, Hussar, Anoatok, Albicore, Newasi, Hera, Idler, Ka-za-za, Oiseau, Cockatoo, and Midge.

Eastern Capital Wants Chicago Docks.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Boston and New York capitalists are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company's holding, extending from the mouth of the Calumet River to the Indiana State line. The value of the property is variously estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000. It includes an extensive river and lake frontage, and is regarded as among the most desirable industrial sites in South Chicago. Officers of the company say no conclusion has yet been reached as to the disposition of the property.

Reading Employes Were Not Culpable.

READING, Penn., June 17.—The Grand Jury to-day ignored the bills of indictment charging certain Reading Railway employes with being responsible for the recent wreck at Exeter, wherein twenty-nine persons were killed and many more injured. The defendants were Harry Orrell, engineer of the second section; A. E. Mogee, conductor of the second section; Daniel F. Wildermuth, engineer of the first section, and James J. Rourke, train dispatcher at the outer station. The jury spent one day in consideration of the cases, and disposed of them so far as Berks County is concerned.

B. & O. Train Wreck Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Mail Train No. 6 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into an open switch near Guffey's Station, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg, at 9 o'clock this morning. The engine, baggage and postal cars were derailed, and William Wilson, an employe of the Bell Coal Company, was seriously hurt. James Doris, Engineer Thomas Newman, and Fireman R. W. Hill were slightly injured. The passengers escaped with a good sha

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Indications Point to a Summer Season of Fair Activity.

LOT BUYING STILL A FEATURE

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Week's Business at Auction—Attractive Bronx Offerings Announced.

The business of the week, although much of it was of insignificant character, was still sufficiently large to be taken as an indication of a fairly active Summer season. The impetus which the market received between Feb. 1 and May 1 is evidently strong enough to withstand to a considerable extent the influences which begin to work in the other direction at this time of year.

The purchase of 259 Madison Avenue by a Chicagoan is a reminder that the Murray Hill residence section has not been entirely lost in the recent movement to upper Fifth Avenue. The demand for dwellings of the better class was also shown in the sales of 26 West Fifty-third Street, 38 West Fifty-second Street, and 1 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Dealing in vacant property, as was the case during the preceding week, proved to be the mainstay of the market. Perhaps the most interesting transaction of this kind is the reported purchase of a large plot fronting on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets and Central Park West as the site for a new riding and driving club. With its development now well under way, the latter thoroughfare promises to become remarkable in the variety of its buildings—especially in contrast to the almost unbroken line of fine residences on the Fifth Avenue side of the Park. Central Park West has become popular for apartment hotels, somewhat so for residences; on several corners are churches, while on others the erection of edifices in the near future has been planned; the Society for Ethical Culture will occupy the Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth Street front with its hall and school, and now comes the new riding and driving club at Sixty-sixth Street.

Among the larger deals in vacant property, in which the operators and builders figured, were the sales of four lots on Ninety-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, by Isaac Untermyer, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and eleven lots on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near First Avenue. The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company completed another purchase on Tuesday, that of 520 and 522 Broadway, which was easily the largest single transaction of the week.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Paul Mayer has sold for F. V. Farley to Herman Strauss and David Rothschild for improvement the plot at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 67 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mary C. Lester the four-story dwelling 45 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Dr. Leander E. Whipple the four-story dwelling 272 Madison Avenue, 24.8 by 100 by 120, and have leased it for the purchaser for a term of years.

The same firm has also sold for Mrs. Eleanor V. White the two-story stable 48 East Sixty-second Street, 16.8 by 75 by 100; also, for George Legg, the two-story stable 167 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

William H. Jackson is the buyer of 13 East Sixteenth Street, sold by William Rosenzweig early last week.

Leopold Hutter has bought the five-story building, southeast corner of Columbia and Houston Streets, 21.3 by 50.

Well & Mayer have bought the old building, 49 Orchard Street, and have sold the five-story tenement 710 East Sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Edward Polak has sold for Molinda Mace two lots at the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and Fifth Street; also, for Frederick Pirk, the two-story dwelling on the south side of Oakland Place, 100 feet west of Crotona Avenue; also, for Dunn & Thomas, the two-story dwelling on the west side of Crotona Avenue, about 200 feet south of Crotona Park South; also, for Frank Lockwood, the three-story flat on the west side of Washington Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

The Auction Room.

The only events of the week in the salesroom in which even a moderate amount of interest was shown were the sale of Van Cortlandt Heights lots by Peter F. Meyer on Monday and Auctioneer Ingraham's offering of Morningside Heights property on Thursday. The former, a foreclosure sale, attracted many who wanted to see what would be the outcome of selling 133 lots, first separately and then as one parcel. The selling of the lots separately proved, as everybody had expected, a mere formality, there being only seven knockdowns, and those at ridiculously low figures. The double method of sale is without question the fairest for the defendant in a foreclosure action, and the properties involved were in a section where a good demand existed, might be productive of some interesting results. In general, however, the selling of the lots separately would seem to have little attraction for bidders. As several were heard to remark at Monday's sale, "Nobody wants to bid for a lot which he knows has a string tied to it."

The sale of the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenues, shared the fate of many voluntary offerings, and narrowed itself down to a difference of opinion between those on Auctioneer Ingraham's stand and those in front of it as to the value of the property. As it was, the sale was far from a failure, only four of the eighteen lots being withdrawn.

Since the sale of the Peyton estate properties something over a month ago, there has been no more attractive offering of vacant property in Bronx Borough than that announced by James L. Wells for Tuesday of this week, by order of the executors of the estate of Anton Schappert. Besides two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street near Third Avenue, there is a large plot at the junction of Westchester Avenue and Rogers Place and lots on Webster, Brook, Union, and Anthony Avenues. An offering for the following day by the same auctioneer covers several lots and dwellings in the Bedford Park, William's Bridge, and Washingtonville sections. For Thursday, a partition sale is scheduled, involving three large plots on Boston Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, together with four abutting lots on Franklin Avenue.

Although a little too remote to be called a suburban sale the offering of 550 lots at Amityville, L. I., belonging to the Clock estate is attracting much attention. In rapid development Amityville has taken a front rank among the towns on the south shore, and that a prominent builder of this city recently saw fit to take a considerable tract there in payment for improved Manhattan realty shows the confidence of a competent judge in the future of the Long Island town. The Clock property will be sold on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. on the premises, Richard M. Montgomery & Co. acting as auctioneers.

There were recorded last week 302 mortgages, for $5,178,617, of which 124, for $1,432,141, were at 5 per cent.; 169, for $1,807,161, were at more, and 90, for $1,879,-315, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 275 mortgages, for $2,920,925, of which 102, for $1,119,-394, were at 5 per cent.; 140, for $1,128,831, were at more, and 33, for $681,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,006; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 92.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,873.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 272 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,097; subject to other mortgages for $3,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 216.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,818.

TUESDAY, June 20.—By James L. Wells, executor's sale, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 70; Union Avenue, east side, 38.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 36.8 by 90, vacant; Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Rogers Place, triangular plot, 49.6 by 87.3 by 71.8; Westchester Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, six lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 71.8 to 113.7 feet; Rogers Place, east side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 90; Grand Concourse, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 19.8 by 78.2 and irregular, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.2 by 78.2, vacant; Hoe Street, east side, 150 feet south of Jennings Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; Brook Avenue, east side, 33.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; 1,328 Franklin Avenue, east side, 265.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 61.4 by 145, three-story frame dwelling; Webster Avenue, east side, 88.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 29 by 90, vacant; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northeast corner of Webster Avenue, 30 by 70.2 by 25 by 65, vacant; Webster Avenue, east side, 70.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.11 by 53.6 by 25 by 52.2, vacant; Anthony Avenue, east side, 178.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 23.11 by 101.6 by 29.4 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling; Anthony Avenue, east side, 202.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 97; Prospect Avenue, south side, 90 feet west of Boston Road, two lots, each 22 by 90; Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 97.7 by 100, vacant; Decatur Avenue, west side, 75.3 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 59.3, vacant.

By Strong & Ireland, public auction sale, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Eighty-fifth Street, 21.10 by 100, four-story high-stoop dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 500 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story tenement, with stores, and a four-story tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $17,490.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, referee, White Plains Road, northwest side, 357 feet northeast of Becker Avenue, 33.11 by 163, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $3,956.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 248 and 250 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 191.8 feet east of West End Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 258 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $18,246.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 117 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,856.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, Dyckman Street, east side, 459.9 feet north of Tenth Avenue, (proposed,) 225 by 52 by 129.6 by 104.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,911.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 257 to 275 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 17.10 by 100.2, ten two-story frame dwellings.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 23 Park Place, north side, about 70 feet east of Church Street, running through to 20 Murray Street, 28.8 by 150, five-story store-front buildings on either street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 264 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 83 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, four-story brownstone and brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 37.3 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 3 Morris Avenue, east side, 194.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Minerva Place, southwest side, 130.4 feet southeast of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 160.8 by 50 by 129.4, vacant; Second Avenue, William's Bridge, east side, 145 feet south of Second Street, 30 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Pell Street, Washingtonville, west side, 133 feet south of Huguenot Avenue, 33.4 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 3,983 and 3,985 Third, formerly Fordham, Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50.1 by 119.10 by 50 by 124.9, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,000.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.—By James L. Wells, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, Boston Road, northwest side, 192 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 50.7 by 148 by 50 by 140.5, vacant; Boston Road, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 74.4 by 140.5 by 75.6 by 129.3, two-story brick dwelling; Boston Road, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 76.2 by 129.3 by 75 by 117.8, vacant; Franklin Avenue, southeast side, 236.6 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, abutting on the foregoing Boston Road parcels, four lots, each 27 by 202.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 317 Front Street, southwest corner of Gouverneur Slip, 25 by 63.6, three-story brick building with two-story brick building at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 2,106 Washington Avenue, east side, 183.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 17.9 by 126.4 by 18.2 by 123, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,795; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 289 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,227.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 65 West Ninety-second Street, north side, 185 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 44.9 by 57; Charles Peterson of 870 Brook Avenue, owner; L. & J. Brandt of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, architects; cost, $32,000.

First Avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of Ninety-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 79; Wolf Reiss of 715 Broadway, Brooklyn, owner; Rodolph Werner, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 371 South Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 17 by 42.3; estate of C. A. Coe, owner; cost, $50.

Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Broadway, for a two-story brick store, 16.2 by 41 by 58.3; Charles Ross of 256 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 62; John Fullerton of 786 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; George Cuningham, 483 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for seven two-story brick dwellings, 16.2 and 16.6 by 17 and 32.4 by 36 and 32.8 by 48; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $127,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 27.5 by 77 by 80; Teressa Goldstein of 1,857 Second Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $34,000.

Tiffany Street, west side, 265.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 50; Johanna Carmin of 1,139 Tiffany Street, owner; John Dettart, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 407 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 85; Joseph Tuchman of 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $25,000.

Seventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue B, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 28 by 93 by 32.8 by 80; Abraham Siegel of 48 Market Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 30 by 90.11; Mrs. R. Winesimmer of 782 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $48,000.

No. 28 Perry Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.3 by 85.3 and 84.10; Charles Weinstein of 228 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 25 Downing Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.3 by 85.3 by 84.10; Charles Weinstein, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects, cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 39 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; G. W. Smith, premises, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 35 West Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. Bradenberg of 331 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 416 to 420 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; A. A. Woodcock, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, southeast corner of Brook Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with store; Bradley & Currier Company, owner; E. L. Bradley of 119 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 280 West End Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Marshall, premises, owner; W. Mc Mullen of 45 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 400 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick club, dwelling, and store; Leon Sobel of 1,487 First Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 71 Broadway, to a twenty-one-story brick and granite office building; the O. B. Potter Trust, premises, owner; F. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $3,000.

Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. Scanlan, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Elizabeth H. Hasford, owner; H. F. Cook of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 Bank Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mary H. Connolly, owner; cost, $500.

No. 3,000 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Katherine Meighan, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $625.

No. 305 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Charles Meyer of 158 Eighth Avenue, owner; A. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Share in Broadway Corner Sold.

Raoul H. M. and Amedee A. F. Outrey of Paris, through their attorneys, Coudert Brothers, have transferred their share, being a one-third part, of the property 111 Broadway, southwest corner of Thames Street, 40 by 259.9, to Trinity Place, by 46.9 by 264.4, to Frederick Ayer of Boston, Mass., for a consideration of $475,000. Mr. Ayer paid $175,000 cash, the balance remaining on mortgage, due in one year.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 17.

BROADWAY, 111, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.0x46.0x264.4; Raoul H. M. Outrey and another, by attorney, to Frederick Ayer, ½ part..... 475,000
GRANT AV, s e s, lot 230, map East Tremont, 66x150; Owen Gallagher to Theresa Wirsing and another..... 1
HENRY ST, 326, s e s, 25x94.11; Alonzo E. De Baun to Herman Faust..... 1
JEFFERSON AV, s e s, lot 197, map Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x100; Edward J. Deegan to Katherine G. Deegan..... 1
LOT 40, map 160 lots, Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Alexander E. Michie..... 1,150
LOT 57, map 160 lots, Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Florence Worms..... 2,350
LOT 272, map Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John F. Anderson and another..... 100
LOTS 127 and 128, map 124, map 134, map 160 lots Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Max G. Heidelberg..... 11,150
LOTS 12, 13, 17, 129 to 132, map 160 lots Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to Leon S. Mendel.... 7,675
LOTS 3 to 8, 68 to 72, 139 to 142, map 160 lots Maximilian Morgenthau, 23d Ward; Maximilian Morgenthau to William Sporborg..... 15,900
MADISON ST, 95, n s, 25x100; Bertha Gutfard to Israel Gutfard..... 1
PERRY AV, n s, 175.7 e s of Southern Boulevard, 75.11x108x75x104.2; John A. Amundson to Joseph A. Carter..... 1
WEST BROADWAY, 347, e s, 25x100; Walter J. Salomon to State Realty Co... 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 128th St, 25.11x100; Joseph Toch to George C. Engel.... 1,000
38TH ST, s s, 168 ft e of 10th Av, 27x98.9; Gottfried Reustle to Mary Reif..... 1
43D ST, 548 and 550 West, 50x100.5; Helena Rezer to Charles F. Smith, ex..... Exchange
64TH ST, n s, 134 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Grace D. Nicoll, individually, and others, executors, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 1
64TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Elsie B. Lord, individually, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 1
75TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; David M. Kimmey to B. C. Gerkin 4,050
97TH ST, n s, 618.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x100.11; William W. Horton to Annie Yeets..... 100
98TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of West End Av, 35x100.11; William M. Hoes, referee, to John O. Baker..... 750
98TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; William M. Hoes, referee, to John O. Baker..... 1,500
108TH ST, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 200x100.11; Elizabeth J. Bradish and others to the Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Company..... 26,500
109TH ST, s s, 83 ft e of 2d Av, 17x98; Giuseppe Bongiovanni to Angelina Bongiovanni..... 1,500
115TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; George C. Engel to Elizabeth Wilson..... 1,000
118TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Donald Robertson and another to Henie Liebeskind..... 1
123D ST, 116 West, 20.1x100.11; Andrew J. Reinhold to Caroline Stiebel..... 1
131ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11; Lloyd McK. Harrison to Metropolitan Trust Co., guardian..... 10,500
139TH ST, s s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Abe Salomon to Ernest Ochs. 1
177TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.5; Edward J. Deegan to K. G. Deegan..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Andrew Horn; Park Row, 75, 10 years..... 12,000
COHEN, Isadore, and another, to George Sachs; 32 Av, 1,840 e s, 5 years..... 780
MEHRBACH, Jeanette, to Luigi Grifti; 97th St, 301 and 303 East, 10 years..... 1,560
MILLER, Ann, to Giovanni Zasilli; Morris Av, 559, 3 years..... 600
PEPER, William F., to Charles S. Locke; 8th Av, 2,288, 9 years, $1,940..... 2,240
PORTER, William K., to Alphonse Braendly; Howard St, 11, 9 11-12 years, $1,000..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, John F. and Wandla, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 272, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... $1,500
AYER, Frederick, to Raoul H. M. and Amedee A. F. Outrey; 111 Broadway, corner of Thames St, 1-5 part, 1 year..... 400,000
BEHNKEN, George and Herman, to Mollie Lowenthal; 183d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 800
BLACK, Caroline L., to Andrew J. Reinhold; 116 West 123d St, 5 years..... 15,000
BRANDT, Louis and John, to George F. Chamberlin; 132th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 months..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

EATON, Bradley L., and others, executors, &c., to Lucy G. Barnard..... Nominal
EATON, Bradley L., and others, executors, &c., to Vashti G. Eaton..... Nominal
GILLIG, John G., and another, executors, &c., to the Frederick Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company, two cases..... Nominal
MERZBACH, Louis, to Abraham Schlesinger..... $3,000
MOSES, Emanuel, to Louis Josepthal, and others, executors, &c..... 12,000
NIOOLL, Benjamin, and another, executors, &c., to The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee..Nominal
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, to Louis Merzbach..... 3,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, to Louis Merzbach..... 3,000
SMAIL, Henry, to Mary Small..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 27.7x44.11 x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank against Julia A. S. Kilpatrick, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.
INTERVALE AV, e s, 111.6 ft s of 167th St, 21.6x100; Mary A. Freeman against Mary F. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.
WENDOVER AV, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 68x145.11x50x142.7; Thomas Lenane against Joseph P. Mulholland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.
27TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; William N. Vaughan against William H. Gildersleeve, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.
134TH ST, s s, 225.5 ft w of 8th Av, 24.7x99.11; Helen P. Smith and another, trustees, &c., against Sarah B. Tucker, now Greenwood, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Everett.

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Lour & Fiogaus against Antonio Somma, owner; John Maresca, owner and contractor..... 25
HOUSTON ST, n e corner of Elm St, 25.1x101.1x16.11x102.8; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Isaac Schlesinger, owner; Chicago Architectural Iron Works, contractor. 45
JACKSON ST, 83 to 91, and 386 and 387 South St; Fritz & Perelberg against Solomon Levin, owner and contractor; Ely Greenblatt, contractor..... 1,455
LEWIS ST, 140; Hyman D. Baker against Ely Greenblatt, owner and contractor... 230
MADISON AV, 2,116 and 2,118; Joseph Grunfelder against John Shreier, owner; John Toinetr, contractor..... 23
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extends from 139th to 140th St, 200x irregular; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Mary A. McNamee, owner; Manhattan Improvement Company, contractor..... 1,900
TIER AV, n s, 250 ft w of North St, City Island, 100x300; George S. Miller against James McDonough, owner; the McConnell Manufacturing Company, contractors; Frederick Reebers, sub-contractor.. 9
3D AV, s w corner of 138th St, 43.11x57.2x 58x74; Patrick Delany against Alonzo Chew, owner; Oscar Scheiber, contractor. 310
13TH ST, 56 East; J. B. & J. M. Cornell against Hew Miller, owner and contractor..... 3,440
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 710
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; John J. Radley & Co. against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 1,129
117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; Joseph Schwartz against Edmund Saarbach and William T. Monroe, owners and contractors..... 525
133D ST, 210 to 214 West; Louis Rosenbaum against Joseph B. O'Donnell, owner and contractor..... 186

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Mayer S. Auerbach with Richard F. Ritterbusch, 5 payments..... 40,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEXT SATURDAY

June 24, at 12:30 o'clock, Noon,
ON THE GROUNDS.

AUCTION SALE —OF— **550 LOTS** —IN—

AMITYVILLE, L. I.

By order of John A. Potter, John J. Bartlett, and Eugene R. Smith, as Trustees for Estate of H. T. Clock and others.

Special train via Long Island R. R. will run on day of sale, leaving foot of East 34th Street, at 10:50 A. M., Long Island City at 11:03, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 10:52, Jamaica at 11:26, arriving at Amityville at 12:10 noon. Maps, catalogues, and free railway tickets upon application to R. M. MONTGOMERY & CO., Brokers and Auctioneers, 28 Pine Street, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auct'r.

Will sell at auction, by order of Thomas Hooker, Esq., Attorney, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, NOON, properties desirably situated, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

FORT WASHINGTON AVE., w. s., 25 ft. s. 170th St., 3 lots.
170TH ST., s. s., 100 ft. w. Fort Washington Rd., 2 lots.

51 LOTS, PLOTS, 2 DWELLINGS,

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

NOS. 1,149 & 1,151 STEBBINS AVE., 2 frame dwellings, 2 stories and basement, 18x about 34, and lots.
JEROME AVE., ne. cor. 175th St., 6 lots.
JEROME AVE., e. s., 134 n. Tremont Ave., 2 lots.
TOWNSEND AVE., nw. cor. 175th St., 8 lots.
TOWNSEND AVE., e. s., 75 n. 174th St., 2 lots.
TOWNSEND AVE., w. s., 25 n. 174th St., 7 lots.
MARCY PLACE, s. s., 12 e. Walton Ave., 6 lots.
CLARKE PLACE, n. s., 26 e. Walton Ave., 6 lots.
CLARKE PLACE, s. s., 30 e. Walton Ave., 6 lots.
NATHALIE AVE., 75 n. Nindham Pl., 3 lots.
BOSTON AVE., w. s., 45 n. Private Road, 2 lots.
PRIVATE ROAD, s. s., 90 w. Boston Ave., 3 lots.

CITY OF YONKERS.

N. OF WOODLAWN STATION, se. cor. Oakley Ave. and Willow Place, 8 lots.
HIGH ST., e. s., opposite Ave. E, plot 50x153.
SOUTH WAVERLY ST., s. s., 100 e. Herriot St., 4 lots.

TERMS LIBERAL. Send for maps to Thomas Hooker, Attorney, 4 Warren St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.
Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street,
under direction of HERBERT S. OGDEN, Esq., Referee.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
NOS. 29 AND 31 RIDGE ST., near GRAND ST., two three-story and basement brick stores and flats; size of lots, 20x75 each.
NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway.
Further particulars at auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St.

STRONG & IRELAND,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction,
without reserve,
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

1,041 5TH AV.,
between 85th and 86th Sts.,
21.10x100, four-story high-stoop and basement private Residence.

Apply QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys, 163 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's, 60 Liberty St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auct'r.

will sell at public auction, by order of Executors, ESTATE OF ANTON SCHAPPERT, DEC'D. Smith Williamson, Attorney, and others, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, NOON,

40 LOTS, 3 DWELLINGS,
desirably located in the
BOROUGH of the BRONX.

135TH ST., n. s., about 150 ft. west 3d Ave., 2 lots.
UNION AVE., e. s., 38 ft. s. 150th St., plot 36.7x90.
UNION AVE., e. s., 100 ft. s. 161st St., 4 lots.
WESTCHESTER AVE., n. e. cor. Rogers place, 11 lots.
165TH ST., sw. cor. Concourse, 2 lots.
FRANKLIN AVE., No. 1,828, 3-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, plot 61.7x145, e. s., about 255 ft. n. 169th St.
169TH ST., s. s., 100 ft. w. Washington Ave., 3 lots, excavated, ready for building.
HOE ST., e. s., 150 s. Jennings St., 3 lots.
BROOK AVE., e. s., 33.4 ft. n. 169th St., 2 lots.
WEBSTER AVE., n. e. cor. 173d St., 2 lots.
WEBSTER AVE., e. s., 90 ft. s. 173d St., 1 lot.
ANTHONY AVE., e. s., 179 ft. s. 173d St., 4 lots and dwelling.
PROSPECT AVE., s. s., 90 ft. w. Boston Road, 2 lots.
CROTONA AVE., sw. cor. 176th St., dwelling, 4 lots.
DECATUR AVE., w. s., 75 ft. s. 197th St., 1 lot.

LIBERAL TERMS. Send for book-maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'n'rs,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE
of the choice Investment Property,
23 Park Place, through to 20 Murray St.

Two five-story basement and cellar-marble-front Buildings and plot, 28 feet 8 inches on Park Place and Murray St., x150 feet in depth.
J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Esq., Attorney, 100 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, June 27th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
3-story frame dwelling, with barn, and 4 lots of land,
Nos. 1769, 1771, 1773 & 1775 Sedgwick Ave.,
NEAR 177TH STREET, 24TH WARD.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DOUGLAS, Mary E., to Herman F. and Gottlieb Epple; Fulton Av, w s, 103 ft n of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,250
DOUGLAS, Mary E., to Herman F. and Gottlieb Epple; Fulton Av, w s, 128 ft n of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,250
FUERST, Herman, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 326 Henry St, demand..... 1,500
FUERST, Herman, to Gibson Putzel; 326 Henry St, 2 years..... 13,000
GERKEN, Berent C., to David M. Kinney; 7th St, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 3,800
HEIDELBERG, Max G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 86 and 126 to 128, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000
HEIDELBERG, Max G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 97 to 99, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 1,750
HEIDELBERG, Max G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 100, 101

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From New York, . 12 hours.
From Buffalo or Niagara Falls, . . 12¼ hours.

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From New York, . . 9 hours.
From Buffalo . . 40 minutes.

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From New York, . 5½ hours.
From Buffalo or Niagara Falls, . . 5½ hours.

Saratoga.
From New York, . 3½ hours.
From Buffalo or Niagara Falls, . . . 5 hours.

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From Buffalo or Niagara Falls, . . . 9 hours.

Thousand Islands.
From New York, . . 9 hours.
From Buffalo or Niagara Falls, . . 6½ hours.

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Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
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Carpenter House	" "	75	2 00	8 to 12	J. H. Carpenter
The Arlington Hotel	" "	50	2 00	8 to 10	E. J. Worden
The Worden	" "	75	2 00	10 to 14	E. J. Worden
Hotel Woodfin	Crosbyside, N. Y.	200	2 00 to 3 00	10 to 17 50	W. M. D. Doughty
Kattskill House	Kattskill Bay, N. Y.	100	2 00	8 to 10	A. P. Scoville
Lake View House	Bolton, N. Y.	90		10 to 15	R. J. Brown
Sagamore	Sagamore, N. Y.	400	4 00 up	17 50 up	M. O. Brown
Hundred Island House	Shelving Rock, N. Y.	100	3 00 to 3 50	14 to 21	H. E. Nichols
Pearl Point	" "	100	2 50	10 to 18	J. S. & H. R. Stuart
Picturesque Huletts	Hulett's Landing, N. Y.	150	2 50	10 to 15	H. W. Buckell
Sabbathday Point House	Sabbathday Point, N. Y.	40	1 50	8 to 10	F. B. Carney
Hotel Uncas	Silver Bay, N. Y.	70	2 00	8 to 10	Smith Sexton
Silver Bay House	" "	250	3 00 to 4 00	15 to 25	Silas H. Paine
The Hillside	Hague, N. Y.	70	2 00	8 to 10	John McClanathan
Island Harbor House	" "	50	1 50	8 to 10	B. A. Clifton
Rogers' Rock Hotel	Rogers' Rock, N. Y.	125	3 00	15 to 25	E. J. Wood

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Fort Griswold House
WILL OPEN JUNE 22.
Comfortable, well kept hotels, patronized by NICE people, offering
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Bathing, yachting, fishing, beautiful macadamized roads for driving and bicycling, ample grounds for tennis and croquet, well appointed golf links.
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Coolest resort on the Atlantic Coast; new ownership; new management; redecorated and replumbed; excellent golfing grounds, macadam roads, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 24. Write for handsome illustrated booklet giving Indian legends of Saybrook, written by the war correspondent Edward Marshall.
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Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

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OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
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INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

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SPANISH, Portuguese, Italian, FRENCH, the SPECIALTIES of the ACADEMY.
CORTINA METHOD in 20 lessons (25th edition.)

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Special Courses for Spring and Summer in all languages. Best instruction, moderate fee; also English lessons to foreigners, and books for self-instruction in French, Spanish, and German. Send for circulars.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

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successfully treated by a physician. Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

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MIRIAM COYRIERE TEACHERS' AGENCY, 150 5th Av., New York; colleges, schools, and families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

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Call for Columbia Oiler; free souvenir to our visitors. Investigate coupon rental plan. Something Unique. Machines all makes.
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THE BRANCH PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR Ladies', Gents', and Children's fine cast-off clothing, diamonds, jewelry, bric-a-brac, antiques, carpets, furniture, &c.; will call and examine goods at your convenience. Address THE BRANCH, 54 West 30th St.

A.—A.—1.—PARTY WITH $300 TO $500 AS partner by well-known and successful bookmaker; best of references. CERTAIN, Box 184 Times Office.

FREE.—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y., for the most profitably interesting little book on inventions ever written.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway, Telephone :1338 Franklin.

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GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 59 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

$150 BUYS HANDSOME ROAD HORSE, SIRE Alcantara, dam May W.; six years old, 15¾ hands high, very stylish; safe for any one to drive; good pole horse; will warrant him sound, kind, and to trot in 2:30 or better; allow reasonable time to test speed and good qualities; also runabout wagon, bicycle wheels, nearly new; harness, blankets, robes, &c.; all in first-class condition. Owner's private stable, 26 East 31st St., near 5th Av.

FOR SALE.—Runabout or brougham cob, medium bay, eight years old, 15.3 hands, thoroughly accustomed to all city sights and sounds; also good under saddle. Apply to Owner, 37 West 58th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid to live in country all the year round; highly recommended. Call, for two days, C., 280 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse; city or country; $16; references. Call Monday, 374 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady would like to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend as a good family cook. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 726 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; excellent bread; pastry, and creams; with kitchenmaid; city reference. Call, Monday, 425 West 56th St.; two flights.

COOK.—As cook with a family going to the country; best city references. M. M., 124 West 31st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; good baker; kitchenmaid; city references. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure situation for her cook; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 180 East 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 6 East 74th St.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for her cook; can highly recommend; personal reference. Present employer's, 168 West 72d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 161 West 73d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. S. T., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American widow of forty-one as companion; best of reference. A. S. K., Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A strictly first-class dressmaker will, if required, fit at patron's residences, completing work at home; reasonable; well recommended. 116 West 46th St.; ring twice.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert dressmaker; city references. A. M., 92 East 14th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable lady's maid; German; good seamstress, stylish hairdresser, and understands dressmaking; American Protestant family; city references. D. O., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By French girl, living with parent, as maid to grown children. Gerard, 270 West 12th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German, from Hanover; full charge; teaches German; wages, $25; best references. S. M. Swahn, 140 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of infant from birth; no objections to traveling. Call, Monday, 70 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By French girl; willing to make herself useful; good references. D. 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By French nurse best references. Miss Jeanne, 143 West 15th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Present employer wishes to place very competent parlormaid. Can be seen at 36 Park Av., Monday and

THE ANACONDA COMPANY

Daly and His Associates Sell Their Holdings for $23,000,000.

COPPER TRUST THE PURCHASER

Daly Gets $6,000,000, J. B. Haggin $9,000,000, and L. Levis $8,000,000 —London Syndicate Still Owns Part.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A special to The Times-Herald from Salt Lake City says:

"Marcus Daly of Montana and his associates in the Anaconda Mining Company have sold all their holdings in that company's vast and varied interests to an Eastern syndicate, headed by John D. Rockefeller, for $23,000,000. Though the transfer occurred more than a month ago, it has never been made public.

"The sale leaves Mr. Daly with nothing in Montana except his Bitter Root Stock Farm. He is also pledged not to engage in copper mining in Montana.

"Of the $23,000,000 for which the Daly and allied interests were sold, Mr. Daly pockets $6,000,000, J. B. Haggin gets $9,000,000, and Lloyd Levis of San Francisco $8,000,000.

"In the transfer are included practically the entire town of Anaconda, with its mines and smelters; vast coal and timber lands in Montana and Wyoming, and all the accessories that go to make up a princely property.

"Even for this vast sum, however, the purchasers do not become the sole owners. A London syndicate that two years ago bought the interest of the Hearst estate for $7,000,000 still owns that fragment.

"Mr. Daly has agreed to remain as manager of the entire property for one year. His salary is reported to be $25,000. At the end of that time he will go on a tour around the world.

It is twenty-eight years since Mr. Daly, who had been prospecting in the Mercur (Utah) District, went to Walkerville, Mont., to manage the Alice, owner by the Walkers of this city and himself. In 1880 he laid the foundation of his immense fortune by selling his share of the Alice to the Walkers for $80,000. With the money thus secured he purchased half interests in the Anaconda and the St. Lawrence, which adjoined it on the east. His partner at the outset was Charles Larrabee.

In 1882 Larrabee sold his entire interest, and Daly sold half of his half to George Hearst and J. B. Haggin. Hearst was dealing for himself, but Lloyd Levis was jointly interested with Haggin.

The properties were consolidated under the name of the Anaconda Mining Company. Numerous near-by claims were purchased, together with the coal and timber lands. From a struggling village of two or three houses, Butte suddenly developed into a bustling city.

The mines paid enormous dividends from the start, in addition to leaving enough money in the treasury to pay for improvements. Since that time the company has added mine after mine to its holdings, built the town of Anaconda, that a few years ago was the competitor of Helena for capital of the State, erected immense smelters, and became a dominant force in the industrial and political life of the State.

At the office of General Solicitor Samuel C. T. Dodd of the Standard Oil Company yesterday it was stated that the story of the transfer of the Anaconda to the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is the Eastern "syndicate" mentioned, was old news which was made public early in May. The story from Salt Lake, it was remarked, erred in naming John D. Rockefeller as interested in the deal. He was not identified with it, but William Rockefeller is Secretary and Treasurer of the Amalgamated. H. H. Rogers is its Vice President. As to the terms of the transfer of ownership Mr. Dodd declined to speak, on the ground that this was the personal business of the principals in the deal.

H. Esk-Moller, Assistant Secretary of the Anaconda Mining Company, said he had nothing to add to what was made public last month, when the transfer of the Anaconda to the Amalgamated was effected in the office of President J. B. Haggin in the Mills Building. Mr. Esk-Moller declined to talk of the terms of the purchase. Mr. Haggin was succeeded as President of the Anaconda by Marcus Daly, who is President of the Amalgamated.

In view of the renewed interest in the Anaconda created by the report from Salt Lake City, the following balance sheet of the company certified to by the company's auditors, Jones, Caesar & Co., is given:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, 1,260,000 shares of $25 each		$30,000,000.00
Loans, outstanding drafts, pay rolls, &c		1,424,026.22
Unpaid dividend warrants		22,168.75
Profit and loss account:		
Balance 30th June, 1897	$5,644,562.70	
Add profit for the year ending 30th June, 1898, as per account annexed	3,551,346.22	
Total	$9,195,908.92	
Less dividends paid	3,000,000.00	
		6,195,908.92
Profits for three years to date, since organization of company	$12,945,908.92	
Dividends declared	6,750,000.00	
Surplus as above	$6,195,908.92	
Total		$37,642,103.89

ASSETS.

Mining claims and properties, as at 1st July, 1897, $19,276,969.18; add purchases during the year, $2,508.20; total, $19,279,477.38; less sales, $1,000.00		$19,278,477.38
Lands and improvements at Butte, &c., as at 1st July, 1897		261,701.60
Reduction works at Anaconda, as at 1st July, 1897		6,444,677.16
Subsidiary Departments:		
Machine shops, stores, and merchandise: Shops and foundry at Anaconda, $378,897.93; stores and merchandise at Anaconda, $36,264.58; stores and merchandise at Butte, $85,183.11; Purchasing Department, Anaconda, $773,175.61; total, $1,306,519.23; coal mines and plant at belt, $873,043.07; stores and supplies at belt, $91,349.25; total $963,392.32; hotel in City of Anaconda, $104,923.09; water supply in City of Anaconda, $299,827.21; electric lighting and tramways in City of Anaconda, $371,683.74; fire brick and clay plants, $142,145.44; real estate, water supply, timber, saw mills, hotel, electric light, and stores at Town of Hamilton, $1,723,798.73; lumber department, Columbia Falls, $28,353.20; real estate in City of Anaconda, $192,305.43; sampling works at Butte, $31,004.21		5,160,608.20
NOTE.—The balance sheets of these departments show net assets of the same amount as the above investments.		
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway Company, 5,100 shares, $510,000.00; shares in other companies, $21,520.00		531,520.00
New York office furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Supplies on hand at Butte and Anaconda		105,900.79
Copper, silver, and gold on hand, being estimated value of these metals in process of treatment and in completed state		4,052,870.43
Cash and accounts receivable		1,802,358.33
NOTE.—On 30th June, 1898, the Subsidiary Departments had $115,488.70 cash on hand, which is not included in the above amount.		
Grand total		$37,642,103.89

President Haggin in his last report gave this statement of the sales and prices realized for copper, silver, and gold in three years:

COPPER.

	Pounds Sold.	Per Lb., Cents.
1895-6	83,476,795	10.03
1896-7	120,864,097	10.76
1897-8	135,002,147	10.82

SILVER.

	Fine Ozs. Sold.	Per Oz., Cents.
1895-6	4,498,580	67.91
1896-7	6,057,067	64.08
1897-8	5,706,377	58.73

GOLD.

	Fine Ozs. Sold.	Per Oz., Dollars.
1895-6	14,384	20.62
1896-7	18,511	20.63
1897-8	19,930	20.67

Singing Festival of Workers.

There is to be a singing festival in this city on July 2, 3, and 4 of clubs that are connected with trade and labor unions in this and neighboring States. There will be singers from Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill, Boston, Adams, Mass.; New Haven, New Bedford, Providence, Hartford, Bridgeport, Meriden, Rockville, Philadelphia, Collinsburg, Penn.; Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del.; Buffalo, Syracuse, and Utica. The concerts will be given in the Grand Central Palace.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFECTIVE TITLE.—Ralph Weil agreed to sell to Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant the real property 741 and 743 Amsterdam Avenue and 161 West Ninety-sixth Street, for which $67,500 was to be paid, $2,500 on signing the contract, $43,000 by taking the premises subject to an existing mortgage, and the remainder on delivery of the deed. After the $2,500 was paid and $330.80 expenses were incurred, the question arose whether Weil had and was able to give a good title, and to test that question Mr. Stuyvesant brought a suit in equity against him to compel specific performance of the contract, or if he was unable to convey a marketable title, to return the $2,500 and the expenses. The premises were originally owned by Edward L. Lawrence, who on May 2, 1895, executed a mortgage for $43,000 to Simon Pretzfeld and others, and the same day gave a deed of the premises to Mary J. Stockton, she taking it subject to the mortgage. On Nov. 21, 1895, Mary J. Stockton gave a second mortgage to Theodore S. Miller for $3,000, which, on Nov. 25, he assigned to Joseph Blumenthal. On June 5, 1896, foreclosure proceedings for non-payment of interest, the right to payment of principal not being insisted upon, were brought under the first mortgage by Simon Pretzfeld and others, and in this proceeding the summons and complaint, which named Emma J. Stockton, instead of Mary J. Stockton, were served on Mary J. Stockton, who did not, however, appear or answer at any time before judgment or sale. An amendment subsequently made ex parte directed the insertion of Mary J. instead of Emma J. Stockton. No amended notice of pendency of the action was filed, nor amended nor supplementary summons issued. Judgment of foreclosure and sale was entered ex parte on June 29, 1896, which judgment named Mary J. Stockton, and claimed to bar her and other defendants' right and title or equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises. The premises were sold, subject to the mortgage for $43,000, to William H. Siegman, who, on Jan. 6, 1897, conveyed them, with the lien for $43,000 thereon, to Weil. Then Blumenthal brought surplus proceedings in which Mary J. Stockton was duly served and appeared, and consented to the payment of the surplus to the mortgagee of the second mortgage. A judgment rendered in favor of Weil, in Stuyvesant's suit, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The Court holds that where a judgment of foreclosure is void as against the owner of the equity, as in this case, her appearance in surplus proceedings does not estop her from asserting her title to the land; that the scope of Section 723 of the Code of Civil Procedure has not been extended to the length of holding that, without the presence of a party in court, and without her having been duly served with process, the Court, by an amendment ex parte, can acquire jurisdiction over her, and thereafter proceed to a judgment which shall take her property. Such an interpretation of the section, it would seem, the Court said, would render it violative of the provision of the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of the State, that one shall not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

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PASSENGERS ON STREET CARS ALIGHTING AT UNSAFE PLACES.—Sarah A. Flack, a passenger on one of the cars of the Nassau Electric Railroad, running through New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, desiring to alight, motioned to the conductor to stop, and the car stopped near Fifty-seventh Street. As she stepped from the car to the ground, the soil gave way under her feet and she fell to the surface of the street, sustaining a fracture of the hip. The tracks and roadbed of the company at that point were at the time of the accident from eighteen to twenty inches higher than the general surface of the avenue, the street having been cut down to the lower level several months before. The top of the embankment thus formed by the roadbed and railway, about twenty inches high, along the middle of the avenue, extended several inches beyond the step, but the embankment slanted outward, so that at the bottom it extended perhaps 2½ feet beyond the car steps. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment recovered by Mrs. Flack last January in her suit against the railroad, holding, by Justice Bartlett, that the fact that other accidents had previously happened under similar circumstances rendered the defendant chargeable with notice that the roadbed in that neighborhood was likely to give way under persons leaving its cars, and imposed upon it the duty of exercising greater caution than might otherwise have been necessary, to afford passengers an opportunity to alight in safety, even if the defendant was in no wise responsible for lowering the adjacent surface of the avenue. A knowledge that such change created a condition of danger, which might not be obvious to outgoing passengers, called for the exercise of some degree of care, either by warning or otherwise, to prevent accidents such as that which befell the plaintiff. If the defendant was unable to maintain its own roadbed in a condition safe for passengers to step upon by reason of the action of the city authorities in lowering the grade of the street, it was at all events bound to inform its passengers, who were about to alight upon that roadbed, that they could not do so with safety.

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AN INVALID TRUST.—Thomas C. Lyman by his will directed that stock which he owned in a brewing company should be held by his executors, as trustees, for fifteen years, or, if sold, the proceeds should be held in trust for the same period. The remainder of his estate was also directed to be kept invested for fifteen years. Certain specified advances directed to be made to a son and daughter were to be charged against their respective distributive shares. At the end of fifteen years the estate and the accumulation were directed to be distributed among the testator's wife and children according to the statute of distributions. In a suit by Lyman and others, as executors, against Lyman and others for the construction of the will, Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has decided that the trust is rendered clearly invalid by the attempt to extend it for a fixed term of fifteen years. "The gift to the executors in trust is complete," Justice Scott said, "and it is clear that it was the intention of the testator that the ownership of his residuary estate should be in the executors until the time fixed for the distribution should have arrived. The ownership of the executors, however, is not 'absolute ownership,' as those words are used in the statute, but is a limited or temporary ownership, subject to the rights of the beneficiaries, to whom the property is to pass. Any act of the trustees in contravention of the trust would be void, and if the trustees undertook to transfer the trust fund before the expiration of the term of fifteen years fixed by the testator, their act would be in contravention of the trust, and therefore void. Hence their ownership cannot be said to be absolute, nor could they confer absolute ownership upon any one." The Court holds that the power of sale will not save the will from condemnation, because the proceeds of the sale would be tied up by the trust for the period prescribed by the will.

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TEAM OF HORSES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Martin Gulvin, a veteran of the civil war, was employed, with his team of horses, by the Park Commissioners at $4.50 a day, and when that employment was discontinued he instituted proceedings for reinstatement, on the ground that no trial or hearing was afforded him before his discharge. The jury found on all the issues in favor of Gulvin, but Justice Stover has denied his application for a peremptory writ for reinstatement. "It seems to me," Justice Stover says, "that the finding that the relator and his team were employed together, at a compensation which included the services of both, did not constitute the relator a person holding a position by appointment receiving a salary from the city. As I understand the construction that has been given to the statute, a day laborer is not included within the provisions of the Civil Service act. If the contention of the relator is correct, the team was a constituent part of the relator, so far as the hiring by the respondent was concerned, and that, upon the destruction of the team, the relator's employment ceased. The civil service law is not as yet developed to the extent of including animals that may happen to be used by the various departments within its protection from removal without a hearing. And I am not quite prepared to establish the precedent that, upon the hiring by the day of a team of horses with a driver by the Park Department, the services of either team or owner cannot be dispensed with, except upon a hearing before the Park Commissioners. * * * It seems to me that the verdict of the jury that the hiring was a single one, and not one separately of the driver and of the team, disposes entirely of the relator's contention."

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ALLEGED SWINDLER TAKEN

Introduced Himself as Vice President Hobart's Secretary.

USED COL. GARDINER'S OFFICE

Lived for Ten Days at a Hotel as a "Witness" and Patronized Many Merchants.

James F. Kelly, who introduced himself a few months ago to Col. Gardiner as the private secretary of Vice President Hobart, and who, it is alleged, has since been using the letter heads of the District Attorney's office to swindle merchants and hotelkeepers, was captured yesterday afternoon. He was arrested in the Criminal Court Building while waiting for some meat he had ordered delivered at the building and charged to the District Attorney. He was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

Chief Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office, who caused Kelly's arrest, said the man had not only been patronizing numerous liquor dealers, grocers, butchers, and dry goods shops, referring them for payment to Col. Gardiner, but had lived for ten days in lavish style at the Gilsey House without expense. He gave the proprietor a note purported to have been signed by the District Attorney, and asking that Kelly receive anything he desired, as he was an "important witness for the State from Indianapolis."

It was at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Kelly asked August Schreiber, an elevator man in the Criminal Court Building, if any one, with a number of bundles had been looking for a Mr. Stickney. Schreiber replied in the negative, and then Kelly went upstairs in the elevator. Shortly afterward a man from Underwood, Buckle & Co., provision dealers at 144 West Street, entered the building, and asked for "Mr. Stickney" of the District Attorney's office.

The man was taken up stairs, where he saw Chief Clerk McKenna. He told Mr. McKenna that "Mr. Stickney" had ordered twelve pounds of roast beef, five pounds of French chops, three pounds of bacon, and three bunches of asparagus, delivered to him for Col. Gardiner. He presented a bill for $5.30 and put the goods on the table. Mr. McKenna at once became suspicious, remembering that bills for goods never delivered at the office had been received in great numbers, and with Deputy Chief Clerk Buckle started out to investigate.

On the floor below they found Kelly in a telephone box. He was talking with the provision dealers and asking them why the goods had not been delivered. He was in a hurry to get away, as it was Saturday afternoon, and requested them to send the goods around at once. Mr. McKenna at once recognized Kelly as "Vice President Hobart's private secretary," and, summoning a policeman, caused his arrest. Kelly had with him a dress suit case, in which to carry away the meat.

"Kelly came to me in January," said Mr. McKenna, "and introduced himself as Mr. Hobart's secretary, saying he was in town for a vacation. He wanted to see how affairs were conducted in a District Attorney's office, and after showing him about and presenting him to Col. Gardiner, he left. He had no cards with him, but wrote his name, 'James F. Kelly,' on a slip of paper and gave it to me. I heard nothing more from him for two weeks.

"At the end of a fortnight we received a note from a firm of liquor dealers in Mott Street. They wanted to know something about a Mr. Kelly, who was in the District Attorney's office. Kelly bought six bottles of whisky from them, telling them to send the bill in care of Col. Gardiner. I remembered about Kelly's visit two weeks before, and directed the liquor dealers to forward the bill to Washington to the Vice President's office. Word was received from Washington, however, that no one by the name of Kelly had ever been employed in the office. Then I became suspicious.

"A short time after this I received word from another liquor firm in Beaver Street. It was to the effect that a young man named Rafferty had called there with a note on the official paper of this office. It was an order from W. J. Kenny (my initials, but not my name exactly) for twelve bottles of whisky. He took the whisky away with him and ordered the bill sent to my office. This convinced me that Kelly was using this office for swindling operations.

"Following this came inquiries from numerous butchers. It began to look as if the office was living high. To cap the climax, the cashier of the Gilsey House came to see me. He said that a man giving his name as Broadhead had come to the hotel with a letter from our office introducing him as an important witness from Indianapolis, and asking that he receive the best of care. Soon after Broadhead's arrival at the hotel packages for him began to arrive from dry goods stores. These were marked 'C. O. D.' and in some instances when 'Broadhead' was out the hotel people paid the bills. 'Broadhead' also passed a worthless check for $24.65 on a dry goods firm. After remaining ten days at the hotel he suddenly disappeared

"I have examined the letter of introduction presented at the Gilsey House, and it is in the same handwriting as the signature left by Kelly when he first came to see me. The same is the case with the orders given at the stores. Through his operations he has not only made it appear that the employes of our office are high livers, but most intemperate in habits."

When first arraigned at the Elizabeth Street Station before Sergt. Ivory, Kelly refused to give any name or address. He finally said he lived at 547 Wayne Street, Jersey City, and had a wife and child. He worked for the Eagle Pencil Company, he declared. Later he was brought from his cell, and was closeted for some time with Capt. Titus.

"Do you think I will get out of it, Captain?" asked Kelly, as he emerged from the room. The Captain assured him that he would "see what can be done," and the prisoner was again locked up. It seems that Kelly and the Captain have some mutual friend, but the Captain would say nothing about it.

Policeman James Coyle, the officer who made the arrest, said that Kelly assured him that he "had some good people behind him." Kelly was about Republican headquarters in Jersey City during the campaign, before Mr. Hobart's election, and said that he worked hard for the Vice President. He sent several dispatches to friends from the police station, but to whom could not be learned. In speaking to Policeman Coyle about his arrest, he said, "Well, the pitcher went to the well once too often."

The specific charge against Kelly at the police court this morning will be made by the Superintendent of the dry goods firm, on whom the worthless check was passed. This check was accepted on one of the "recommendations" from the District Attorney's office. Mr. McKenna will also tell his story.

THE JACKETMAKERS' STRIKE.

Change of Leader and Demand for Higher Weekly Wages.

The strike of the children's jacketmakers, which began last Sunday, was still in progress yesterday, but one of its features has changed and so has the leader. When the men struck they demanded a change from the weekly wage to the piecework system. Now most of them are willing to work under the weekly wage system, but they want an advance in their wages to $12 a week. The men elected Isaac Sternin, the Secretary of their union, as their leader in the strike. He resigned both positions, on the plea of illness. The strikers then became alarmed, as they imagined that his resignation was a sign of defeat. They could not agree upon another leader from their own ranks, so they sent to their neighbors, the knee pants makers, who are also on strike, to borrow a leader. The latter sent them two, and Samuel Ginsberg was appointed temporary Secretary of the striking children's jacketmakers. Ginsberg hurried to a barber, got a week's growth of stubble shaved off, went home and put on his best Sunday suit, and then returned to the strikers' headquarters with a consciousness of the dignity that had been conferred upon him.

One of the first things that he and the Strike Committee did on assembling was to expel the members of the contractors, with whom they had joined forces to fight the manufacturers. The committee charged that several contractors had acted as spies and had reported to the manufacturers all that had transpired at the secret councils of the jacketmakers and contractors. "When a wolf and a lamb meet," remarked Ginsberg, "the wolf always digests the lamb. Who ever heard of a lamb digesting a wolf? We are lambs and the contractors are wolves."

Late in the afternoon it was reported at the strikers' headquarters that several clothing manufacturers had called and expressed their willingness to guarantee their men $12 a week if they could get them back again.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow a large collection of very desirable

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists

of Black, Solid Colors and Novelty Silks in Hemstitched, Straight and Block Cording Effects,

at $4.25, $5.50 & $6.50

Stern Brothers

Will offer Monday, in their

Silk Departments

5500 Yds. Corded Japanese Silks and Printed Satin Foulards in desirable colors and combinations, at 38c

2300 Yds. Striped, Plaid and Check Taffeta Silks, at 65c

Dress Goods Sections

1800 Yds. Double Width All-wool Etamine Grenadines in Black and Colors; and 2100 Yds. All-silk Black Figured Grenadines in very desirable designs, at 37c

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortment of

Ladies' Suits

of Organdies, Batistes, Piques, Linens and Duck

And are now offering

Separate Skirts

Of Dotted Piques, with white piping, at $2.95

Of Tan Linen, with insertions of Hamburg Embroidery, at $3.25

Of White Pique, elaborately trimmed with white embroidery, at $4.75

Stern Bros

will offer, to-morrow, in their

Misses' Dep'ts

Girls' Sailor Suits of Linen Crash, trimmed with braid, 3 to 12 yrs., at $1.45

of Imported White and Colored Piques, 3 to 10 yrs., $2.75

Heretofore $4.50 to $7.50

Girls' Outing Suits of English Serges, handsomely trimmed, 6 to 14 yrs., at $4.75

Heretofore $7.50 to $10.75

Misses' Tailor-made Suits of Serges, Covert, Melton and Broad Cloths, 14 and 16 yrs., at $8.50

Heretofore $14.50 to $19.75

Stern Bros

Later Importations of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

in new materials and models

For Summer Wear

Also To-morrow,

A special importation of Genuine French Handmade Open Work Coutil

Corsets

in Pink, Blue and Ecru, all sizes, at $1.25

Value $2.50

Stern Bros

To-morrow Special Sale of

Umbrellas and Parasols

24, 26 and 28 in. Twilled All-silk and Silk Mixed Umbrellas, Fancy and Natural Wood Handles, $1.38

Corded All Over, Plain Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.95

Former price $6.25

Fancy Silk Parasols in corded and plain effects, at $3.25 & $3.75

With the remainder of their

High Cost Parasols at **Greatly Reduced Prices**

West 23d St. West 23d St.

VEGETARIANS HAVE A PICNIC.

It Was a Red-Letter Day for Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, and Fruit—Consumption of Meat Denounced.

The Vegetarian Society enjoyed a picnic yesterday afternoon on the grounds surrounding the home of the Rev. George Donaldson at Edgewater-on-Hudson, N. J. Mr. A. Haviland, the Secretary of the society, and the Rev. George Donaldson welcomed the vegetarians.

During the laying of the vegetable feast many opinions were advanced as to why man should not eat meat. One woman who had presented a new succotash of radishes, potatoes, and beets, said that, according to the matured opinions of eminent scientists, the custom of flesh eating leads to the "setting apart of a whole class of the population for the disgusting, brutalizing, and unwholesome occupation of butchery."

Another mentioned the theory that life can be prolonged and health and happiness enhanced by eating vegetables only, and again it was heard that neither justice nor benevolence nor compassion can sanction the "revolting cruelties that are daily perpetrated in order to pamper perverted appetites." Still another held that vegetarianism was a protest against luxury, intemperance, and vice, and finally, when it was absolutely decided that old roast beef and Spring lamb and kidney stew were responsible for the entire gamut of sin and destruction, the feast of the day was begun.

There were potatoes cooked in such a variety of styles that one could not remember the names of all. There was plenty of haricots, peas, cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce, onions, a great array of tempting fruits, assorted nuts, and pickled cabbages. The vegetables were served in a variety of styles. One of the members brought a dish made of peas and asparagus tips. It was served cold, in small dishes, with sliced radishes on the top and mayonnaise dressing. This dish was called "mayonnaise succotash."

A woman from Brooklyn brought a dish which rejoiced in the name of "Potato Charlotte." Her recipe was to take boiled new potatoes sliced. She stewed them in milk, adding a dash of vanilla. When cold she spread over the top some whipped cream and sprinkled it with cinnamon.

One young woman who was heard to remark that she "wouldn't eat even a slice of cold chicken if her life depended on it" brought to the gathering a recipe which she called "Vegetarian Delight." She wrote the following recipe for it:

Take one whole young white cabbage. Chop fine in a bowl; then sprinkle with pepper and salt and add a dozen young silver onions, also chopped fine. Boil the whole and then let it stand till cool. Take a lump of butter the size of an egg, a cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and mix well together. To this add the cabbage and onions, also some carrots chopped very fine, and a quart of mashed potatoes. Cook the whole slowly in milk until done, and then serve. Can be served hot or cold.

After discussing at length how humane men and women revolt at the "cruelty, degrading sights, distressing cries, perpetual bloodshed, and other attendant horrors" which surround the slaughter of sentient animals, the picnic was ended.

Girl Killed by Falling Stone.

While Josephine Strianno, four years of age, was playing in the yard in the rear of her residence, at 211 Mott Street, yesterday afternoon she was struck on the head by a stone falling from the roof. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died.

DEFIANCE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Order to Sell No Liquor in Concert Halls on Sunday Will Not Be Obeyed.

Police Capt. James Kenny of Coney Island announced last night that the Sunday blue laws would be enforced to-day strictly, as on the preceding Sabbaths. Detective Sergt. Patrick Shea at 6 o'clock started out to personally notify every concert hall and dancing pavilion proprietor of the Captain's decision and to warn all that any one found violating President York's order would be arrested. As a result of this announcement there is every indication that to-day will be one of the busiest Sundays for the police this season, as it is expected that nearly every concert hall and dancing pavilion owner will be taken into custody.

At a meeting of the business men in the Exchange Hotel on the Bowery yesterday morning it was decided to defy the police and have the order of President York tested in the courts. The meeting, which was called for 10 o'clock, was largely attended and after several lawyers who were present had given their views on the law regarding the sale of liquor in concert halls on Sunday, a committee was sent to see Capt. Kenny. Lawyer Harry C. Cummings, who represented a number of the business men, acted as spokesman, and in answer to his query as to what the police were going to do to-day, Capt. Kenny said: "The law will be strictly enforced, and any one who violates it will be arrested as many times as he does so."

Mr. Cummings wanted Capt. Kenny to make one arrest and have the matter tested in the courts, but the Captain would not agree to that and stated that he must obey orders. When the lawyer quoted the decision of Police Magistrate J. Lott Nostrand in the case of Frank Haskell, who was arrested by Policeman James Shea, acting under orders from Inspector James Campbell, for selling liquor in his concert hall in the Nassau station, and who was discharged, Capt. Kenny said that the decision might be legal, but that he only recognized the orders from the Police Commissioners and Chief Devery.

The committee finally departed disgusted, but declaring that everybody would violate the law to-day.

Offers to Adopt Julia Lichtner.

Adolf Boxer, the janitor of the building at 327 East Eighth Street, where formerly lived Joseph Lichtner, who committed suicide by jumping from the steamer Cymric on her voyage out, called yesterday on Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie and offered to adopt little Julia, the suicide's daughter, who had been brought back from England by the Germanic. Commissioner Fitchie referred the case to the Jewish Society for investigation.

What to Read This Summer—100 Books

As already announced THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 next (Saturday) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named. THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, including THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will provide the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for 1 cent. There will be almost as much matter in this one issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone as is contained in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazine.—Adv.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

BLACK SILKS.

Every number mentioned below is of great merit.

21½ inch Rich Peau de Soie, fine Lyons finish, $1.35 quality, at 95c. yard

Soft Lustrous Satin Duchesse, strong and reliable, not loaded with adulterations. 20 inch . 60c. yard | 23 inch . 68c. yard

15 pieces more genuine Lyons, 21 inch bright Black Taffeta, soft French touch, remarkable value, at . . . . . 65c. yard

19 inch Broche Taffeta, small designs, Polka Dots and Stripes, 60c. quality, at . . . . . 49c. yard

45 inch Double Width Black Imported Grenadines, Checks, Brocades and Stripes, $1.35 quality, at . . . . . 69c. yard

White and Black and Black and White Checks and Striped Taffeta, specially imported for Summer Waists, also plain Black at . 48c. yard

THE SEASON'S REMNANTS

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

To be closed out Monday, will be sold by the yard at 25c., 39c., 49c., 59c. yard.

ABOUT HALF COUNTER PRICES.

The Satisfied Man.

The men our Custom Departments delight to serve are men fastidious in their tastes, who want everything just so—who expect a great deal for their money. Best fabrics—perfection of tailoring—lowest prices—all aid us.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

WM. KNABE & CO.

The Exceptional Opportunity Sale in Pianos

Has created almost a sensation among the piano-seeking public. We are selling pianos at VERY low prices, because we have got to move a hundred or more pianos from our basement to make way for carpenters and decorators. We prefer to sell these instruments, even if at a sacrifice.

Most of these pianos are not even shop-worn, some are, but they are all "bargains,"—if the term is permissible here—and we want you to call TO-MORROW, IF YOU'RE AT ALL INTERESTED IN PIANOS.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

154 Fifth Ave., Cor. 20th St.

ROBERT P. PORTER HOME

Gives His Views on Trade Relations with Europe.

SCORES MEAT INVESTIGATIONS

Germany Not Unfriendly to American Interests, Mr. Porter Says—On the Progress of Russia.

Robert P. Porter, who as President McKinley's Special Commissioner last year made a tour of Cuba and advised the disbanding of the insurgent army, and last Winter was suddenly sent to Europe and the Continent to study and report on the commercial situation there, returned yesterday on the American Liner New York. As the vessel was coming up the bay, Mr. Porter learned of the statement made by Mr. Havemeyer that the tariff is the mother of the American trusts. He said that the iron and steel manufacturers, like the sugar makers, are opposed to the tariff still, although, besides supplying the home markets, they are profitably furnishing the countries of the world with their metal. While abroad Mr. Porter, since February, has visited France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, investigating the trade and economic conditions of those countries. Mr. Porter stated that little more could be said about Germany than has already appeared in print. He continued:

"I was in Berlin again three weeks ago, on my way from St. Petersburg to Paris. The German Government is not unfriendly to American interests, and desires to treat us with absolute justice, if not with consideration. The various meat investigations and the political capital which has been made out of them by American newspapers have done our interests more injury, not only in Germany, but in all European countries which I have visited, than all the foreign influence put together. Unless efforts are made to disabuse the European mind of some of these libelous charges against American meat as a whole, the less of this trade will range from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum.

"It must be borne in mind that only the wildest and most exaggerated statements find their way into the foreign prints. The effect will be to shun our products, and that is just what the Agrarian press of the entire Continent want. Those foreign officials in Germany and elsewhere, therefore, who are willing to accord us justice, have a difficult and thankless task. They are constantly met with extracts from our own journals and declarations of our own statesmen and officials to the effect that our meat is bad. Further comment is unnecessary."

MR. PORTER ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Speaking of Russia, Mr. Porter said:

"Economically, Russia is almost a fascinating study. I was treated with the greatest consideration, and met personally not only the leading statisticians and economists, but men like M. Witte, Prince Hilkoff, and others who are important factors in the direction of the affairs of the empire. Our new Ambassador, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, has taken hold of matters at St. Petersburg, and will become one of the most capable and influential of our present strong diplomatic service. My interview with M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, was both interesting and important. But, of course, I cannot speak of the questions discussed.

"The Russian Government, representing, as it does, 140 different races, 130,000,000 souls, one-sixth of all the land of the globe, and resources as varied and abundant as those of the United States, is not engaged, as some seem to think, in a policy of aggression against the rest of the world, but in a work of uniting in one compact mass a large number of people from the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas to those of the Pacific Ocean. The estate it seeks to administer is rightfully its own, the inheritance of the Russian people, who have, as is well known, gradually but persistently spread to the West, South, and East, and who, according to the last census, comprised more than 70 per cent. of the population.

"To accomplish this great work it has been absolutely necessary to bring the scattered population of the empire nearer together, by the extension of railways. And it is this work of railway building that lies at the foundation of their industrial and commercial awakening, which is at this moment attracting the attention of the civilized world toward Russia."

EXTENT OF RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

As to the extent of the Russian railways, Mr. Porter said:

"With the roads now under construction completed Russia will start the new century with 40,000 miles of railways, and this in an empire whose resources, if properly developed, and whose population, if profitably employed, could easily support as many miles of railways as we have in the United States. The system is planned by central authority, bent upon uniting the distant parts of the empire and reaching all possible outlets for a nation hemmed in by so many other countries. The effect of the extension of railways has been a tremendous migration of population from the more thickly populated regions to its eastern empire—Siberia—which corresponds to our great West.

"In twenty-five years something over 700,000 Russians and Poles emigrated to the United States. In the last ten years more than that number, possibly 1,000,000, have settled with their families in this Island of wide opportunities. Thus it will be seen, a large migration is going on within the Russian Empire itself. Last month the Czar abolished forever the sending of political and other offenders to Siberia, and has thus withdrawn the incubus of criminal settlement from the most prominent part of his empire."

Will the railways pay?

"Undoubtedly the Russian railways today are the nation's most important assets, and as development goes on will become more productive. Profits have increased since 1891 to last year from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000. The passenger rates are very low; accommodations on the main roads are good, but much remains to be done to facilitate lower tariff on freights.

"Prince Hilkoff, whom I met when in St. Petersburg, is Minister of Public Works, and is a practical tradesman, who learned his trade with the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. He is thoroughly equipped in American railway methods. In twelve years the passenger traffic in Russia has increased nearly 50 per cent. That tells its own story. Probably $1,500,000,000 is involved in Russian railways.

FINANCES OF THE CZAR'S DOMINION.

"The finances of Russia are in excellent condition. Russia is now on a gold basis, and gold, silver, and paper circulate at par. The credit of Russia is as sound as that of the United States; indeed, sounder, for it can never be subject to the financial demonetization of a Bryan silver conspiracy.

"In 1895 M. Witte had accumulated $500,000,000 of gold in the treasury, and his carefully matured plan of resumption, based on an interchange of silver for gold money, was brought about without a disturbance of business.

"The Russians are most friendly with the Americans, and both at St. Petersburg and Moscow the business and commercial interests expressed a hope that the bulk of the American exhibits at the World's Fair at Paris next year will be moved either to one or the other of these great cities. If the exhibitors consent to do this, it will greatly enhance our business relations with Russia."

MR. AND MRS. HALL BETTER.

Their Speedy Recovery Looked for—Motorman Not Yet Caught.

It was said at the home of ex-Alderman Robert Hall, who with his wife was thrown from a carriage in a collision with a Madison Avenue car on Friday,

Sunday
June 18-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

The Week Just Passed a Trying One for the Administration.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

An Authority on Economics Says It Will Prove Class Legislation to be Useless—The Late R. P. Bland.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Some disquieting political developments have made the week one of rather less comfort for the Administration than any since the adjournment of Congress. The weather was of the sticky, hot, oppressive sort that retards effort, and it perhaps deprived the Administration of that energy with which it might otherwise have met the annoying events of the last seven days.

While the President was following, not without grave concern, the criticisms of those who had been his friends, and hoping that the defense of his civil service order as made in the name of Secretary Gage would prove assuring, it began to be apparent that there was not that full confidence in the news from Manila, as given through the War Department, that the Administration desired to promote. The President has taken some trouble to repeat, through those who have access to him every day, and who know what he is trying to do, that he has accepted the advice of Gen. Otis about maintaining a large army in the Philippines, and there is reason to believe that the midnight conference held three weeks ago was summoned to decide upon the re-enlistment of volunteers who were entitled to be brought home, their terms having expired some time ago.

And in the midst of the complaints about the "backward step" order, and the murmurs against an ineffectual campaign in the Philippines, a most uncomfortable groan has been heard on account of the testimony of Mr. Havemeyer before the Industrial Commission. Mr. Havemeyer had been announced in the newspapers as a witness who would give very important testimony. His testimony was both interesting and important, but it was not precisely what the commission had hoped for. Since the Administration took charge of affairs here it has been running the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department with great diligence as a literary bureau to illustrate the beneficence of the Dingley tariff. The rude attack upon the tariff system made by Mr. Havemeyer, reported to the country by the press associations, was an awkward outcome, to say the least.

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Possibly before the Industrial Commission has quit, which it is not likely to do unless it shall be proved so impolitic a contrivance as to render it imperative to deprive certain public charges of the salaries they are receiving as members, the Administration may be shocked by other witnesses besides Mr. Havemeyer. The Industrial Commission, by the way, has sometimes been described as a useless thing, created chiefly to give $3,000 to each of the civilian members, some of whom were once upon a time the duly elected representatives of the people in the Senate or House.

A well-known authority in economics objected a day or two ago to the description of the commission as useless. "While I would not say that it is useful," he said, "there are reasons for considering it not quite useless. To be sure, one conception of its purpose was that it would by its investigations indicate the legislation needed to increase the confidence and calmness of labor. There was an idea among its projectors that it would prepare bills for the consideration of the Labor Committees of the Senate and the House, and that its members who are also members of Congress would be helpful, after hearing all sides, in promoting the passage of remedial measures through both houses. In my opinion, the commission will originate no bills of importance. If its members are men of sense, they must see that legislation in the interest of classes will result in greater conflict and confusion, without helping either labor or capital. The most useful result to be looked for as the outcome of the hearings by the commission will be the decision that legislation cannot provide any nostrum for the cure of the ills that afflict capital and labor. The commission will not make bills. It will discover that what capital and labor need most is to reach a mutual understanding, to cultivate reciprocal respect, and to keep away from Congress and the State Legislatures. The Industrial Commission will not be useless if only it decides that a great many things it might do ought not to be done."

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Col. Bingham, who is Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and who obtains a very narrow allowance to maintain the parks and other public grounds in good condition, always finds extensive damage caused to his charges by public festivities. In his report for the month of May he tells something about the injuries inflicted to trees and shrubberies during the Peace Jubilee. On the White Lot, where enormous crowds gathered to see the fireworks displays, six well-grown trees were so badly damaged by having their limbs broken, presumably by boys who used them to raise themselves above the crowd, that they must be cut down and replaced at a cost of 75 cents each for the trees and $6 for the planting. No money estimate is placed upon the loss of time suffered, but it is admitted that it will require from ten to fifteen years for newly planted trees to gain the growth of those destroyed. Forty-two trees were so badly damaged as to require pruning to restore them to symmetrical shape, and labor must be expended to do this. Flowering shrubs, for which the crowds that came to see the fireworks evidently had no respect, were greatly injured. Col. Bingham says that 139 of them were so trampled and broken as to make it necessary to replace them, which can be done by an expenditure of about $100 for plants and the labor necessary to set them out. Six of the park settees were so badly broken as to require repair before they could be used. Some injuries were inflicted upon the grounds, to repair which will cost about $120. This is very much like the story told after the annual "egg-rolling" at the White House. A great deal of damage is done at this Easter romp, much of it of the sort that time only can repair. The bill in dollars and cents is not large at any time, but the wear and tear is so permanent as to make every Superintendent long for the abandonment of the custom of egg-breaking on the White House lawns.

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The news of the death of Mr. Bland, or "Silver Dick" Bland, the name by which he was better known, was heard with regret in Washington, where he had many friends, a number of them not of his own party. Of late years Mr. Bland had become almost a silent member of the House. Visitors to the gallery sometimes asked to have him pointed out, and it was a common admission by those who asked to see him that he was a disappointment. Somehow or other, Mr. Bland's reputation in the country was that of a terror. He was far from that. Few members were more attentive to the business of the House. Day after day, from beginning to end of long sessions, he would sit and listen to the debates, but seldom rose to talk. He had so identified himself with the cause of the free coinage of silver that he seemed to have no deep concern for anything else. As long as there appeared to be any chance of advancing a bill favoring "the larger use of silver" he was ready at all hours to talk and vote. He was a bad speaker, with a harsh and rasping voice. Savage as he often was toward the opponents of the free coinage of silver while on his feet, personally he was gentle, honest, and unselfish, and he was highly respected by members of all shades of opinion.

Among those who saw Mr. Bryan crowd him from the convention in 1896 there were many who believed that Mr. Bland would be a much safer man in the White House, if a silver man must be elected. Mr. Bland assumed to know the cure for the financial ills of the country, but he did not know enough about business to lift him above the need of daily labor on his farm when he was not serving in the House.

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Richard A. Wise of Virginia, who appears to have been beaten in the Second District in 1898 by William A. Young, a Democrat, and who will ask the Republican majority to elect him, as it did in 1897, has been visiting Washington "on private business," and has been telling something about the attractions of Northampton County, Va. He is a brother of Capt. John S. Wise. "John," he says, "has interested a lot of New York men in that county, and if they go there they are all bound to have a good time. You can have no idea of the abundance of fish and game to be had there until you have seen the place and done some hunting. A few days ago I went over to Fisherman's Island, a short distance off shore. Being inclined for sport, I took a net with me to help me in getting a few crabs, and a shotgun with which to knock over a bag of rabbits. But the rabbits were so thick and so tame that instead of using my gun to get them I chased them about with the crab net, and soon picked up all I could carry. Going down to the wharf that runs out into the sea, I cut an arrow, tied a string to the middle of it, put it in my gun, and fired it at the big porgies that were nibbling the barnacles off the piles of the wharf. I shot half a dozen big fellows that way, and took them to the house. They were so thick that it would have been a shame to think of getting them in any but a 'sportsmanlike way.'" In the spirit of the true fisherman, Mr. Wise is willing to give Capt. Wise's word of honor that this is all as true as anything to which he has sworn in his election case. His opponent, it is understood, is not a fisherman, and hence has but a small chance of being believed by the Elections Committee of the House.

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Since it has become necessary, in order to live during the hot weather, for people to have their windows open, the constant crank has been again irritated by the chronic whistler. Now and then the crank writes to the papers. A stranger to the city insists that Washington can claim, without fear of contradiction, to be inflicted with a greater number of "idiotic whistling coons" than any other city on earth. Day and night, this victim complains, the "coons" whistle. All day they hang about his windows to whistle, and after the theatres are shut at night the "coons" ramble along the streets to whistle some more. As late as 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, according to the observation of this stranger, the "coons" of which he complains vie with messenger boys in disturbing the peace with their shrill pipings. Some of the colored warblers pipe in a way that gives the impression that the whistler fancies he is a brass band, for his theme is supported by sundry flourishes that are certainly intended to suggest drums and cymbals, and perhaps other instruments that exist only in the imagination of the whistler.

The man who writes the letter of complaint to the editor insists that as the organ grinders are permitted to make noises only after 9 in the morning and up to 9 at night, there should be some police regulation that will assure to the non-whistler a proportion of quiet at night. Sunday and weekday to the whistler are matters of indifference. And it is noticed that whistling is the only occupation to which the colored population can be kept without pay and without watching. Housekeepers would be delighted if they could get their servants to work with as much steadiness and interest as they give to whistling.

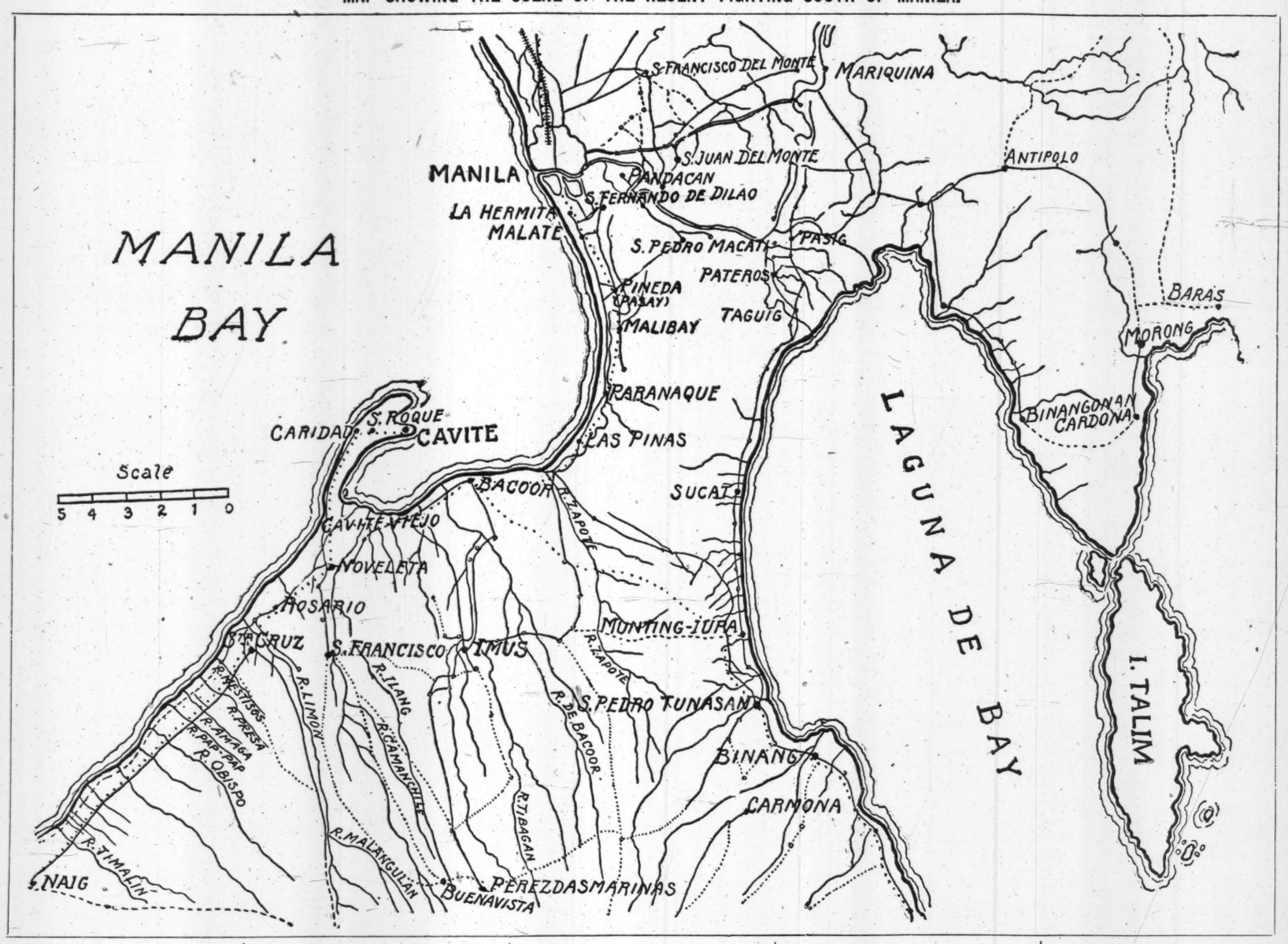
E. G. D.

Music in the Park To-day.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

National Hymn.
1. Overture, "Dinorah" ..... Meyerbeer
2. Song, (cornet,) "The Lost Chord" .... Sullivan
   Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
3. Ballet music, "Feramros" ..... Rubinstein
4. Duet, (clarinets,) "La Chanson des Nids" .. Buot
   Messrs. Deleo and Chiaffarelli.
5. Grand selection, "Aida" ..... Verdi
6. Reminiscences of the Plantation .... Chambers
Doxology.

MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE RECENT FIGHTING SOUTH OF MANILA.



RECENT FILIPINO BATTLES.

Notable Engagements That Have Taken Place Within the Week—Natural Obstacles Overcome.

The map which appears above shows the territory in which the American troops in the Philippines have been operating during the past week.

In that time our troops have seen by far their heaviest fighting. Several notable engagements have taken place bebtween the United States soldiers and the Filipinos, in every one of which the Americans obtained a victory at once signal and glorious. The most decisive and consequential of these was the victory on Tuesday, at the Zapote River Bridge—crossing the Zapote River, running about midway between Las Pinas and Bacoor—which was defended by over 4,000 well-armed Filipinos, each of whom, it is said, had sworn upon the crucifix not to leave the battlefield alive. Against these men, behind their twenty-foot fortifications, 3,000 of the American troops were sent, and so gallantly and so effectively did they respond that when the battle was over the enemy had lost about 1,500 killed, wounded, or captured.

This Zapote River position was considered impregnable. At this point, in times past, when the Spaniards and the Filipinos were fighting for supremacy, hundreds on both sides have been killed. In June, 1897, Gens. Rio de Pilar and Frias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish army at the bridge on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying the native militia with them, and thereby breaking the defenses around Manila.

In all these battles, which include the engagements on June 10 and 11 about Paranaque and Las Pinas, the American troops fought under the greatest difficulties. They found the whole country on which they operated to be a succession of small hills, with boggy, swampy ground between the high, thick grass, and with bushes in the hollows, which greatly added to the difficulty of advance. Many creeks and rivers—as the accompanying map will show—were also met with, making progress even under ordinary circumstances most difficult. The result was that in most cases the American troops threw away their blankets, coats, and even haversacks, stripping to the waist and trusting to luck even for food. The intense heat, too, and a lack of water added greatly to the discomforts of the situation.

In the light of these facts it will appear all the more remarkable that practically in five days—from Saturday, June 10, until Thursday, June 15—our troops advanced and put under their control all that stretch of country from San Pedro Macati—from where, at daybreak of June 10, Gen. Lawton advanced—to Imus, from which place the Filipinos, on June 15, withdrew to Buenavista and Perezdasmarinas.

As the map shows, the distance from San Pedro Macati to either Buenavista or Perezdasmarinas, measured as the crow flies, is practically twenty miles; and in many places is literally nothing but morass and swamp.

The result of these last few days of fighting has been to break effectually the Filipino occupation of the Province of Cavite. The American troops now control the important coast towns of Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, and Cavite Viejo—the last the home of Aguinaldo, and looked upon by the Filipinos as almost sacred ground—together with the important interior town of Imus.

SALLY McFADDEN, FLAGMAKER.

Interesting History of the Life and Works of the Betsy Ross of New York.

Here's to Sally Ann McFadden, the Betsy Ross of New York, now ninety-eight years old, unmarried, and waiting for the summons at her home in Peekskill.

Old New Yorkers and their descendants probably know more about Sally Ann McFadden than I can tell them, but there are some good people in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and round about Brooklyn who are not natives, who find history in tablets, legends in decaying signs, and stories in colonial doors, brass knockers, and foot scrapers.

In one of my Greenwich Street strolls I found myself in Hudson Street, just below Canal. On the wall of a house, such as people lived in fifty years ago, and in which others now live, in Hudson Street, is a signboard. Do you remember the days of the sand sign? I do not; but in that day the sand sign was the only sign on wood. The sand on this board is gone long since. The wood is yellow and in a state of decay. But there it is, nailed on the wall, and if you get close to it you will see the faint outlines of the letters, spelling something about flag making.

What is the object of this old sign?

Why, it is specially mentioned in the insurance policy on this building and contents. It has a valuation not only to the owner, but to the City of New York. It is history.

"It is a wonder some one doesn't steal it," I said to the policeman whom I had questioned.

"Steal that?" he answered, with a flare-up of indignation. "That sign! Why, ye couldn't hire anybody in old Greenwich to steal that sign, not even to scratch it. Every old settler hereabouts knows it was Sally Ann McFadden who had it put there, and there ain't a kid in this ward that don't know more about Sally Ann's history than it knows about George Washington. It's a fact, ma'am."

On the Colonial door is a silver plate on which is engraved:

FLAG MAKING
ESTABLISHED
1834.

"Who lives in the house now?" I asked the officer.

"Why, Harrison. Ye're not acquainted down here, I see. That Harrison is the nephew of Sally Ann McFadden, and Sally Ann's his aunt, do ye mind? It's the fourth generation of the McFaddens, ma'am."

I walked in without ringing or knocking, for the McFadden parlors are now thrown into one room, and this is the workshop and the business office of the fourth generation of the McFaddens (Sally Ann.) The nephew who has succeeded to the business is in sight of his fiftieth year, but there is no indication that his blood is chilled. The McFaddens are Scotch. That's why.

Here, in this room, Sally Ann McFadden made the first American flags sold to the trade that were made in New York. Betsy Ross made her flag from patriotic motives only. Sally Ann McFadden was a patriot, but her patriotism was diluted with revenue. Some of the first flags that were unfurled in this city came out of this shop. The flags that float from the house of Betsy Ross, Mount Vernon, Cooper Union, and some other places were made in this shop. Sally Ann McFadden said she would furnish flags for these buildings as long as the Sons, or Regents, or whoever has the sayso, would agree to float them. When one flag is whipped out, another one is furnished from the Sally Ann McFadden "flag factory," and it is "nominated in the bond" that the successor of Sally Ann McFadden shall keep this pledge.

Of course there is lots of competition in the business, and it is increasing, but the fourth generation of Sally Ann McFadden furnishes the metropolis with all of its flags, and most of the flags, pennants, and other bunting you see on the yachts, and on the Sound steamers and Hudson River boats, are from the shop which Sally Ann McFadden established in 1834.

She was a favorite with army men, navy people, State Guard soldiery, steamboat men, and yachtsmen.

Here's a story about the biggest flag that was ever made in this shop: When Col. "Jim" Fisk was in command of the Ninth Regiment he went into the shop one day and said "Sally Ann, the Ninth is going into encampment at Long Branch. It's going to be the crack encampment of the State. I want the biggest flag that was ever made, Sally Ann."

She told him the biggest flag then in existence was that in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, in every stripe of which was enough silk to make a dress for every woman who had contributed to the flag.

"Make it bigger than that," said the doughty Colonel.

"Do you want to float it?" asked Sally Ann.

"Certainly, from the pole in front of my quarters, and the day it's unfurled I want you and all the girls who will work on the flag to be there to see it. How many will there be?"

Sally Ann named over her workgirls and said she had a dozen, and the Colonel made out passes for Salily Ann and her people, good to Long Branch and return on his boats.

"We will be there," said Sally Ann; "but, Col. Fisk, you never can float the flag I am going to make, if I make it under your orders. You simply can't."

"Sally Ann," bristled the Colonel, "you are under my orders. You make the flag. I'll attend to floating it."

"Very well, Colonel, but you'll see."

The flag was made. It required five weeks to turn it out. It was so big that they had to take it out of doors to finish it. It was 110 feet long and 50 feet wide. It cost $600. It went to Long Branch with the Ninth. The great pole from which it was to float was spliced. The day before the unfurling Col. Fisk telegraphed to Sally Ann McFadden to "come down and bring the girls" the next day. They were there. The flag was run up, but there was not enough wind to raise it. Later in the day, however, a storm burst over Long Branch. It raised the great flag, but the outer end was tangled in the halyards and the flag became a sail full of wind. The pole snapped, the halyards broke, and the land hurricane carried half the pole and all the flag far out to sea.

Col. Fisk offered $200 for the recovery of the great flag, and for nearly a week tugs and boatmen hunted for it on the waves, but never a thread of the bunting was discovered. Col. Fisk sought the maker of the flag and said: "Sally Ann, you know more about flags than I know. Make me a regulation flag, Sally Ann, whatever that is, for encampment."

And here is another story: A New York officer in the army during the civil war captured a Confederate flag that was riddled by shot. It is still in his possession. One day somebody from Sally Ann McFadden's shop saw the relic, and said he knew the flag; that it was made in Sally Ann McFadden's place.

A good many Confederate flags were made in New York during the civil war, and every one of them got through the lines. Somebody in the North made money in supplying Confederate flags. There were only two bunting factories of any consequence in the country. They were in Massachusetts. I do not know how many of these flags Sally Ann McFadden made or whether she made any. It is none of my business to ask. If she had not made them somebody else would. Again, here's to Sally Ann McFadden.

The old flagpole that was planted by direction of Sally Ann in front of this place was torn down one night long ago, and one of those housed locomotives of the Vanderbilt idea that runs in Hudson Street got tangled up in the old pole and dragged it away. The loss was lamented by the people in Hudson Street round about. The flag that floated from it was the weather vane of that end of town. And for that, as well as for the regard the people had for Sally Ann McFadden, they contributed money and bought the pole that stands in front of the old place to-day. And the Government furnishes that pole with weather prognostications. You can tell what the weather will "probably" be by looking at the bulletins on the pole in front of Sally Ann McFadden's place.

But the old storm-wasted sign on the outer front wall of the house is the treasure of the place.

Old New Yorkers who used to live in this section and who moved away, some to the Far West, and some across the sea, bear this old sign in grateful recollection, for I saw letters from some of these people who moved away forty years ago in which the writers asked if the old sign was still on the wall, and also, "How's Sally Ann McFadden?"

We are not always forgot when we are gone.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

Opening of a New Library.

The new building of the Aguilar Free Library, at 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, will be opened to the public tomorrow at 9 A. M., and will thereafter be open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Twelve thousand books are at the disposal of the readers, who will have free access to the shelves.

WOULD HAVE KIDNAPPED BABY.

Lads Stole Purse from the Carriage, but Did Not Have an Opportunity to Get the Child.

James Trainor, eight years of age, and Fred Dahl, ten years of age, of 675 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Police Court on the charge of stealing from a baby carriage in St. Mary's Park Friday afternoon a purse containing $30 in money and some fire and life insurance papers, the property of Max Sommers of 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Sommers and his wife had gone to St. Mary's Park to give their baby an airing. Sommers left his wife in the park sitting on a bench, with the baby carriage, containing the baby and the purse, near by. Mrs. Sommers went to sleep, and the two boys came along and took the purse. They threw away the insurance papers, and with the money bought revolvers, candy, and ice cream. They then went to their "hut," at Bergen Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets. At this point there have been constructed the foundations for several houses, the superstructures of which have not been begun. The boys covered over one of the corners of these foundations and improvised a place which they called "The Robbers' Cave."

After hiding the $13.50 they had left they went home for something to eat.

In the meantime Sommers had returned and discovered his loss, and reported it to the Morrisania Police Station, and detectives were placed on the case. They ascertained that the two boys were spending money in a lavish manner, and arrested them. At the station the Trainor boy confessed. He said they intended going out West after having eaten their supper and got a change of clothing.

He also said that they would have stolen the baby and taken it to their cave and held it for ransom, but a man happened to come along, and they did not have an opportunity. When asked what they would have done with the baby had they not received a ransom, they said that they would have thrown it into the river. Both boys had heard much of the Clarke kidnapping case, and thought it a good way to get money.

When the boys were arraigned in court they displayed some contrition. The fathers of both were present. The Dahl boy is known as the worst boy in the Bronx. His father said that he was incorrigible, and for some time he has been thinking of sending him away Magistrate Kudlich paroled the boys in the custody of their fathers for examination next Saturday.

WOMEN CAPTURE A BURGLAR.

Seize Him as He Is Fumbling at the Door of Their Flat.

Two Brooklyn women captured a burglar on Friday afternoon. They are Mrs. Mary Stearns and her daughter, Irene, of 105 Clark Street. Miss Stearns is well known in Plymouth Church, where she is a member of the choir.

The electric bell of their flat rang, but as Mrs. Stearns had been out visiting and was tired she decided to pay no attention to it, and the door was not opened. A few minutes afterward she heard footsteps on the carpet of the hall outside the flat, followed by a peculiar scraping sound at the door.

Mrs. Stearns and her daughter tiptoed to the door and opened it suddenly. A young man, who was fumbling at the lock with a jimmy, fell forward into Miss Stearns's arms. Before he could recover himself she took a firm grip on his arm, while her mother seized him by the collar.

"What are you doing here?" asked Mrs. Stearns, sternly.

"L-looking for Mr. Bowen," stuttered the man.

"Looking for Mr. Bowen with a jimmy?" incrediulously retorted Mrs. Stearns. "You got his name from the letter box. You're a burglar."

"Yes, ma'am," meekly retorted the prisoner, adding, regretfully, "but I'm a poor hand at the business."

"I think you are," said Mrs. Stearns. "Hand that jimmy to my daughter."

The burglar passed the jimmy over to Miss Irene and began to beg for his liberty. Mrs. Stearns, whose sense of humor was beginning to be excited, had hard work to keep up her unrelenting air, and would probably have yielded but the janitor, who had discovered the trouble, not gone out during the discussion and brought in a policeman.

The burglar was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Court under the name of Albert Stockwell. Mrs. Stearns did not wish to press the charge, but was finally induced to do so by the police. Stockwell was held for examination.

CAPT. J. W. HAWTHORN'S ESTATE.

Question as to the Disposition Among Relatives of $150,000.

Capt. J. W. Hawthorn, the Commodore of the Morgan Line, who was drowned when the General Whitney went down off Cape Canaveral, Fla., on April 21, has left property estimated to be worth more than $150,000. It was reported yesterday that it was not known whether Capt. Hawthorn had left a will or not; that a search was being made for it, and that it was rumored that a number of relatives were likely to put forward a claim to a share of the estate, for which reason there was great anxiety concerning the will.

A lifelong and intimate friend of Capt. Hawthorn said yesterday that he had not heard that a will was being sought for. "The administrator of his estate," said he, "is Mark W. Sewell of Bath, Me., nephew of Arthur Sewell, who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1896. As to the alleged claims of several relatives, Capt. Hawthorn's next of kin are his brother, Frank Hawthorn, and his sister, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, who live at West Woolwich, near Bath, where the Captain was born. It isn't likely that such a capable business man as he was would put to sea without leaving his will in a safe place and where it could be found."

YORK REPLIES TO CLAUSEN.

Says Park Police Service Is as Efficient as Ever.

President Clausen of the Department of Parks was quoted yesterday as condemning the park policemen for carelessness and inefficiency in their work. He scored the mounted policemen particularly. He also criticised the Police Commissioners for transferring men who had been detailed to duty in Central Park to street posts and condemned the system of obliging policemen to cover the parks in connection with work on the streets.

When the attention of President York of the Police Board was called to Mr. Clausen's statement, he said: "There has been a continual faultfinding on the part of Commissioner Clausen in reference to police service in the parks, and more particularly the smaller parks, but the faultfinding seems to be more against transfers from or to the parks. The work of the police in the park service to-day is just as good as it ever was, and, in the opinion of police experts, decidedly better.

"The system of patrolling small parks by police officers attached to precincts is not one that was instituted by the late Chief McCullagh, but was a system that was devised as the result of the judgment of the oldest commanding officers in the department, and in this judgment the late Chief fully concurred. It is ridiculous to claim that in small parks it is necessary to have men specially detailed to watch the growing of the grass or the dropping of the leaves from the trees.

"The judgment, evidently, of the Park Commissioners is somewhat, if not entirely, controlled by their desire to control the police force in the park and to dictate what members of the force shall do service therein. You might as well say that a person detailed for duty in a public building should be under the jurisdiction and control of the janitor of that building as to say that the control of the police assigned to duty in the parks should be in the hands of the park keepers."

Health Hints to the Poor.

A leaflet of common-sense information about the care of children and preservation of health has been prepared by the physicians of the People's University Extension Society for free distribution among the poor of the city. Special advice is given for the prevention of Summer diseases, which are due largely to the ignorance of mothers. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from the Secretary of the society, Eugene Whitney, 100 William Street.

CHICAGO LOSES LAWYERS

Stringent Rules, Deaths, and Poor Business the Causes.

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT

The Times-Herald Says Chicago's Mayor Is the Logical Candidate—Anson Flower in the West.

CHICAGO, June 15.—What with a dearth of business, the inroads of death, and a new rule requiring a more thorough examination for admission to the bar, Chicago is no longer the lawyer-ridden city of a few years ago. An official count just taken shows that only 4,000 men and a half dozen women are now trying to derive a livelihood from the muddles and channels of the legal profession. About 200 new men succeeded in breaking into the business during the past year, whereas before the rule requiring a three years' course of study and a stringent State examination was made, 600 was only an average crop. Forty-seven lawyers died during the year, a score engaged in other lines of business, and 100 sought new fields. The Bar Association succeeded in weeding out a few by disbarment, and in cases where a proper permit had not been secured.

The Baxter Committee, if it has not succeeded in doing anything else, has finally managed to show up some peculiar proceedings in connection with the numerous justice shops that thrive in the county, and this may result in an agitation to radically change the entire system of minor courts. Then more lawyers will have to go.

BANKRUPT ACT IS POPULAR.

The Bankruptcy act is in such favor here just now that the lawyers who secure appointments in the Federal Courts as referees are afraid it is too good a thing to last, and talk of organizing to fight against any attempt to repeal the law. At a single session of court one day this week thirty-seven petitioners were discharged in bankruptcy and several millions of dollars' worth of debts were wiped out. For the first time, so far as is known, a Chinaman took advantage of the act. He is Hong Sing, who has managed to accumulate $35,000 of indebtedness since he came over from the Flowery Kingdom. The glorious days, the "40-count-them-40" days of John H. Haverly, who once undertook to run a theatre trust all on his own account, are recalled by another petition filed this week, wherein C. H. McConnell says he has debts of $266,857 and assets of $497,635. Some of the latter are mining stocks, while the sum of $236,000 is represented by notes signed by Col. Haverly. Mr. McConnell used to print show bills for and otherwise accommodate theatrical managers.

LOWER LIKES RAPID TRANSIT.

Anson R. Flower, brother of the late Roswell P. Flower, took in La Salle Street this week. He is regarded here as the successor of his brother. He says that the public is favorably disposed to the Flower holdings; that railroads all over are piling up earnings, while the so-called industrials are an amazement to the people who are interested in them. He was particularly hopeful about Brooklyn Rapid Transit. He predicted that its stock would sell at 200 next year. Indeed, he expressed a belief that Brooklyn would touch 150 before the leaves fall. Nothing else of any great importance is reported from the street. Chicago brokers report a dearth of currency in the smaller denominations. Many of the banks are paying out gold, and there is an overwhelming demand for the soft money. The Sub-Treasury has been paying nothing but gold for three weeks. The bankers say the currency has gone West and that the situation is due entirely to the great commercial activity.

The Strowger Automatic Telephone Company is dickering to secure the franchise granted to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company last February, with a view of entering the field as a rival of the Chicago Telephone Company, which now controls the very profitable field. The usual promises of lower rates are made. St. Louis already has two systems, but there the business is so scattered that most subscribers find it necessary to patronize both companies. But the Strowger Company thinks it will be able to make such a cut in rates as to make itself a formidable rival to the old company. It claims that by an automatic exchange it will be relieved from the great expense incident to the system of connections. This automatic contrivance, it is said, has never been experimented with on an extensive scale. But if successful it would mean the doom of the telephone girl, as the history of Chicago justifies nearly everybody in believing that, even should the non-girl Strowger Company secure a hold here, it would only be a question of time when consolidation would come.

Chicago is going to lose a character in "Tom" Harvey, who has just successfully promoted the American Chicle Company, or chewing gum trust. He is going back to Ireland with the one-hundred-thousand-dollar fee he took out of the transaction. Mr. Harvey came here and found nothing more promising than peddling gum, when that article returned into favor fifteen years ago. He held on to that trade, extended it, saw it grow, and finally took advantage of the competition in it to form the combination just completed.

WHAT IS A SPENDTHRIFT.

The contest being made by Frank T. W. Palmer to secure control of the six-hundred-thousand-dollar estate left by his mother, Mrs. Anne Benedict, instead of the $20,000 per annum left him by the will, has aroused considerable interest during the week. One of the questions the jury is called upon to decide is whether or not Frank Palmer spent $100,000 in three years. Another is whether or not a man who spends money at that rate is a spendthrift. The contention of those defending the will is that Palmer did squander money, and that the mother drew the will in order to protect him from himself. Mr. Palmer is no romantic young heir, but a substantial man so well along in years that his hair is thin and gray.

HARRISON'S INCIPIENT BOOM.

At last Carter H. Harrison has a boom for the Presidential nomination. It comes from Mr. McKinley's Chicago organ, and is launched in a long editorial based on a statement by Mark Hanna, that while he believed until a month ago Bryan would be renominated, he was now inclined to believe his chances are doubtful, and that Gorman of Maryland had a chance. The Times-Herald says:

"Whatever folly the next National Democratic Convention may prove equal to, there is no reason to suppose that it will commit the political hari-kari of nominating the repudiated Senatorial trickster from Maryland. If the struggle between the gold and silver factions of the Democracy, and over the substitution of an anti-trust platform for that of the Chicago convention, should result in the retirement of Mr. Bryan from his leadership, there are many cumulative reasons that point to the nomination of Carter H. Harrison.

"Mayor Harrison certainly stands where the cross roads and the cross purposes of the Democracy meet, and in its perplexity and necessity he may well be nominated as the most available, if not the only available, man.

"In politics, generally, things are quiet, but there is any amount of speculation as to what will happen at the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, to be held here July 20. Some think that the whole question will be settled for 1900. Important delegations will be here from all points, but that the committee will undertake to make policies and issues and to settle questions that may crop up within the next twelve months are things the knowing ones do not believe will happen."

R. B. P.

Mr. Vanderbilt at Mamaroneck.

William K. Vanderbilt visited Mamaroneck last Friday and took a drive through the residential portion. This fact gave rise to a report that Mr. Vanderbilt was seeking a site for a Summer residence. Mr. Vanderbilt is reticent on the subject, but his most intimate friends attach little importance to the rumor. Arrangemens are progressing for the rebuilding of Mr. Vanderbilt's country home, Idle Hour, on Long Island, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago while W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride were spending their honeymoon there.

THE BURIAL OF CASTELAR

Funeral Honors Paid to the Great Spanish Tribune.

TRIBUTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Republican Demonstrations During the Progress of the Procession Through the Streets of the Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 3.—The present state of Spanish politics was amusingly expounded to me by a spirited young philosopher of Cadiz.

"In the north," he said, "the prevailing sentiment is for Don Carlos. Nocedal is doing all he can to fan it in Andalusia, but it finds its natural home in the northern provinces. There is San Sebastian, where the Court summers, which consequently upholds the Queen, and there are republican groups, but the north of Spain, broadly speaking, is Carlist. The centre favors the reigning family. Possession is a strong argument, and the royal forces hold Madrid. Barcelona, to be sure, is Republican. Those Catalans are always thirsty for a fight. But the middle tract of Spain, as a whole, accepts the existing monarchy. Castilians are too gallant to strike against a woman and a child. The south is republican. For the best part of the century Cadiz and Malaga have stood for revolution. And where was the army of Isabel II. defeated? And why has the Queen never seen the Alhambra?

"But, let me tell you, these Carlists, these royalists, these republicans are all fools. If there is anything hopeless in this world, it's Spanish politics. We are a fine old stock, but, of all European nations, we are the worst governed, least educated, most priest-ridden. For myself, I mean to work hard and marry soon, and have a little Spain in my own house that shall express my own convictions. My children shall be good Catholics, but not superstitious bigots. They shall be well educated, if I have to send them to France or England for it. They shall be disciplined, but under the law of liberty. And with that I propose to be content. All my politics are to be kept under my own roof, where I can work my ideas into permanent form. I am sick of the way in which Spain boils with ideas that only destroy each other."

This Sir Oracle is two-and-twenty, with the prettiest of photographs in his vest pocket and the smallest of savings in the bank, but I have remembered his words in these days of mourning for Emilio Castelar.

The illustrious tribune, heavy-hearted with the troubles of his country, had gone to the home of friends, at a village in sunny Murcia, for the rest and comfort that nature always gave him. His almost boyish optimism, "niña grande y grande niño," that he was, had kept him assured of peace, even after the destruction of the Maine, and assured of victory, even after the battle of Manila. Hence the pressure of fact told on him all the more cruelly. "I die a victim of Spain's agony," he wrote in a personal letter shortly before the end, and his last article for publication, finished on the day of his death, a gloomy discussion of the outlook of the Peace Conference, contains bitter references to the national disasters and to the ravages of the "criminal troop of pirates" in the Philippines.

A NATION'S MOURNING.

He died on Thursday, the 25th of May, within hearing of the Mediterranean waves he loved so well, with tender faces bent over him, and the crucifix at his lips. The word of his death aroused this grief-weary nation to a fresh outburst of sorrow. Some lamented him as one of the chief orators of modern Europe, recalling his eloquence in the tempestuous times of the revolution, when he intoned "mighty hymns in praise of liberty, democracy, and the sacred Fatherland." Some mourned the patriot, pointing proudly to the honorable poverty in which this holder of many offices, at one time almost absolute dictator, had lived and died. Some wept for the cordial, generous, noble-hearted man, the joy of his friends and idol of his household. His political sympathizers bewailed the loss of the Spanish apostle of democracy, the lifelong champion of liberty. And many not of his following nor of his faith felt that a towering national figure had disappeared and another glory of Spain vanished away.

The first wreath received was from a republican club, who sent the pansies of eternal memory. Among the five hundred telegrams and cablegrams that arrived within a few hours at the country seat where he had died was one from over seas, which read: "To Castelar: The death it seems as if we had lost the last treasure left to us, the voice of the Spanish race. In thy death, Spain has become mute. Yet let me believe that thou respondest: 'She will speak again.'"

The coming of the body to the capital was a triumphal progress. A large escort of friends who had made speed to Murcia from all parts of the Peninsula accompanied it, and there were crowds at the stations, even in the mid-hours of the night, with tears, handfuls of roses, wreaths, and poems of farewell. There was often something very touching about these offerings. At one of the smaller towns a young girl hastily gathered flowers from the garden attached to the station, broke off a spray from a blossoming tree, tied these with the bright ribbon from her hair, and, clambering up, hung this simple nosegay among the costly tributes that already nearly covered the outer sides of the funeral car. In another crowded station the village priest came hurrying forward, bared his head with deepest reverence before the garlanded coach, and, before the altar, and chanted the prayers for the dead. Again, a group of workmen, allowed to enter the car, fell on their knees before the bier and prayed.

The train was met on its arrival in Madrid by an immense concourse of people. Señor Silvela and other distinguished representatives of the Government were there, Church dignitaries, Presidents of political societies and literary academies, but, above all, the people. It was the great, surging multitude that gave the Republican leader his grandest welcome.

This poor shell of Castelar, the man said to bear "the soul of a Don Quixote in the body of a Sancho Panza," lay in state through Sunday and a part of Monday in the Palacio del Congreso. The vestibule had been converted into a "capilla ardiente." Masses were chanted ceaselessly at the two candle-laden altars, the perfume from the ever-increasing heaps of flowers was so oppressive that the guards had to be relieved at short intervals, and the procession of people that filed rapidly past the bier, often weeping as they went, reached out from the Morocco lions of the doorway to the Prado and the Fountain of Neptune. Many of the humblest clad, waiting half the day in line, held pinks or lilies, fast withering in the sun, to drop at the feet of the people's friend. Early on Monday afternoon the doors were closed, and by 3:30 o'clock the funeral cortège began to form in the Prado for its four-hour march by way of the Calle de Alcalá, Puerta del Sol, Calle Mayor, and Cuesta de la Vega to the cemetery of San Isidro.

A WREATH TOO FEW.

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THE LATE JOHANN STRAUSS

How the Second "Waltz King" Became Famous in a Night.

SHOWED GENIUS WHEN A CHILD

But His Father Bitterly Opposed His Choice of a Profession, and Only His Mother Encouraged Him.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 5.—Johann II. of the Strauss dynasty, who died here the day before yesterday, was the greatest of the family. His father, Johann I., the "Waltz King," as the Viennese nicknamed him, was a runaway carpenter's apprentice. When his father once caught him playing the fiddle, he beat him almost to death. But the boy became a musician who became famous throughout the world. His mother secretly assisted the runaway. Scarcely had he won his first laurels when he married. He wanted to make an official or something of that sort of his eldest son. But the younger Johann, just like his father, showed a love of music, of nothing but music, which, however, his father strictly forbade him to learn. One day, when he was six years old, he sat down to the piano and strummed a waltz. His mother, who was listening, wrote down the piece. Afterward it appeared under the title of "Der erste Gedanke," and is an interesting document in the history of a musical genius.

Johann II. was the cause of quarrels between his father and mother. The latter, having a presentiment of her son's genius, wanted him to learn music; but her husband opposed it so obstinately as to lead to differences between them that resulted in a divorce. The mother kept the children, and the maestro then troubled himself little about their education. One day the younger Johann was expelled from the technical school, as his humming of tunes had disturbed the professor's lecture. That decided his fate. When he was seventeen years old he gave piano lessons, using the money thus earned to pay members of the orchestra of the Imperial Opera to teach him thorough bass and harmony.

On Oct. 14, 1844, he made his début as a composer and conductor at Dommayer's Casino at Hietzing, near Vienna. The concert room was crammed; all Vienna went to see if the débutant would succeed in the difficult task of holding his own as the son of a famous father. A slenderly built lad, with lively, nervous gestures, with dark, flashing eyes, rich black hair, persistently falling over his forehead, and the beginnings of a mustache, took his place at the conductor's desk. Dead silence ensued. The overture produced no effect; it did not afford any opportunity for him to compete with his father for the favor of the Viennese. Then the band struck up the youthful composer's waltz, "Gunstwerber." It conquered all hearts, and justified its title of "A Bid for Favor," and it had to be repeated four times. Then followed the polka "Herzenslust," which was received with loud and long-continued applause, and it had to be repeated three times, for all that followed, the operettas "Simplicius," (1898,) "Ritter Pasman," (1892,) "Fuerstin Ninetta," (1893,) "Jabuka," (1894,) "Waldmeister," (1895,) "Die Goettin der Vernunft," (1896,) did not rise to the same height of creative talent and melodic richness.

Strauss's most celebrated waltz "An der schoenen blauen Donau" was almost a failure at its first performance, although it was given by the best musical society of Vienna, the Male Voice Choir, composed entirely of first-rate singers, at a carnival festival. That waltz, the gem of all Strauss's compositions, did not become popular till later, when it made its way round the world, after having achieved enormous success at the Paris Exhibition. For that waltz Strauss received from his publisher only $100. Later his publisher agreed to pay him $2,500 a year in return for one new waltz. With the proceeds of the "Fledermaus" he bought himself a fine house in Igelgasse. Nevertheless the fortune he left behind amounts only to $350,000. He appointed the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna his residuary legatee, stipulating, however, that it should pay his widow, his stepdaughter, and his two unmarried sisters considerable annuities.

Cheerful and happy as his life was Strauss's death. He had no idea that his end was near, despite his seventy-four years and despite the violent attack of pneumonia and pleurisy from which he was suffering. He thought that he had neuralgia. After speaking quietly with those about him he gently fell asleep, and an hour afterward ceased to breathe.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

HIS VIRTUE ILL-REWARDED.

Anderson Out $20, a Pair of Trousers and a Hat, Didn't See the Fight, and Was Scolded by His Wife.

"Virtue may be rewarded sometimes in one way and sometimes in another, according to luck and circumstances," said a wise man who was lighting a cigar after luncheon down town yesterday.

"I have a friend named Anderson, who lives in a nice flat in that part of Manhattan where it isn't quite Harlem, but is well up town, with a nice little wife—as good and bright a little woman as I know, and with as happy a temper as any woman. They have been married a year, and there had never been a jar.

"Anderson has relics of some former tastes of his. There was a time when he would spend a week's salary, walk all night, and take chances of being killed or arrested to see two mixed-ale pugs scrap in a barn, and to be in a comfortable seat watching first-class work with the gloves was about as near heaven as he then thought of being. He had set his heart on seeing the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight, which would have been his first in two years; but as the time came he got to thinking of the money it would cost and the annoyance it would cost his wife, and he shut his teeth, and when his friends were making plans and parties for Coney Island he said 'No.'

"A friend of his named Saunders went to him the day of the fight and said: 'See here, Anderson, I've got some papers to draw up, and there's a twenty in it for me; but I want to get away early. Would you mind taking the job and the twenty? I wouldn't miss this fight for a farm.'

"'Will I?' said Anderson. 'Won't I? Just one condition,' he added. 'Give me the twenty now.'

"'Sure,' said Saunders, handing out the bill.

"'Just what I want,' said Anderson. It was a nice new one. He had made his plan in a minute. He would stay away from the fight, take that crisp twenty to his wife for her very own and enjoy her surprise and pleasure. Anderson doesn't have any more twenties than he needs.

"So he telegraphed his wife he would be detained until late, and went to his friend's office, which is in a big down-town building. The elevator there stops early, and he planned with the watchman to let him out.

"He finished about 12 o'clock that Friday night, and walked down ten flights of stairs. It was dark toward the bottom, and he was in a hurry to get a car he heard coming, and he made a misstep and caught quite a nasty little fall near the bottom—just enough to spring a thumb a bit and knock off some skin over one eye. But he was happy as a man with a singing conscience, a new twenty-dollar bill, and a nice little wife waiting at home for him right to bed, so he didn't waste time troubling about small accidents. Just before he got home he found a restaurant open, and, to make things complete, he bought a nice luncheon—chicken sandwich and that kind of thing—and a small bottle of sherry, and had them packed to carry along.

"Well, he walked into his room, and there was his wife. Her nice little nose was red and her face was mussed up. She had evidently been crying, but her eyes snapped when she saw him, and were hard as nails.

"'Why, dear, what's the matter?' stammered poor Anderson, stopping short.

"She looked him over with a cold look, and in a tragic kind of a voice asked 'Where have you been?'

"'At Saunders's office; and look what I've got,' he answered, as cheerfully as he could, holding out the luncheon with the twenty pinned across the paper napkin. He felt something was very wrong somehow, but he was trying to feel his way.

"Then the storm broke.

"'If you wanted to go to that brutal, shameful, disgusting thing,' she sobbed, putting down the luncheon, 'you should have been man enough to at least let me know what to expect. But you told me a falsehood—a vile, mean falsehood; that's what you did—and you've disgraced me, for I've been trying to get your office by telephone every half hour; and you were not there! I know where you were. I know what you used to do—and you told me you loved me and would stop all that and I was fool—fool—fool enough to believe it.'

"There was more of the same kind. Anderson had never seen her mad before. He did his best, but it was no use—couldn't get a word in edgewise. She had heard and read of the pretexts of husbands for deceiving their wives on such occasions; she had hoped he would be above such wickedness; she was not surprised to see that he had not only been to see the fight, but had been fighting himself. Here she pointed out the dent in his hat, his sore eye and skinned eye, and a split in his trousers he had not noticed. She supposed he was drunk, too, and had been arrested and would have his name in the papers; also it was an insult to try to bribe—yes, bribe—her to countenance such conduct by offering her money; that, she supposed, was a part of his gaming winnings—one of those brutes; had he won it from his friend Casey, the saloon keeper, down the block—this was sarcasm—did he suppose she would soil her fingers with it?

She is a woman who stands to her principles, and she took Anderson's twenty and dropped it out of a window.

"There was an hour of it, and it was only after she had reached the penitent, forgiving, hopeful stage that all women work themselves to if you only let them alone and give 'em time enough that Anderson could talk at all.

"Of course she's sorry and remorseful. They always are when they've been like that; and she is sweeter and more loving than ever and can't do enough to prove how sorry she is.

"But Anderson is out a night's hard work, a pair of trousers, and a hat, to say nothing of lacerated skin and feelings, disappointed hopes, and missing the fight. Saunders, who really did lie to his wife, saw the fight, got a hundred on Jefferies at one to two, had a royal good time, and got home without a breath of suspicion—was supposed to be in Philadelphia, I believe. Put up the job two weeks beforehand.

"There doesn't seem to be any moral," continued the wise man reflectively; "appears to be mostly immoral. But, as I was saying, virtue is pretty sure to be rewarded, sometimes one way and sometimes another."

PRICE OF FIREWORKS GOES UP.

Fireworks have advanced in price. The recent war with Spain and the prospective return of Admiral Dewey have caused such a consumption of and demand for explosives that those who wish to celebrate the glorious Fourth this year with the festive bomb and rocket will find that the prices have gone up from 10 to 15 per cent. from those of former years.

Three large dealers who were spoken to yesterday regarding the advance said that the condition is a natural one, as many of the large manufacturers have been obliged to refuse large orders because they are rushed and cannot supply the demand. The small firecrackers, which are imported from China, cost these dealers about 80 cents for a package of 2,560, and 50 cents of this price is paid for duty. Consequently the price of small firecrackers will have to go up accordingly.

It was said that the use of fireworks last Summer was unusually large, owing to the desire to celebrate the achievements of the war, and that the demand for the coming Summer, which included both the Fourth of July and Admiral Dewey's return, would more than equal that of last year.

Cures Hay Fever

Mr. Charles Frohman
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SAY OF ORANGEINE

"It Cures"
"Like Magic"
"Wonderful Remedy"

The Safe "Reviver" and Pain Allayer.

Cures Hay Fever

Equally Useful to Millionaires and Bread Winners,
BECAUSE IT
Quickly Relieves Pain, Depression, Exhaustion, "Blues," Headache, Neuralgia, Women's Pains, and CURES THEIR CAUSE.
"Learn the comfort of it and you will always carry it."

WONDERFUL ORANGEINE

The Harmless destroyer of pain.
For Headache (any kind)
Wonderful Orangeine.
For Neuralgia
Wonderful Orangeine.
For Rheumatism
Wonderful Orangeine.
For Depression, Exhaustion, "The Blues," For a Pick-Me-Up, For Seasickness, "Grip,"
Wonderful Orangeine.
Absolutely No After Effects. No Reaction. No Poison. No Danger from Using.
Harmless Orangeine.

MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE of the Chas. Frohman Co., is delighted to testify to the magic of Orangeine. "It has no depressing after effects."

MISS HOPE ROSS the charming "Little Rebel" in "Secret Service," and now at McVicker's in the "Club's Baby," writes: "It has never failed me and I have given it severe tests in many ways."

A SPECIMEN EXPERIENCE.

"I recommend it to all my friends as a friendly favor, for **no one can believe what a comfort it is until they have tried it, then they will never be without it,**" writes Miss Bessie Peel, expert stenographer for Messrs. Hamlin & Boyden, Chicago.

"For a refreshing 'reviver' at home, drug store, club or bar; stir one Orangeine Powder into a glass of carbonated water. **Drink Foaming."**

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Seventh Regiment and the First Battery will be relieved at the Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, next Saturday by the First Regiment of separate companies, commanded by Col. R. T. Emmet. This regiment is made up as follows: Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, Tenth of Newburg, Eleventh of Mount Vernon, Sixteenth of Catskill, Seventeenth of Flushing, Twenty-third of Hudson, Twenty-seventh of Malone, Twenty-eighth of Utica, Thirty-ninth of Watertown, and the Fortieth of Ogdensburg.

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The shooting match for the Flanagan trophy will be shot for by the several batteries as follows: First Battery—Capt. Wendel, at the State Camp, June 22; Second Battery—Capt. Wilson, at State Camp, June 29; Sixth Battery, Capt. Olmsted, on the practice march of the battery from Binghamton, on June 24. Each battery will use its breachloading field pieces, using service charges. The first contest for the trophy was shot in 1896, and was won by the Sixth Battery, which holds it up to the present time. The battery winning the trophy three times can keep it. The trophy, which was presented by Lieut. Flanagan of the Second Battery, is a bronze reproduction of Napoleon, the father of modern artillery.

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In the Seventy-first Regiment First Sergt. B. H. Wallace of Company H, who was recently appointed, has passed his examination. Company H will on Aug. 29 give an entertainment, probably at Bath Beach, to celebrate the anniversary of the regiment's return from Cuba. Company K is considering the advisability of holding a celebration on July 1 in memory of San Juan. Company I, Capt. Meeks, by the death of Private Howard last week, has lost its seventh member of Cuban fever since the return of the regiment from the Cuban campaign. Col. A. T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who has been in command of the Seventy-first under orders of Gen. Roe, pending the settlement of the court of inquiry proceedings, and who announced some weeks ago his desire to retire from the command, will be retired, and it is understood may be brevetted for long and faithful service. As Major Clinton H. Smith, the senior Major, is still relieved from duty, Major William G. Bates will be in command of the Seventy-first.

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Col. E. K. Austin, late of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, has been detailed to the staff of Col. Emmet of the First Regiment as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and will be on duty at the State Camp with the command.

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In the Seventh Regiment Capt. Hartshorn, who served in the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers and re-enlisted after the war as a private in Company G of the Seventh, has been appointed Sergeant. In the same company Corps. G. M. Crossman and R. G. Foster have been promoted Sergeants. Lance Corporals A. Hopkins and G. Stratton have been promoted Corporals, and Privates W. N. Croxton and E. A. Howland, Jr., have been promoted Lance Corporals. In Company H Corp. A. Drake has been promoted Sergeant, Lance Corporal F. M. Drake and W. J. Higgs to Corporals, and Privates Baldwin and Grossbeck to Lance Corporals.

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An election for Second Lieutenant will be held in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, to-morrow night, the candidate being First Sergt. Edie.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment Colonel-elect Clayton will appear before a special examining board at Second Brigade headquarters to-morrow night. Corp. S. R. James of Company H, who served with the volunteer organization in the Spanish war, has been appointed a Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

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The former officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment will hold their reunion and dinner next Thursday night. The committee in charge consists of Col. W. F. Morris, Col. W. J. Kirkland, Major J. H. Wood, Major S. E. Japha, Capt. W. W. Marks, and Capt. John D. Waldron.

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Everything points to a very successful opening of the Country Club of Troop C on July 4, at Port Washington, L. I. A large attendance is expected.

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Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has elected First Sergt. Vincent Price First Lieutenant. The result of the election was something of a surprise, as it was expected that Second Lieut. W. A. Kenny would receive a majority of the votes. There was some active electioneering by the friends of Price in a very quiet way, and they turned the tide of the election their way. Sergt. Price, on being informed of his election, thanked the men for the honor, but

SAVINGS BANK MYSTERIES

Hunt for the Owners of Dormant Accounts or Their Heirs.

STRANGE STORIES IT REVEALS

Money Abandoned Through Death or Loss of Memory Comes as a God-send to Others After Many Years.

The dormant accounts of the savings banks probably cause those institutions more trouble than all their other accounts put together. This is not only because an efforts must be made to find their owners or the owners' heirs, but because they are looked upon as veritable Capt. Kidd's treasures by outsiders, and there is always someone trying to gain possession of them.

The dormant account differs from the treasure of Capt. Kidd in the fact that it really exists, but like that illustrious gentleman's well hidden booty, the amount is greatly over estimated, and the demand for it has been consequently earnest and persistent. From time to time bills have made their way into the Legislature providing for the confiscation of this supposedly large sum lying in the New York banks. It was at one time to build the Capitol at Albany, at others it has been for other purposes, and for whatever reason the money has been demanded it has always been fought by the banks.

They claim that while an account is dormant it is never dead, that even after many years there may be claimants for the money and they have no right to give it up. At one time they were obliged by the Legislature to publish the names of the depositors of the dormant accounts and the amounts, and with most unfortunate results. They were immediately overwhelmed by a horde of lawyers, usually described under the expressive term of "shyster," who brought in fictitious claims for the moneys, some of them so cunningly arranged that the money could not be refused.

The search for the heirs of the depositors of the accounts now dormant is interesting. The Bowery Savings Bank, which is the largest in the world, and next to the oldest in New York City, having taken out its charter in 1834, has had many interesting experiences in this way. Its efforts in searching for heirs are unremitting. At one time there was some thought of employing one of the famous detective firms of the country to locate the claims, but the cost was so great that the effort was given up, and the work is done by the bank employes.

"Some of the cases that we have seem like romances," says the President of the bank, "and they would be if they were not realities. A dormant account is one to which no deposit has been added to or draft made for originally twenty, but now twenty-two years. When the money has remained for that length of time undisturbed no interest is paid from the time of the last deposit or draft until a subsequent one is made.

"Secrecy, which is so often an accompaniment of an accumulation of money, is responsible for many of the dormant accounts. People put money in the bank secretly in the names of some members of the family intending it as a surprise, and in case of their death there is often no way of tracing the accounts. Many people, too, at one time made a practice of keeping their books at the bank for safety, which added to the difficulties. Now we do not allow them to do so. They have their books made up, and take them away again.

"Sudden death, loss of mind owing to old age, paralysis, and mental incapacity are the cause of many of the dormant accounts. But we consider them only dormant though they remain standing fifty years, and we hold the money in trust and will never give it up except to the right claimant, unless forced to do so by the highest tribunals.

"One of the accounts which will soon be settled is that of a man who was in the pipe business in Canal Street a number of years ago. He was in comfortable circumstances, and deposited money in the bank. Then he died suddenly, his bank book being in our care. His wife became insane after the loss of her husband and was sent to an asylum, and the children were cared for by the Gerry society and placed out under indenture. Since then they have grown up, and one of them seeing our advertisements in one of the papers, answered it and instituted inquiries at the bank. Some search was made, and letters of administration with a copy of the administrator's papers were found. They tallied with our memoranda. The heirs have opened the account again by depositing $1, and they will undoubtedly come into possession of a sum amounting to over $1,000.

A SOLDIER'S QUEER CASE.

"A curious case is that of a soldier who went off leaving word with us that if he never came back his money was to be given 'to the first poor man you meet.' He never came back and his account is still standing. Another soldier depositor was an old cavalryman, a civil war pensioner, to whom we paid $100 one day last week. He had deposited only $40. Some one had called his attention to an advertisement, and he came to the bank to see about it. He had even forgotten that he had put money in the bank, although he remembered that he had tried to do so at one time, but on account of some formality was unable to do so then. But the name, regiment, and the test questions with the signature agreed with our books, and we were convinced that he was the man. It was a pleasure to see his delight when he received the money. One dormant account we traced and found the heirs, two of them, both in prison. That matter we let stand for the time being.

"James Galatin, Sr., opened an account in trust for Le Grand White in 1854. The boy was taken sick about that time and went to Texas, taking his bank book with him. He died in Texas of yellow fever, and his bank book was probably burned with his other effects to prevent contagion. Mr. Galatin's heirs, after his death, made no claim upon the account, as they might have done under the laws as they were then, the money having been deposited in trust, and Adrien Iselin, his executor, some thirty years after the account was opened, hunted up White's heirs and found two sisters, seamstresses, who proved their identity and will obtain some $3,700.

"Mr. Brown, the former President of the bank, was interested in one of the little romances of the bank by which the heirs to a dormant account were found. The depositor in this case was a Staten Island man who had made the deposit for the benefit of the children of his pastor there, who needed some assistance, and he did it without the knowledge of any one. The book was lost, and no one knew that this deposit had been made. But by some search the children for whom the money had been deposited were found, and the money deposited had accumulated in the time it had been standing to a sufficient sum to give them each a good many hundred dollars.

"One of the earliest of the many 'Apple Marys' that have been in New York was one of our depositors. She kept an apple stand at Broadway and Tin Pot Alley, and at the time her account became dormant it amounted to some $3,500. Mary had become insane in the meantime and had been taken to Morris Plains Asylum, where she died. All trace of her was lost at the bank, but a clue was finally given by a choir boy of Trinity Church, and her heirs were found and received a nice little sum. By her thrift and investment in real estate Mary made them well off.

"A curious case was that of a man who came to the bank some forty-five years ago, bringing a pass book showing that there was quite a large sum of money due him and he wished to draw it. As it happened it was some time since the book had been made up, and there was much more due him than the book showed. He drew out only the amount on his book, however, and was inadvertently overpaid $1. Whether on account of that dollar, which he felt that he owed the bank or some other reason, he never came back again. In the meantime the account lapsed into dormancy, and an effort was made by means of an advertisement to find him or his heirs. Eventually, through a friend of one of the bank clerks, he was traced, found to be an old man of ninety, and $350, which he was as much surprised as pleased to receive was paid to him.

PEDDLER BROZEN'S METHODS.

"An unusual case was that of a peddler named Brozen, who opened an account in the bank some time in the early fifties. It was in the eighties that his account became dormant, and diligent search and advertising failed to find any trace of him until about three years ago. Then a sister wrote to us, proved her relationship, and took the $900 we had to his account. It seems that Brozen had a somewhat peculiar method of doing business. He would buy his goods in New York, take them to extreme Western points, open a store temporarily, and if not successful in disposing of his goods jump to some other town. In this way he had been able to accumulate quite a fortune, which, when he died twenty years before, had been divided among his heirs. But there was no suspicion of his having funds in the East until after the discovery of the money in this bank, which set the sister's lawyer to making investigations in other banks and altogether a total amount of $5,000 was discovered.

"Over the account of a certain woman named Bridget, a servant, there was some little trouble. She had given the address of her employer in making her deposit, and we were not able to find her heirs until one day we received a letter from a woman who wrote in response to our advertisement and claimed relationship with the depositor, who was dead. This woman evidently knew all about the family, and we made out that there had been a family quarrel and that she was not going to let the real heirs know about this money until she was ready, if at all. But we refused to have any dealings with her and told her we were quite able to find the heirs ourselves without her assistance.

"We did find them, and, strange to say, through her correspondence with us. This showed that while she lived in New York she visited in a certain town in Connecticut. We thought it might be well to insert an advertisement in the paper of that town, which we did one Saturday, and the next Monday morning we had all the heirs at our heels.

"The money, $943.33, was paid to the executor of the depositor, and this brought out the fact that the woman who had visited us had obtained our depositor's pass book on another bank and had drawn out money to the amount of $1,000. The executor brought suit against her. There was an exciting time with fac similes of her signature and the depositor's published in the town paper, and she gained some unpleasant notoriety.

"One small sum of money which would have done much good if it could have been paid never reached the woman for whom it was intended. It was deposited secretly in her name by her mother. The mother was paralyzed, and on her deathbed evidently tried to tell something, it was said later, but was unable to form the words. The daughter lived a more or less unfortunate life for a number of years, and then she too had a stroke of paralysis and lingered for seven or eight years in one of the charity hospitals of the city, not knowing of the money belonging to her in the bank.

"Before she died, this daughter made a will bequeathing a few trinkets to different friends and the residue of her property to a friend who paid her funeral expenses and had provided her with comforts during her long illness. There had been no property left after the disposal of the trinkets, and it was quite by accident that we came across this will and persuaded the executor to take possession of the money.

LOVE STORY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

"A real love story was brought to light in connection with one account amounting to less than $100. It had been opened in the fifties, and we had a long search, but could find no trace of the depositor until one day we received a letter from a lady saying that she had seen the name which brought up many recollections to her mind and she could tell us about the heirs.

"We asked for a personal interview, and in response a little old lady dressed in the style of forty years ago, with corkscrew curls, lace shawl, and mitts, looking as if she had stepped from an old-fashioned picture, made her appearance.

"She told her story with considerable emotion, and it developed that she had been betrothed to the man who had deposited the money in our bank, and had mourned his early death since, and had never married. She agreed to notify the heirs in Massachusetts, and eventually when in New York one of them came to the bank to see about the account. They had only a family tree dating back almost to the Pilgrims and some handwriting possessed by the old lady to identify themselves with the depositor, but the evidence appeared to be conclusive and the money was paid.

"The account of John Arps amounted to only $200, a small affair, but the circumstances are interesting. Our depositor had been a resident of New York City and a sugar refiner. We had made considerable search for him or his heirs for a long time without success until one day we received a letter from a gentleman of the same name who, while not laying any claim to relationship, gave a personal interview, which was granted him.

"It developed that this gentleman was considerable of a traveler, and one of his peculiarities was that on arrival in a city he was in the habit of searching the directory for the purpose of seeing if any one of his name was a resident; you will notice it is a very peculiar name. We had a pleasant interview, he departed, and the incident passed out of mind until some months afterward, when we received a letter from him written at San Fransisco, Cal.

"In it he told us that on his arrival in that city he looked, as usual, to see if any one of his name was a resident, and finding a family took the liberty of calling on them. Much to his surprise, he found that they had formerly resided in New York City and that the head of the family was named John. He showed them the advertisement, which resulted in Mrs. Arps opening communication with us, and we found that she was the widow of our depositor, and while the amount paid her was small it proved very acceptable."

CHARITY SOCIETY'S WORK.

Six Weeks' Course for the Class in Philanthropic Endeavor.

The class in philanthropic work to be conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York City during six weeks begins to-morrow morning in the library of the United Charities Building. The programme for the first week includes addresses from representative workers in New York City, Baltimore, and Boston.

On the first morning addresses will be made by members of the Charity Organization Society, including Robert W. de Forest, President; Edward T. Devine, General Secretary, and Charles D. Kellogg, Second Vice President.

On the following day the subject will be "Relief of the Poor," with addresses from members of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Frank Tucker, General Agent, and Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief.

On Wednesday there will be an address from Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, on "Co-operation Among Charitable Institutions." On that morning also Miss Kate Claghorn, Secretary of the Collegiate Alumnae, will present maps showing the distribution of population and nationalities on Manhattan Island.

On Thursday morning Miss Zilpha D. Smith, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston, will speak upon "Personal Work in Charity."

During the week consideration will be given to the Jewish charities of the city, with visits to several of the prominent Jewish institutions. On Saturday an address will be presented by Mr. James B. Reynolds, Head Worker of the University Settlement.

During the succeeding week the topic will be "Child-Saving," with addresses from leading specialists from New York City and elsewhere, with visits to institutions.

The third week will be devoted to public charities, and the fourth to medical charities; the fifth will include a description of municipal activities affecting the life of the poor. The last week will be given to consideration of prisons and prisoners, with addresses from specialists and visits to penal institutions.

President William F. Slocum of Colorado College, Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. William J. Batt of the Massachusetts Reformatory, and Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., are among the specialists who will take part.

Actors' Church Alliance.

A public meeting in the interest of the Actors' Church Alliance for the purpose of organization will be held in the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, will preside and make the opening address. Other speakers who have been invited to address the meeting are the Rev. Father Ducey, the Rev. Father McGlynn, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Thomas Slicer, Rabbi Silverman, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, and representatives of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and other Churches.

To Celebrate Church Anniversary.

The eightieth anniversary of the dedication of the old Market Street Church edifice, now occupied by the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, will be celebrated in that building, at the corner of Market and Henry Streets to-day at 8 P. M. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., who from 1853 to 1860 conducted in that church one of the most successful ministries that this city has seen, will speak upon the topic "Offhand Reminiscences of the Old Market Street Church."

A SYRIAN VENDETTA

A Convict's Brother Encompasses the Downfall of His Accusers.

READING OF "YOUNG TURKEY"

Papers Proscribed in Syria Slyly Placed by Avenger to Ensnare a Convict's Prosecutors.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHWEIR, Syria, May 20.—About an hour after we passed through Shweifat (an important Druse town in Mount Lebanon) we reached the boundary stream, (which separates the Druse from the Maronite district,) well named Nahr el Ghadeer, the treacherous river.

Just as we cleared the eastern end of the bridge in the unrelieved darkness of a cloudy evening our horses suddenly paused, and then as suddenly bounded forward. We quickly brought our animals under control and returned to examine the spot.

It would have been safer and a more sane course to have gone on with redoubled speed, but this did not occur to us. An unladen camel was kneeling near the bridge, moaning and groaning as if aware of what had happened. A man, apparently the camel driver, called from the ditch, a little distance from the road, "Say not that you did not see me," an idiomatic expression which means "Help me; I am in the greatest possible distress." The man had evidently been shot and was dying.

We seated him in the vehicle and drove more furiously than Jehu, the son of Nimshi, ever drove, and in less than fifteen minutes we were knocking at the door of the Mudir, (a Governor of the third grade.)

He was a young man, a Prince by birth, and by nature prompt, able, and amiable.

"Who are you?" asked he of the dying man.

"Mahamoud, from the village of Bourge."

"What has happened to you?"

"I delivered a load of timber in the town of Shweifat, and was returning to Beyroot, when two men from Kefr Sheema met me at Nahr el Ghadeer and asked me to give them a cigarette, which I did. They then asked me for a bishlic (a coin equal to 4 cents.) I swore to them that I had no bishlic, but would give them a "barghoot" (a coin equal to 4 cents.) They did not believe me, pretended to go away, but while I was in the act of mounting my camel they shot me, and after searching me went away in the direction of Kefr Sheema."

These replies exhausted the man, but the Mudir had noted down the deposition with precision. A minute later the man expired.

Our friends and acquaintances commended us for our courage and timely assistance, but they did not hesitate to say that if the wounded man had died before making his deposition we would have been charged with the murder and probably convicted.

The Mudir lost no time in pursuing the murderers, and after much labor he learned that the culprit who had fired the shot was secreted in the belfry of a church, and, being provided with firearms, he defied anybody to come near him.

The church was guarded for two days or more without any apparent possibility of capturing the murderer. At last a town Elder, a civic official of the lowest grade, scaled the steeple, seized the miscreant, and handed him over to the Mudir, who in turn passed him over to the Kaimakaam, (the Governor of the second grade,) before whose court the prisoner was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine equivalent to about $1,200.

After sentence was passed, a brother of the convict threatened both the Elder and the Mudir who had sought and captured the miscreant, but this threat was not heeded at the time. The sequel of this crime would seem to be one of those incidents which tend to show the truth of the saying that "fact is stranger than fiction."

Some time after the brother met the Elder in Egypt and persuaded him to carry thence to Mount Lebanon a packet, carefully sealed, addressed to his Honor, the aforesaid Mudir, but as soon as the unwary Elder put his foot on Syrian soil, in the Beyrout Harbor, he found himself quickly apprehended by the police.

He was at once searched by the authorities and the packet found on his person. The Pasha took it and said: "Yes, exactly, this is what I am expecting, just what I knew I should find."

The address was in proper form, in the Arabic language, including all the titles of the Mudir.

The Elder was tried without the usual inconvenience of delays, examination of witnesses, and other red tapisms, convicted of the crime of being the medium of smuggling treasonable and proscribed literature into Syria, and condemned to three years' imprisonment, with all the accessories which can make prison life more than usually intolerable. The obnoxious packet was confiscated, and the Governor General of Mount Lebanon was requested to hand over to the authorities at Beyroot the young Mudir on the charge of being in communication, and therefore in sympathy, with Turkia el Fatat, (Young Turkey,) a proscribed organization, which was conveniently England. The Mudir was surrendered, but with well-deserved recommendations in his favor.

His lawyer recommended him to go in the first instance and "shake hands" privately with the "mustantack," (the magistrate who conducts the preliminary examination.) We know what that means, although we may not name the amount.

So when the appointed time came the mustantack found no ground for the charge, and therefore felt bound to acquit him. Accordingly he was acquitted, and returned to his official duties terribly shaken but much relieved in mind and pocket. It was some time before his friends could recover from the effects of the terror with which they viewed the situation.

The true explanation of the mystery appeared to be this: The villain who made up and handed the packet to the Elder had included in it copies of Turkia el Fatat, (Young Turkey,) the organ of the party of that name, printed in France, but forbidden in Turkey on pain of the extremest penalty. As soon as the Elder boarded the vessel for Syria, the threatening brother" arranged with some one to telegraph to the Beyroot authorities, and hence the arrests.

Although the Mudir escaped, Tanius Abi-Nader, a successful and wealthy lawyer, is still in the throes of uncertainty. He is now pining in a Syrian prison, for when his house was raided copies or clippings of Turkia el Fatat were found among his papers, and the opinion is that he will soon be one of the submerged army in the Bosphorus. Some think that he may escape with his life, but not until every penny he ever saved shall have oozed from his pocket.

It is an open secret among many Syrians, usually well informed, that he has nothing to do with the Young Turkey and that the treasonable papers were smuggled into his house and deposited among his papers by the mistress of a professional rival, who desired his downfall and destruction. From this it would appear that few people are safe. None can be sure how soon some enemy may attempt to secretly introduce Turkia el Fatat into his baggage, clothes, or home. PHILISTIA.

MUSIC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Twenty-first Annual Event to Take Place in Cincinnati.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association will be held in Cincinnati on June 21, 22, and 23. The meeting will bring together many of the most eminent artists in the musical profession, whose efforts will be directed to giving a series of elaborate public concerts, which will be distinctly of an American character. Every composition on the programme will be the work of American authors.

Some of the notable artists who have volunteered their services for the concerts are: Pianists—Henry Holden Huss, New York; Arthur Whiting, New York; Arthur Foote, Boston; Constantine Von Sternberg, Philadelphia; Hans Von Schiller, Chicago; William H. Sherwood, Chicago; George Schneider, Cincinnati; George Krüger, Cincinnati; Carl Preyer, Lawrence, Kan.; Ernest Kroeger, St. Louis; Organists—Walter Keller, Chicago; William Edward Mulligan, New York; Charles Gallaway, St. Louis; Vocalists—Adelaide Kalkman, St. Louis; Florence Hayes, Detroit; Mayme Harrison, Alabama; Mayme Hissem-De Moss, Cincinnati; Oscar Ehrgott, Cincinnati; Mrs. Ida Smith-Lemmon, Cincinnati; William Lemmon, Cincinnati; Edward Yahn, Cincinnati; W. Y. Griffith; the Philharmonic Quartet; Violinists—Luigi Von Kunits, Pittsburg; Adolph Hahn, Cincinnati; Cellists—Lino Mattioli, Cincinnati; Michael Brand.

In addition to the above talent there will be a chorus of 250 voices, assisted by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Frank Van Der Stucken.

PEOPLE BOLT THEIR FOOD

THEY ARE ANNOYED BY DYSPEPSIA BUT CURED BY JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

McCARTNEY AS AN OARSMAN.

How the Street-Cleaning Commissioner Once Helped to Defeat the Celebrated Atalanta Crew.

Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney, who is one of the oldest members of the Union Boat Club of Harlem, has written an interesting article for the club's Monthly Bulletin, describing how he helped turn impending defeat into a celebrated victory. The Commissioner was formerly well known on the river, and has a great love of the sport, but during the past few years the sum total of his efforts has been in the coxswain's seat of a gig or barge. The race which the Commissioner describes is still famous in the history of racing on the Harlem River, and will never be forgotten by the members of the Atalanta Boat Club, as it marked the first defeat of the celebrated Atalanta four-oared shell crew. Commissioner McCartney in his description of the race and how it came about, says: "Perhaps some of the old feeling of sportsmanlike rivalry exists to-day as it did years ago, between the Union Boat Club and the Atalanta Boat Club, and if such is the case, it may not be amiss to recall a famous race that took place during the time the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, (now Justice of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division,) was President of the club. During the year he held the office, (1882,) he and the President of the Atalantas were fast friends, and in order to encourage a better feeling all around, a series of three races was proposed between the clubs, the winner to receive a fifty-dollar cup from the loser, the President of the losing club to pay therefor, as well as for the suppers for a select few on both sides. The choice of races was tossed for, and the Atalantas won, choosing as the first test a four-oared race, to take place upon their Ladies' Day, (or Opening Day,) the finish to be in front of their boathouse.

"The Atalantas were at that time the virtual four-oared shell champions, with their crew consisting of Eustis, Downs, Blake, and McVicker. The second race was to be an eight-oared shell race, and the third a six-oared pair race.

"The Atalantas figured largely on winning the four-oared shell race with their celebrated crew. They had set their hearts upon it to a man. It was held under their own auspices and management, and everything favored their success. Feeling ran as high at the time between the two clubs that the Union boys started in training early in the Spring. Their four-oared crew consisted of Van Zandt, (stroke,) Lalor, (No. 1,) Roby, (No. 2,) and Kaesch, (No. 3.) The crew trained faithfully and honestly until within a week of the race, when Van Zandt (stroke) declared he would not row, and notwithstanding all kinds of entreaties and inducements, he positively refused and left the boat. Judge O'Brien came to me at the time in reference to the situation. I had quit rowing, leaving the field to the younger and more enthusiastic members of the club. After some talk, Judge O'Brien said there was no way out of it but to forfeit the race to the Atalantas, as we had been unable to find a suitable substitute for Van Zandt. However, upon consultation and upon my advice, we decided not to forfeit the race, and I took Van Zandt's place in the boat.

"It did not take the Atalantas long to ascertain that Van had left our boat, and row stroke in Van Zandt's place, and when time was called we answered the call and went to the starting point full of confidence and grim determination, and, without my saying it, I guess it is a matter of history to all who observed the race that from the word 'Go' until the line was crossed, we won hands down.

"The race was a mile and a half. A more crestfallen and disappointed set of men than were in the Atalanta boat it would have been hard to find anywhere. The defeat of that celebrated Atalanta crew, consisting of the men I have named, two of whom, by the way, they had sent for at Saratoga, was a victory the Unions seemed never to weary discussing. Personally, I shall never forget the race. I was out of condition, and had not rowed for over a year, up to that time. For the last quarter of a mile, I was absolutely blind, and when we crossed the line winners, I called to Lalor to get to the Atalanta float as quick as possible. As soon as I landed, I jumped out of the boat and ran into their dressing room, where I dropped exhausted. While in that condition, in staggered my old friend John Eustis, who had stroked the losing Atalantas. He said to me, 'Jim, I don't wish you any ill-luck now, if you are going to die on our hands, but if you had only dropped dead before you crossed the line, we would have been glad of it.'

"In winning the race, it was naturally assumed that our chances for winning the cup were very bright. The management of the other races was left in the hands of Gus Snyder, who was, at the time, one of the best oarsmen, but unfortunately, for some reason or other, the Atalantas had the good luck that was ours in the four-oared race, and we therefore lost the two remaining races.

"Roby is dead, Lalor weighs nearly 250 pounds at the present time, Kaesch weighs about the same, and I am the lightest man of that famous 'Union Four.'"

Birthplace of the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Brewster of Connecticut has organized a movement to preserve the birthplace of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, which is the Old Glebe House at Woodbury. It was in 1783 the home of the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, and on March 25 of that year ten of the fourteen Episcopalian clergymen in the State met there and chose the Rev. Samuel Seabury to go to Scotland and receive consecration. It is intended to repair and restore the building, to furnish it as nearly as possible as it was furnished when the convention was held, to place a tablet there, and to establish there a home for an aged and infirm clergyman. About $5,000 will be needed to do the work. Mrs. Morris Seymour of Litchfield is the Treasurer of the fund.

Man Who Seeks a Wife Missing.

John Noordam, the Montana rancher, who has been in Hoboken for several days looking for a wife, has disappeared from the Amstel Hotel. Mr. Baans, the proprietor, said that Noordam retired at 10 o'clock Friday night, and when the porter went to call him yesterday morning, his room was vacant. He did not return to the hotel during the day, but his luggage is still there.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, in the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northern portion or the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

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Ethiopia...June 24, noon | Furnessia...July 15, noon
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EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 31, Oct. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 21, Nov. 6
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Trave.....June 27 | Lahn.....July 11
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.
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Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
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Sailing at 11 A. M.
Saale.....June 24 | Ems.....July 15
Aller.....July 1 | Trave.....July 29
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Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

The week which has just passed into history was one which certainly has exhibited some variety and if that be really the spice of life, then the last seven days have been more or less exciting, if not amusing. There were many more people in town notwithstanding the very intense heat, and this was possibly on account of the wedding of Miss Mary Dickey to Surrogate Varnum on Wednesday and the nuptials of Miss Hoe to Dr. Evans on Thursday. Wednesday alone was quite a field day for Cupid, but many of the weddings took place in either the suburbs or in other cities. There was, of course, the usual passing through town of people prominent in society, and the stopping one or two days or even a few hours on shopping expeditions. The roof gardens were well patronized, and on one evening at the Astoria Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel had quite a large party, and in another Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who had come down from their Hudson River place, were seen entertaining friends.

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This for many is the most delightful time of the year, and, modeled as New York's social customs are upon those in London, it is the period when the town is out of season, and yet nearly everybody is in it. The mania in the last few years for building homes which are like hotels and which require a staff of servants to run, has called into existence the apartment hotel or such large establishments as the Waldorf-Astoria. The town residences are closed, but the owners are stopping at hotels. In London there has been a sudden demand for small apartments, which are rented either for the season or by the month, and many of the very fashionable people take these during the London season or for a short time. Few, however, have adopted the American liking for hotel life, but such places as Claridge's and other old-fashioned houses are much patronized by the people who have rented out their own residences to Australian or South African millionaires.

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Now that there has been rain, the adjacent country is a delight, and, with golf and house parties, the vicinity of New York is very gay indeed. Yesterday there was the fête champêtre out at Knollwood for the Westchester set and the regattas on the Sound for what is known as the Larchmont set. At Oyster Bay they danced at the new yacht club, and at Morristown there was the usual golf and dance afterward. The tournament at Baltusrol goes bravely on with much success, and there was a very exciting match at Ardsley and excellent golf at Garden City and Southampton. At those places, which are more remote from New York, the season has hardly begun. Newport is very quiet, with here and there a dinner or a new arrival, and Narragansett and Bar Harbor will not commence to be even cheerfully gay until July. Just now rest seems a novelty everywhere, and after a very long season people are almost loath to take up again the task of entertaining.

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The ships which come from abroad are bringing each trip many travelers who left this country shortly after Easter. The majority of these have been to London and Paris, and the customs have profited. The very great stars—planets, they might almost be called—of the social firmament are yet shining on another hemisphere. Until this past week, Paris has been crowded with Americans. The "manifestations" have rather disgusted them, and they have left that city before their accustomed time and gone over to London. But last week Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Bradley Martin—still claimed as an American—Mrs. Whittier and Miss Polly Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., the Misses Blacklington, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. George Law, Mr. and Mrs. E. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, and Mrs. de la Mar made rather a representative gathering at one Paris restaurant, where a correspondent just arrived, saw them, and imagined that he was either at Sherry's or Delmonico's, on his own native avenue.

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A very delightful dinner was given recently in Paris by Mr. and Mrs. Chatran. The place selected was the Eiffel Tower, and the guests were afterward taken to the café concert and the different side shows. Paris is still talking of the cotillion given by Howard Case at the Pavilion d'Armonville, at which "Pinkie" Andrews led. Young Andrews had some disagreeable experience last Winter in Washington in the leading of a cotillion. He is, however, an excellent dancer, and the favors distributed by the host were very handsome.

***

The Count de Dion, who was recently sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for his participation in the disgraceful affair at the Prix d'Auteuil, is very well known in New York. He was here some years ago, and was a most intimate friend of Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould. In fact, he came over with Castellane on his visit here and was at Newport. He is said to have made quite an effort to marry Miss Gould, but she preferred Castellane. There is a story to the effect that, finding he was not favored, he pleaded his friend's suit and helped him win the hand of the heiress. Shortly after Castellane's marriage, de Dion started in business and took to manufacturing automobiles, in which comforting cure for an aching heart he has made a fortune. He belongs to a set in Paris which would be termed here "men about town." A number of the old French nobility are much deranged at the outbreak, and the members of such very smart clubs as the Agricole, the Union, and The Jockey repudiate the men who took part in it. In one sense, although several bear old names, they were not representative, and not a few of them had ugly records to their credit.

***

The most interesting parties in London are given by Lady de Grey, who brings together the great artistic and musical lions with the fashionable world. London is rather peculiar in this relation. Society is delighted to meet singers and actors, and even dancers and sometimes artists, but the literary world is almost quite apart. The names of even the titled literary people are seldom seen in the accounts given of great entertainments even by political leaders. Perhaps it is because the singers and actors sometimes will "do a turn" or because they appeal more to the general sympathy. At Lady de Grey's last country house party at Coombe were Lady Randolph Churchill, who may now possibly be included among the literary lights; M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, Lady Lister Kaye, who was a Miss Yzanaga, and Count Mensdorff. Mrs. Ronalds had also another musical party, with Sir Arthur Sullivan, M. de Correa, Mrs. Bradley Martin, (who left for Paris the next day;) Lady Tattan Sykes, Lady Howe, and Lady Conyers as guests.

***

Miss Van Wart, who was here last Winter, and who is a granddaughter of the late Marshall Roberts, has been doing much entertaining in London this season. She has moved into a new house, having leased her old one to Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. She has given a series of very elaborate dinners, and in July she will have a large ball. Mr. Reginald Ward is also entertaining, having recovered his health.

***

One of the events, if not the event, of the Spring and Summer season in the Westchester set will be the four-in-hand and tandem parade on the 24th. It will meet at Mr. William H. Parsons's on the Old Post Road. The route is a long one, and there will be many splendid equipages in line, including those of Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Caitlin, Mr. Thomas Maitland, Mr. Albert Bostwick, Mr. Nat Reynal, Mr. Paul Gibert Thebaud, and the Messrs Greer. A dinner and perhaps a dance at the American Yacht Club will wind up the afternoon and evening.

***

Mr. E. C. Benedict has been cruising around in his yacht, and has been off his place near Greenwich several days of this week. Ex-President Cleveland has been with him. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will pass Sunday at the Benedicts', sailing on the Oneida to-morrow for Buzzard's Bay. Mr. Gould Brokaw and Mr. Lloyd Phoenix have been on their yachts off the Larchmont Club House. Mr. Brokaw gave a dinner and birthday celebration one day last week on his boat.

***

Narragansett will not begin its season until July. The prospects there are excellent for a very gay two months. The Providence Line people, however, have carried out their threat and have built for the excursionists on the pier a great amusement building and a monster merry-go-round. Sherry will, however, keep his part of the beach absolutely free from excursionists of all kinds, and they will not participate much in the real life of the Pier any more than they do in that of Newport. Mr. Sherry has arrived from Europe, and is himself supervising the arrangements for the Summer at his Casino. Some little building has been going on. Among the new cottagers will be Justice and Mrs. White of Washington, who have taken one of the Wharton cottages for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Jr., will take possession of their new home, near Rye, this Summer. It is the gift of Mr. Rockefeller to his son. It is a magnificent place, with many acres laid out as a park and as a French garden. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are also expected to arrive early in August, and will be at their Sound country seat until very late in the Winter.

***

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan will have several house parties at their residence, near West Point, during the month of July. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will be there and yachting. Gen. Louis and Mrs. Fitzgerald have a large house party at their country place, Eagle's Nest, near Garrison's the end of this week. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park, and Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly have not yet left Madison for Newport.

***

Around New Rochelle there is a reunion of the Iselin family. Mr. Adrian Iselin and his daughter, Miss Georgie Iselin, are at their residence, on the Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Beresford are at the De Lancey Kanes, and Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, having returned from abroad, are at their place, as are also the Columbus Iselins and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson, now at Lenox, has not yet decided whether she will go abroad or remain at Newport with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, for at least a part of the season, and then go to Lenox again. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are at Westbury, and the young William K. Vanderbilts have come up to town to meet Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who is due every day on the Valiant.

***

California is said to be very delightful at this time of the year. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs is to pass the Summer there. Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford arrived in San Francisco about ten days ago. They will remain there until Autumn. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is traveling with a large party of friends through the Pacific country, and is due at San Francisco this week. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and party will reach here on Tuesday.

***

The University Club is giving a series of ladies' days. These take place every Thursday, and will continue until the end of June. Three days this coming week will be set apart for the entertaining of the clubs which offered the University hospitality during the time it was moving.

***

Lake Mohonk and the mountains and valleys of the country near Cornwall will be filled with well-known people this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure will be at the former place, and around Ridgeley Manor, where Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will pass the Summer, will be the usual meeting of the Delafields, who have had Summer homes in this charming country for years.

***

Announcement has been made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the engagement of Miss Elsie Yandell of Louisville, Ky., to Mr. Donn Barber of this city. It will interest a wide circle both in New York and throughout the South. No definite plans have as yet been made for the wedding, but it is rumored that it will take place in the late Fall or early Winter.

Miss Yandell, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the East since March, it at present at Louisville. She will leave shortly for the country home of the Yandells, near High Bridge, in Mercer County, Ky., to join her mother and sisters for the Summer.

Miss Yandell is the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, the distinguished physician, and a niece of Dr. David Yandell, a surgeon of international reputation. Enid Yandell, the sculptress, is her sister. She is noted for her beauty, and has not only been a great belle in the South since her début several years ago, but has enjoyed social prominence both here in the East and abroad. She is an accomplished musician, and has studied singing under Barbot in Paris.

Mr. Barber is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber of 45 West Thirty-seventh Street, and a brother of Miss Elsie Barber, who married Mr. Frederick Prime Delafield—a son of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield—last Fall. He was graduated from Yale in 1893, studied at Columbia a year, and then went abroad to Paris, where he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts to study architecture. He was graduated there last Summer, and came back to New York last September, where he has been practicing since. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the twelve men in this country who has been diplomed by the French Government. Mr. Barber was many times medaled in Paris for his work, and hold the record at the present for going through the Ecle in the minimum space of time.

He is a member of the Union and City Clubs and of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects in New York, a member of the Berzelius Society and of the University and Graduate Clubs of New Haven, and a members de la société des architectes diplôme par le Government of Paris.

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The club train only takes a few hours from Charing Cross or Victoria to the Gare St. Lazare, and there are this year other accommodations just as rapid, so that you may take your luncheon in London and dine in Paris. This is explanatory of the difficulty it is to keep up with the movements of people abroad. One day they are shopping in Bond Street, strolling along Picadilly, and the very same evening, maybe, they are taking the great drive to the Bois and the Cascade or looking in at the Pavillion d'Armonville, which is a species of glorified Park Casino. Mrs. Ogden Goelet one day last week was registered in Paris, and the next was in London, and Chauncey M. Depew has also joined the Americans who have left the gay but restless sullen city behind and has been in London exchanging jokes with Ambassador Choate and Mark Twain. The dinner to the latter, which was most interesting from a literary point of view, would have been viewed by a New Yorker as somewhat Bohemian, the list of guests being carefully scanned. Among these, it seems, if cabled reports were correct, were Mme. Sarah Grand, the Rev. Reynolds Hole, T. P. O'Connor, Poultney Bigelow, and Mrs. Frank Leslie.

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An unconfirmed rumor of the visit of William K. Vanderbilt along the Sound for the purchase of a residence site was the subject of some written comment yesterday. The William K. Vanderbilt referred to was the younger, who, with his wife, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is in the city waiting to welcome the Valiant, which brings his father from Europe, and which is due to-day.

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The wedding of Miss Susan Leroy Dresser and the Vicomte Romain d'Osmoy will take place on Tuesday in Paris. It will be a very simple affair. Mr. George Vanderbilt, the bride's brother-in-law, will give her away, and among those who will be at the ceremony will be Mrs. Clement Moore, who is a very old friend and who sails shortly afterward for this country; the bride's aunt, Mrs. Edward King, and her cousin, Miss Mary Leroy King. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have announced their intention of sailing within a week, and they will come over with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are to sail so as to arrive in Newport by the end of the month. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse d'Osmoy will make a visit a few weeks later to the George Vanderbilts and Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, at Newport, where there will be some elaborate entertainments in their honor. The Vicomte d'Osmoy is the only son of the Vicomtesse, who was a Mlle. de Saveuse. He belongs to the Agricole, the Knickerbocker Club of Paris. He has, besides his chateau in Normandy, a hotel on the Rue de Dac, in an old but aristocratic quarter of Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont closed yesterday their house at Hempstead, and will go to Newport for the Summer. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and Mr. Cutting, who have been in town this week, will sail shortly for Europe. Count Vinci of the Italian Legation at Washington will be at Narragansett later in the season. He has been in town, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Gen. Anson McCook and family are occupying the Highlands, one of the cottages belonging to the Mizzen Top Hotel, in Dutchess County. Gen. Low Wallace and family are also at Mizzen Top, occupying the Wheeler cottage. The Mizzen Top Hotel opens on the 20th, and the golf links have been greatly improved.

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It is now again announced—and this time from Calcutta—that the engagement of Miss Daisy Leiter, the sister-in-law of the Viceroy, to Lord Suffolk, will be soon made public. THE NEW YORK TIMES took notice of the rumor, which was a matter of gossip in New York society, some weeks ago, but Mrs. Leiter, who had just returned from abroad, denied that any engagement existed. The Misses Leiter have evidently revolutionized Simla. They have introduced many American customs, and the Court there this Spring has been extremely gay. It is stated that the Misses Leiter will leave Simla very shortly for an extended tour through the great cities of Northern India and will sail from Calcutta in August so as to meet their parents in Paris in the early Fall. If an engagement has been arranged, it will be some time before it is announced. Lord Suffolk is a very young man, just past his majority, an aide de camp to the Viceroy, a member of several very smart London clubs and the owner of large estates.

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Mrs. Frederic Edy and Mrs. Charles Post are at Bellport, L. I., where for years they have had their Summer home. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert are at their country houses on the North Shore of Long Island.

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There will be a few weddings this week, and the list of brides and bridegrooms and wedding days, the delight of the florists and the milliners, continues until July. On Wednesday Mr. Andrew Bach Newcombe and Miss Marion Homer Champlain, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlain of 60 West Ninety-third Street, will be married at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. On the same day Miss Juliet Breck and Mr. Marshall J. Hagar will be married in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. There will be other weddings in the suburbs, one of the most important of these during the next fortnight being that of Miss Clara Moss and Mr. James B. Taller.

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There were two weddings at Grace Church last Wednesday. The first of these was that of Miss Mary Dickey and Surrogate Varnum, an account of which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was very remarkable for this time of year and it brought together from the adjacent country as large an assemblage of very fashionable people as would have gathered in the zenith of the season. The bride, who is tall and has a striking figure, wore a magnificent gown with a long train. The floral decorations were extremely elaborate and the entire ceremony most imposing. Later in the afternoon Miss Louise Dudley Davis and Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks were married in the same church. Miss Davis was married in her grandmother's wedding frock, in all its old-fashioned simplicity, and her bridesmaid, Miss Mary Boride, had a similar costume. These gowns were made of mull, trainless and with simple kerchiefs around the necks, just as they are seen in the fashion plates of Queen Victoria's girlhood. The bride and her attendant looked as if they had stepped from the play of "Rosemary." It was extremely picturesque, and the contrast with the "function" of an hour before was all the more marked.

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Talking of brides and bridesmaids, and weddings and wedding favors, there have been several distinct innovations during the past week in regard to some of the details of the cortège. The principal change is in regard to the bride's bouquet. It seemed absolutely orthodox that a bride should only carry a bouquet of white, and it was usually made of white bride roses, lilies of the valley, orchids, or orange blossoms. Now the English fashion prevails, and last week two of the brides were persuaded to carry blossoms of brilliant hue. One of the bouquets was of crimson roses and the other of pink moss rose buds. At the wedding of Miss Clark and Lord Petrie in England the bride and bridesmaids carried great bunches of crimson roses.

The second innovation was perhaps due somewhat to common sense and comfort prevailing over cast-iron rules. The bride and her maid of honor appeared gloveless during the ceremony. This was remarked at the marriage of Miss Edith Marie Allen and Mr. Albert Percival Hall at St. Agnes's Chapel, last Wednesday. As it was an extremely warm day, the change was a grateful one, and was much appreciated by the congregation. To look cool is to inspire others with the same sensation, and the absence of gloves was a positive relief.

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Now that all excitement for the present seems to have died away in Paris, and the offenders against public peace are safe under lock and key, the city has taken on a more familiar appearance. There are many complaints on the part of Americans as to the extremely high prices charged at all the Paris hotels. In fact, Paris as a cheap place to live is one of the myths of a former age; that time when la Vie de Bohème existed and the students were over in the Latin Quarter, and there was such a thing as the Faubourg St. Germain. From private letters received there seems to be but one opinion, that Paris as a place to live comfortably in is about twice as dear as New Yorks. All rents, in view of the Exposition, have gone up, and the Parisian is on the alert for the American and his dollars, which they missed last season. An American woman returning from Paris after a year's housekeeping said that it was very delightful to think that you could buy artichokes for 2 and 3 cents apiece, but that when you considered that eggs were 45 and 50 cents a dozen, there was another view to life. All meats are high, and the bonne a tous faire—that wonderful servant who does everything for nothing—now charges 100 francs a month—about $20—and then scorns to cook only the simplest food.

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The Prix d'Auteuil, at which the disturbances occurred, is the annual Steeplechase. It is the fashionable event of the Spring season, the Grand Prix being now relegated more to the flashy side of Paris life. It corresponds with the English Ascot, which is the most fashionable event of the season, and for which people near Windsor and the vicinity of the races let their country houses to millionaires at enormous prices.

NOTES OF SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Thelma Lord Hall to Mr. Wilfred Waight Warner on Wednesday evening, June 14, was one of the prettiest home weddings ever seen in North New York. The bride is the second daughter of Major and Mrs. Harry B. Hall and niece of ex-Judge Ernest Hall of Boston Avenue.

The mantels and all available spaces in the dining room were banked with roses, while the window and door frames were festooned with oak leaves starred with daisies, presenting a novel but very beautiful effect.

During the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom stood under a capony formed of oak leaves and roses, surmounted by a floral bell.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Hall, as maid of honor, attired in a dress of white organdie, with silver trimming over yellow silk. She carried a bouquet of daisies.

The bridesmaids were Miss Edna Brown Hall, daughter of ex-Judge Hall, who wore a white organdie dress over pink silk, and Miss Alice Beckley, a niece of the bridegroom, whose gown was also of white organdie over green silk. They carried bouquets of Bridesmaid roses.

The attire of the bride was bewildering in its loveliness. The gown was of heavy white satin, tunic effect, trimmed with Duchess and point lace, clasped with a star of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, while her tulle veil was caught by a diamond coronet, the gift of the bride's sister. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Major Walter B. Hotchkiss of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was best man, while Mr. Leonard Beckley, a nephew of the bridegrgoom, and Mr. Henry Hall, the bride's brother, acted as ushers.

After receiving the hearty congratulations of all present an elegant repast was served, followed by dancing, until the departure of the happy couple amid the godspeeds and cheers of the assembled guests and copious showers of rice and roses.

Many of the most prominent people of the north side were present.

The bride's presents were numerous.

After an extended bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Warner expect to spend the latter part of the Summer at a popular Summer resort on Long Island.

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Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Loretto, to Mr. Stephen Henry Keating at All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, June 21, at 3 o'clock. The bride will be attended by Miss Katharine E. Keating as maid of honor and by Miss Tessie Hanlon and Miss Earley as bridesmaids. The best man will be Mr. John David Creamer and the ushers Mr. Andrew Ernest Foyé, George N. Olcott, Ph. D.; John J. Keating, M. D., and Mr. John J. Murphy. Invitations to the church are general. Those for the wedding reception to follow at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, are for relatives and intimate friends.

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At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution held on Tuesday last the resignation of Alexander R. Thompson as Secretary was accepted, and Morris Patterson Ferris of Dobbs Ferry was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Thompson has been an efficient and valuable officer, and it was with great regret that the board yielded to his application for relief made necessary by the pressure of his private business.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 17.—It would not be in any degree surprising to hear at any moment the announcement being made that the wedding of Miss Havemeyer to Lieut. Commander Winslow would take place here during the coming season, and the wedding of Miss Grant to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia may also occur here. At least one of these weddings will be a Newport event, and the brother officers of Lieut. Commander Winslow of the flagship hope such will take place while the fleet is here this Summer.

Lieut. Commander Winslow is one of the most popular officers in the navy, with a record that any officer might well be proud of, and with his messmates there is none so highly praised as he, and among the crew the same verdict is to be heard.

A little suggestion was heard on the flagship a few days ago by one of the blue-jackets relative to the wedding that both Mr. Winslow and Miss Havemeyer would be pleased to hear, and it is now repeated for the first time. This bluejacket stated that while he was stationed on the China station some years ago Admiral Chandler was the Commander in Chief of the squadron, and after his ship, the Brooklyn, had been on the station the Admiral's daughter became engaged to an Englishman, and the wedding was held on the quarterdeck of the flagship. It was a happy marriage and a pretty wedding, and its memories are still green in his mind, as is the case with many others who were there. "Now," continued the sailor, "if Lieutenant Commander Winslow would do the same, and have his wedding on the ship, we could see his pretty bride, and the affair would be something quite original and attractive and something which does not occur every day."

Probably when the happy couple read this hint they will enjoy the interest which the navy end is taking in their welfare.

And the idea is not at all a bad one, and if carried out it would be unique.

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The cottagers this season have gone in for outside pleasures such as have never been practiced here before, and every outdoor sport that can be thought of is now participated in by the cottagers, and especially the ladies, who commence to play at the golf club at an early hour in the forenoon and continue until late in the afternoon. The various sports include, besides golf, tennis, bathing, yachting, and driving.

The ladies evidently have come to an understanding about these exercises, for no matter where these sports take place there are always a number of ladies to be found, and during the coming month a fencing class is to be formed by the ladies, who will have a woman instructor.

The ladies of the cottage colony for the most part are to be seen daily on the handsome links of the Newport Golf Club, and not a few of them have become adepts at the game, and quite a number will be credited with making some good scores before the season is at an end.

It is not generally known that the most apt pupils of Mr. Davis at the Newport Golf Club are ladies.

Among some of the best players of the ladies' class are Miss Marion Fish, Miss Wetmore, Miss Barger, Miss Winthrop, Miss French, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.

When the cups for the ladies' matches are played for this season there will be some surprises in store for the players who won the ladies' matches during the past two seasons, as the new players have improved wonderfully in the game.

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At the Golf Club a rather new and entertaining custom has been revived during the afternoon in the ladies holding those delightful teas instead of holding these affairs at their cottages, and day by day these teas are being given in larger numbers, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, as one can sit at the tables and look down on the links and watch the many red-coated players engaged at playing the most interesting game of the past and present season.

Of course on Sunday evenings the large dinners at the Casino will be in vogue, and with delightful music there, the gatherings will lose none of its old-time popularity with the cottagers, who were last season compelled to engage their tables for Sunday well ahead of time, and even with the addition which has been added so as to accommodate some 200 diners, there is none too much room now.

It is the fad of the season to dine at the Casino Sunday evening, and some of the largest dinners of last season were given there, and those who are predicting a slow season at the Casino this Summer little know whereof they speak. There is ample room here for the Casino and Golf Club, as both are not only distinct institutions, but are necessary organizations for the enjoyment of the cottagers who are financially and socially interested in both, and consequently there can be no rivalry between the two places.

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The Mayor, heeding the just demands of the cottagers, has caused the Summer police to be on duty this week, a period much earlier than is generally the custom, although the Mayor has gone as far as his authority will permit in providing the cottage colony with better police protection than that which is afforded to them in the Winter.

This police question has become a very serious question, and unless the cottagers petition the City Council to establish a mounted squad in the Castle Hill and Ochre Point sections, the police protection such as is necessary in those sections, it will be the same story a year hence. And the same remark is appropriate to the fire protection in both places.

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The work on the new polo field for the Westchester Club is now well in hand, and within three weeks the new grounds will be completed, and soon thereafter the players will be able to practice on the new grounds, which have been rented for a term of years, and if the grounds prove satisfactory the Westchesters will most likely purchase them and more extensive improvements will be made.

The playing field of the full regulation size is 1,000 feet long by 500 broad. The lot is 600 feet wide and 1,600 feet long. The area of the new ground is 25 acres, while the old polo grounds at the foot of Thames Street were but 15 acres.

Among the players who will be seen here this season and after several years absence from the polo field is Mr. Foxhall Keene, who is one of the best players that has ever graced a polo field, and he will be given a most hearty welcome by the lovers of the sport when the season begins.

The Coaching Club's parade next August will disband at the polo grounds, where the match of the day will be witnessed from the tops of the coaches.

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On the Fourth of July the Newport Clambake Club will hold its first bake of the season at the cozy clubhouse at Easton's Beach, and at the same time the election of officers for the year will be held, when it may be stated, Mr. Center Hichcock will be re-elected President and Mr. Fred H. Paine re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, while the same Executive Committee will also be re-elected.

The membership of this club is limited to 100, and there is but one vacancy, and there are a dozen applications for that one vacancy.

The club was organized some few years ago, and the clubhouse has from time to time been enlarged and improved. The abundant grounds about the clubhouse afford the members ample opportunity to indulge in baseball and other sports, which usually follow the bikes.

SOUTHAMPTON.

There are still quite a few cottages in which no signs of life are apparent as yet, although last week brought a rush of the Summer colony. Scarcely any of the houses remain unrented. The latest to go was the second Huntting cottage. Mr. and Mrs. William G. McCormack of Chicago, who spent a couple of days in Southampton a week ago, and left without making a choice, have finally decided to settle there for the season. The other Huntting cottage is being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ellis and the Misses Ellis. Mr. William Manice's handsome residence Wahnfried has at length been opened. While it was undergoing alterations Mr. and Mrs. Manice and their two children stopped at the Meadow Club. They moved into their own cottage on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele and their three daughters likewise forsook the clubhouse during the week to occupy their newly erected cottage. The new house, which has just been completed, would be exceedingly pretty were it not for a weird combination of colors that bids fair to rival the much-talked-of effects achieved by Mr. Wood on the numerous Betts cottages.

Mr. Edward W. Southworth is stopping at the Meadow Club, where he contemplates remaining for the months of June and July. Mr. Southworth is an ardent golfer and plays daily on the Shinnecock links, for which he has suggested some salutary improvements. He gave a small dinner party at the Meadow Club last evening, and he had as his guests, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys and Mrs. William Duane were among last week's arrivals at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have rented their cottage to Mr. O. G. Jennings, who will take possession on July 1, and are booked to sail for Europe on the 28th inst. on the St. Paul. A farewell dinner was given them during the week by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Potter, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur A. Morrison. Mr. Humphreys has already left Southampton for a short trip to the West prior to his departure for Europe, but Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. Duane remain at the clubhouse.

The new addition to Mr. Charles T. Barney's large cottage, which has been in course of erection for some time past, is completed, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mr. Ashbel H. Barney, and the Misses Barney, who have been stopping at the club for the last three weeks, have taken possession of their residence. Mrs. T. H. Talmage, who has rented Mr. Barney's small cottage near Agawam Lake, arrived during the week. Miss Ethel Ketcham is stopping with Mrs. Talmage, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen and her twin children have settled in The Mallows for the season, arriving early in the week. Mr. Van Ingen arrived on Friday. Mrs. Betts's cottage, Golden Sand, was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard of Albany, N. Y. Wyllys cottage is being occupied by Mr. Charles H. Godfrey, who arrived on Thursday evening. Mr. W. E. D. Stokes was another arrival. He is residing in Tenacre, the cottage of Mrs. Hugh L. Cole. Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., have settled for the season in their own residence.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robertson and Mr. T. Markoe Robertson arrived during the early part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, who have taken Mr. Henry M. Day's cottage, took possession during the week. Mr. Sherman Day is the guest of Mr. Henry G. Moor, with whom he will stay for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Oliver arrived on Wednesday. The Shinnecock Hills colony is filling up quite nicely, among the latest arrivals being Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Miss Helen L. Parrish, who is living in her cottage in the Art Village. Mr. Henry Reeves Hoyt, who was not in Southampton last year, has already settled for the season.

Tennis seems to be taking a firm hold on the more youthful members of Southampton society, judging from the large number who play daily on the Meadow Club's courts. Among the players who may be seen are the Misses Barnes, Mr. Roderick Terry, Jr., the Misses Clark, Mr. Ashbel H. Barney, the Cryder triplets, Miss Barker, Mr. Monson Morris, the Misses Russell, and Miss Nathalie Henderson. There is an unusual revival of interest in the game, and golf can scarcely be said to be the extreme rage with the cottagers that it was last year. Besides the annual competition for the Ruggies Cup an invitation tournament will be held on the club's courts in which W. O. Larned and Bob Wrenn will probably play.

Southampton society has ever enjoyed the reputation of being rather sedate and decidedly conservative, with a prejudice against radical innovations. It remains therefore to be seen whether the proposed scheme to convert it into a sporting centre will be a success or not. The jersey element, as they prefer to be called, and at the head of which are Mr. Peter F. Collier and Mr. Lorillard Ronalds, are negotiating for the rental of a large lot near the Meadow Club, where they purpose having a polo field. While there is a possibility of the project being carried through, present indications are that it will be very frigidly received by the vast majority, who prefer their own favorite forms of amusement, which are of a less violent character.

Both clubs report an unusually large number of season subscribers this year, which is rather strange considering the alarming statement made recently by a certain paper regarding the inhospitable manner in which cottagers are said to be treated by both institutions. It is this very rigid exclusiveness enforced against the objectionable element that has insured the success of the two clubs for years past, making them a popular resort for women and children as well as for the members themselves. The Meadow Club has a slightly larger list of subscribers than the Golf Club, and among those who have passed the scrutiny of the committees are William C. Gulliver, Edward Van Ingen, Samuel D. Craig, Oliver Harriman, Jr., George G. De Witt, Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Alfred M. Hoyt, Francis O. de Luze, Julian W. Robbins, Dr. M. Allan Starr, Col. Henry May, O. G. Jennings, Dr. Albert H. Ely, Mrs. Morris Hollins, Percy R. Pyne, Dr. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, Edward Tiffany Dyer, Benjamin A. Gould, De Lancey Nicoll, George A. Crocker, Herman Ellis, Henry R. Hoyt, F. C. Hollins, Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. E. S. Knapp, and James L. Barclay.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Allan Starr were at the club during the week, preparatory to moving into their cottage.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., June 17.—The cottagers have had a delightful week with the exception of one or two days when the mercury climbed up into the eighties. Driving has been somewhat disagreeable on account of the dust. There has been very much less rain so far this Summer than last year. It has, however, been good weather for golfing, and the boat clubhouse has been well patronized, and it has been delightful rowing or sailing on Mankeenac Lake, especially in the edge of the evening.

Golf has received an impetus, especially among the young women, as Miss Maud Curtiss has offered a silver cup for competition among the women golfers, to be played for between the 15th of this month and the 15th of July. The competition is to be medal play of eighteen holes, and the course must be made four times, the one handing in the lowest score winning the cup. Among those who have already commenced to practice for the prize are Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Gilmore, Miss Bullard, Miss Marie Mosle, and the Misses Stillman. The men will commence their weekly handicap matches next Saturday. The club held a meeting this week and elected Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Mr. Joseph W. Burden, and Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., Greens Committee. Mr. William Douglass Sloane, President of the club, is at the head of the Executive Committee, and Mr. S. Howland Robbins is at the head of the Handicap Committee.

M. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane at Elm Court, sailed for Europe on Wednesday. They are expected to return here in the Autumn. Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Jr., is still at Elm Court, awaiting her husband, who sails for this side on the Majestic on Wednesday.

Mr. Joseph W. Burden has gone on his annual fishing trip to the Restigouche River, where he makes some fine catches. He is with a party of friends, and will be away for some weeks.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock and family have arrived in Lenox, and are at their country house, Osceola Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams entertained a party of friends over Sunday.

Capt. John S. Barnes and family arrived at Coldbrooke this week.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner of a dozen covers Saturday evening.

Mr. W. A. Taylor and family are among the week's arrivals, having opened the Servin cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stillman are at the Bacon cottage for the Summer. They occupied this place last season, and found it very desirable from its nearness to the golf links, where most of the family enjoy spending a good share of the time.

Mr. W. A. Read and family have arrived at the Folsom cottage for the season.

Dr. H. P. Jacques is at Ethelwyn Farm cottage, which he recently purchased and remodeled.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan are now in London, but will soon leave for the Continent, where they will spend the greater part of the Summer, coming on to Lenox to occupy Ventfort Hall in the Autumn.

Mr. John E. Parsons and family arrived at Stonover this week for the season.

Mrs. John W. Minturn has been in Lenox this week, and has been for part of the time the guest of Mrs. A. C. Kingsland at her country place.

Major F. C. Grugan of the regular army has taken the Newton cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, are in Lenox for a short stay. Mrs. Neilson will spend part of the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, at their cottage in Newport.

Mr. George Mosle and family are at the Eddy cottage for the season. Miss Mosle is fond of golfing, and is often at the links.

Mr. H. H. Pease and family are at Lorington, the cottage bel

bridge boy, arrived this week to visit his aged mother, who lives here still. He came on directly from Washington as soon as he could get away. Another military hero of whom Stockbridge is proud is Lieut. Webster, who is visiting his uncle, Daniel F. Fenn. Lieut. Webster was in many of the important battles of the war, including Santiago. He was on the Brooklyn.

Announcement cards have been received of the marriage of Mr. Henry Ivison Parsons to Miss Harriet Brainard Thompson of Milford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have arrived in Stockbridge and are spending their honeymoon at Mr. Parson's country place, Bonnie Brae.

Mr. Howard Lapsley and family of New York have arrived at their cottage here.

Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale and his family are settled at their Summer home here.

Mr. Edwin Worcester and family of New York arrived this week at the Gavit cottage, which they have taken for the season.

Mr. Alexander Sedgwick is occupying his house just across the street from the Casino. His family arrived from Buffalo this week.

Mr. F. W. Whittredge is spending some time here. He occupied for some years the residence of David Dudley Field, on Prospect Hill.

There have been may arrivals in Stockbridge this week. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rhett, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Greenwood, Miss Julia Van Vorst, and Mrs. Barrhydt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, H. H. Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. W. C. Haskins, Miss Haskins, and Mr. and Mrs. Wendell, Boston; Mrs. William Hayne, Jr., South Orange; Mrs. David Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, S. G. Caskey, and Miss Caskey, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. G. M. Sorrell and Miss Seymour, Savannah, Ga.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 17.—As the season advances and the people get settled in their cottages and boarding houses, they are receiving a gentle reminder that Vice President Hobart is in our midst for the Summer, and trips are being made to Norwood Park, to view the spot where Mr. Hobart and family reside. The health of the Vice President is improving daily. He is generally seen being wheeled about in an invalid chair, but one day recently, much to the surprise of Mrs. Hobart and the rest of the household, he was discovered walking up stairs from the parlor to his bedroom all alone. Mrs. Hobart feels very much pleased with the progress her husband is making, and, with the other inmates of the cottage, is looking forward to his speedy recovery. The Vice President has had a number of callers. Last Sunday he entertained Senator and Mrs. Mark Hanna.

During the week two notable weddings took place. Clifford Seasongood of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Maud Sternberger of New York City was the first couple to be married here this season. Mr. Seasongood is the son of Gen. Lewis Seasongood and Miss Sternberger is the daughter of the late Simon Sternberger. The wedding took place at the bride's Summer home, at West End, on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Wise of New York officiating. The second wedding was that of Miss Florence Elsworth Hazard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hazard of Shrewsbury, and Prince Francis Maria Joseph Auersperg of Austria, at the Hazard Manor on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Reynolds of St. James's Church, Red Bank, in the spacious drawing room, and was witnessed by about 400 invited guests.

There is another affair forthcoming which is interesting society. It is the marriage of Miss Niles, daughter of L. H. Niles, President of the Adams Express Company, to John J. Knox. Mr. Niles is a cottager at Monmouth Beach, and the ceremony will take place Wednesday at St. Peter's Church, Galilee, near Miss Niles's Summer home.

The initial services of the St. James's Episcopal Church at Elberon will take place to-day. The Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine of Philadelphia will officiate.

George A. P. Kelsey, who has been in charge of the Howland Hotel for the past two seasons, has arrived and will take charge again this season. The hotel will be ready to receive guests in another week.

The Elberon Beach Club is now open. The pavilion erected late last season adds materially to the popularity of the club, which is composed exclusively of Elberon cottagers.

Palmer & MacDonald, proprietors of the Brighton Hotel, have had their hotel thoroughly renovated and put in first-class order for the reception of guests. Many have already been booked.

Dr. Joseph A. Booth is occupying his Ocean Avenue cottage.

L. Tannerbaum and family of New York arrived Monday for the Summer, and are in a Bath Avenue cottage.

Col. Dan Rice, the ex-showman, is seen daily upon the drives at this place.

William Campbell of the University of Pennsylvania has been in town this week.

The Continental Hotel will be under the management of Philip Fritz this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pratt of New York are guests of the Central cottage this week.

Gen. W. H. Morris of Fordham, N. Y., is occupying his Summer home at North Long Branch.

Last Sunday the Beth-Miriam Synagogue opened for the Summer season. Services will be held every Friday evening at 7 o'clock and Saturday morning at 9:30. The Rev. Benjamin Morris of New York has been retained as reader.

The congregation of the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea held a picnic on Wednesday afternoon and evening at Pleasure Bay Park.

George H. Bates, one of the oldest hotel managers along the Delaware River, has arrived here from Cape May to assume the management of the Iron (Per Casino.

A. Hellman of New York is at the McCullough cottage at Elberon.

H. Leopold and family of New York are occupying Lawndale cottage No. 1 at Elberon.

G. L. Jacquin of New York is spending the Summer in Diilers's Morris Avenue cottage.

Among the patients who are being treated at Dr. Barr's sanitarium are Mr. Baldwin of Newark, Mr. Sampson of Brooklyn, Miss Eaton of Old Point Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ballinger of Philadelphia, and Mme. Rene of New York.

A. Hecht is at the Stokes cottage, on Atlantic Avenue, at North Long Branch.

The first gypsy camp of the season was pitched on the Dobbins property on Wednesday.

The Seashore cottage, at North Long Branch, was opened for the season on Thursday.

Mrs. A. M. Good of New York, who purchased the McKesson cottage some time ago, is having improvements made.

Samuel D. Dickinson, a well-known Republican politician of Jersey City, has leased the Zimmer cottage, on Franklin Avenue, for the Summer.

Emil S. Levy of New York is occupying Hollywood Cottage No. 14.

Max Ernst has leased the Barrett cottage at Cottagle Place for the Summer.

Walter Reed, son of Dr. James J. Reed, has sailed for Europe, where he will spend a month touring.

Franklin Murphy and family took possession of their Elberon cottage on Thursday.

The Monmouth Beach Country Club opened its doors for the season on Thursday.

The Norwood Park Casino, which is situated near Vice President Hobart's Summer residence, has opened for the season with Mr. Harry Hopper in charge. The religious services which are held on Sundays at the Casino during the Summer months will not begin until the last week in June or the first week in July. The Rev. Charles J. Young of New York will officiate.

Mrs. Richard H. Hughes and her son returned home from Pittsburg during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hutchinson and son of New York are visiting at the Garland cottage, on Garfield Avenue.

Mrs. Daniel Ferns and family of West End will spend the Summer at the Central cottage on Morris Avenue.

Mrs. Rufus Blodgett, wife of ex-Senator Blodgett, has left this place for a visit of several weeks in the New England States.

Commissioner Walter S. Reed returned Saturday from a trip through New York State.

Miss Amelia Lehrfield of New York is a guest at the Goldsmith cottage, on Union Avenue.

Judge Steckler of New York has taken possession of the Lanning cottage on Bath Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Morris have vacated their Bath Avenue cottage, and will spend the Summer at their Simpson Street cottage.

J. H. Griesel of New York is occupying the cottage of E. R. Slocum on Westwood Avenue.

J. Frownfeld of New York has leased Diller's Ocean Avenue cottage, and has already taken possession of it.

William Kropff and family of New York are occupying the Street cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Mr. Frank Thomson, who died at his home at Merion Station recently, was well known by the cottagers at this resort, and his presence will be greatly missed this year.

Senator Michael Barrett has leased one of Senator Smith's cottages at Elberon, H. P. Baldwin of New York will occupy another, while the third cottage, which is being remodeled, will be occupied by the Smith family.

Mrs. S. Reynes of New York is spending the Summer in the Weatherbee cottage, which she has recently rented.

J. Pierson and family have taken possession of Mrs. Rachel Slocum's cottage on Chelsea Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hankinson of New York are at their Eatontown cottage, where they will spend the Summer.

Mrs. S. F. Requa of Chicago is spending a few days with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. B. Nafew.

Robert H. McCarter and family of Newark are again domiciled in the Kenney cottage, opposite the Ocean Mills Oakhurst, for the Summer.

The Hollywood Golf Club is now open, and practice games are in vogue.

Thomas L. Cornell of New York has taken possession of the Potter cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Mrs. M. F. Kauffman of New York is spending the Summer in the Comstock cottage on Ocean Avenue.

The handsome Henry Daly cottage, on the south side of Chelsea Avenue, is occupied for the Summer by Mrs. V. M. Julbe of New York.

W. Irving Snyder and family of New York are guests at the Hotel Norwood for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pratt of New York are guests at the Central cottage, Morris Avenue.

The twenty-third annual commencement exercises of the High School at this place were held on Friday evening at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. The class of '99 comprises twelve members, eight young women and four young men.

Mrs. Mary Kieley has issued invitations announcing the coming marriage of her daughter, Nellie, to David F. Milleman, Jr., next Wednesday at the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The steamer Republic made her first trip of the season yesterday between New York and the Long Branch Iron Pier.

J. N. Riker, who recently purchased the old Thompson Hotel, opened its doors Tuesday.

I. Honingman of New York is domiciled in the Moss cottage, Cottage Place, for the Summer.

Clifton W. Levy and family of New York have leased the Howland cottage, on Garfield Avenue.

The Taylor Memorial Church, at Elberon, opened last Sunday with a fair-sized congregation. The Rev. Mr. Hagerman officiated. It was announced from the pulpit that the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, the Summer pastor, will occupy the pulpit to-day. Dr. Mackay has been making a short stay abroad.

Ex-Mayor Strong of New York has engaged a suite of rooms at the Elberon Hotel. It is said he will arrive on June 25 and remain until Aug. 5.

As many of the theatrical people make this resort their Summer residence, there is a movement on foot to hold a benefit performance by an all-star cast at the West End Amusement Hall during the latter part of July or the first of August to aid the Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

William V. Clark, Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, who has his office at this place, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. His successor will be George H. Preck, who is now Superintendent of the Central Division of the New Jersey Central.

Mrs. Robert Barbour of Paterson, N. J., who owns four cottages at Elberon, arrived at that place Wednesday, and took possession of one of them for the season.

Four large milk cans containing goldfish arrived at Hollywood Station on Tuesday in charge of a man from Washington for Vice President Hobart. They were conveyed to Mr. Hobart's cottage at Norwood Park, where they were placed in a pond that surrounds a large fountain very close to the Vice President's residence.

Dr. Gagnon, who is a noted horseman, arrived at Hollywood on Saturday last and took possession of the Hollywood Lodge.

Among the cottage arrivals during the week at Elberon were G. Banyer and George H. Prentiss of New York City.

J. T. Closson of Plainfield, N. J., took possession of the Porter cottage on Tuesday.

Mr. Thorley of New York is occupying Elberon Cottage No. 12, and John R. Dos Passos of New York Cottage No. 11.

Among the Philadelphians who arrived at Elberon this week was George T. Lewis.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 17.—The season at this resort has been opened with a much larger cottage colony than has been here for the last five or six years, and everything about the place presents an appearance of gayety. Within another week all the hotels will have been opened and the social season begun. It is noticeable this year that among the guests are a large number of New Yorkers, and this is particularly so among the cottage colony, which has selected villas near the golf links. While the larger portion of the visitors to this resort come from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, and the South and West, there is a decided increase in the number of guests from New York.

The resort in general looks very well this year, and the stranger coming into the town is at once struck with the idea that there has been a cleaning time here since last season, because of the excellent condition and the trim manner in which the driveways and avenues about the place have been put. The beach drive, which extends along the entire ocean front, is in the best of condition.

The golf club, which was new to Cape May last season, has now become the centre of a great deal of the social life at the resort. The President is John C. Bullitt, the Philadelphia lawyer who refused the Attorney Generalship in President Cleveland's first Cabinet. Since last year the club has been regularly incorporated, and has purchased about fifty-five acres of the best ground in the neighborhood. On this is a clubhouse, which has been remodeled, giving it all the modern conveniences that a clubhouse should have.

Several attractions have been added this year, among them free daily concerts on the beach by a military band. Last Saturday and Sunday the first of these concerts was given by the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Band, and on Saturday, July 1, this same band will begin an engagement of nine weeks, playing mornings, afternoons, and evenings.

The bathing season is now opened, and hundreds enjoy themselves in the breakers. Cape May has a beach which is of so gradual a descent into the water that no life lines or anything of that sort are required here to aid the bather in efforts to save himself from the dangerous undertow which is prevalent at some other resorts.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will come to Cape May on June 26 and hold a convention at the Stockton Hotel, which will last five days. This society will bring with it about 850 of its members and guests. During the three days preceding the convention of the engineers the same hotel will be occupied by about 500 of the working journalists of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington on their annual excursion. They will be the guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. K. Calender of East Twenty-sixth Street will open her cottage on Ocean Street here next week for the Summer season. She will have as her guests Mrs. Wainewright and her niece, Mrs. Sumner Bowman of Williamstown, Penn., who was Miss Wainewright, and whose wedding took place in their New York home just after Easter.

Among prominent New York clergymen who have recently been here were the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York and the Rev. John J. Flood.

Mrs. D. M. Kearny, widow of Gen. Phil Kearny and mother of Gen. John Watts Kearny of New York, came to Cape May this week and opened her Beach Avenue Summer home for the season. Mrs. Kearny during the Winter resides on Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

Dr. W. W. Keene, who was last week elected President of the American Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, is now occupying his Summer cottage here on Beach Avenue.

Dr. José Congosto, the new Spanish Consul General at New York and the last Secretary General under Spanish rule in Cuba, will spend the Summer here, as he did for years previous to last season.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Hitchcock, formerly minister of the American Presbyterian Church in Paris, is residing in his cottage here. The family of ex-Postmaster Gen. John Wanamaker is occupying their cottage here also.

ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, June 17.—Slowly but surely this resort is filling up with Summer visitors. Tourists from all parts of the country arrived in goodly numbers this week, making glad the hearts of the bonifaces and enlivening the beach resorts, where the visitors spend most of their time. The Brunswick and Monmouth opened early this week. The Ocean, Sunset Hall, Metropolitan, and Columbia followed suit to-day, and each hotel received a liberal quota of the incoming pleasure-seekers. The proprietors of the leading caravansaries are jubilant over the prospects for a phenomenal season and their booking clerks are kept busy arranging to care for the rush due to arrive soon after Independence Day.

The Board of Trade is arranging for an old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth of July. The partially completed programme calls for a monster boat carnival on Deal Lake, concluding with a display of fireworks. The cottagers of Loch Arbor, Allenhurst, and Deal will be asked to participate, and should they decide to do so the event will eclipse all former Independence Day celebrations. On the afternoon of the Fourth a bicycle meet will be held at the athletic grounds under the management of Arthur A. Zimmerman, who has engaged the speediest of the "outlaws" to compete for the money prizes offered.

The State Sunday School Association will hold its annual school for primary teachers here for one week, commencing July 3. The annual convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Legion will assemble here on July 17, when thousands of members of the order will be present. The meetings will be held in the Beach Auditorium and Educational Hall. The National officers will make Sunset Hall their headquarters.

The '97 and '98 classes of the Asbury Park High School tendered a reception and dance to the classes of '95, '96, and '99 at the Hotel Lafayette Thursday evening, and the function was the social event of the week. On Monday evening next the '99 class will tender a reception to the '97 and '98 classes at the Hotel Columbia.

The free band concerts on the beach front began to-day for the season and will continue every afternoon and evening until the middle of September. Prof. Lambiase of Philadelphia is the musical director, and his musicians include a number of noted soloists. The musicians are paid by the city, the money required being raised by taxation.

The 750-pound rubber sea turtle recently captured at Seabright and purchased by "Founder" Bradley for his aquarium on the fishing pier, kicked up such a rumpus over being confined in such close quarters that it was turned lose in Shark River this week.

There are signs on every hand of the rapid advancement of the season across the lake in Ocean Grove. Cottagers, tenters, and hotel guests arrive on every train from the big cities, and next week the special religious services under the auspices of the Camp-Meeting Association will begin—the signal that the season is open. The formal opening sermon in the auditorium on the camp grounds will be preached Sunday morning, June 25, by the Rev. Dr. Frank P. Parkin, pastor of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, and the evening sermon by the Rev. Dr. James G. Reed of Ocean Grove. The auditorium will be open for religious worship to-morrow morning, when a missionary sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore. A successor to Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, for years the popular leader of the Young People's Meetings in the Temple—who is now abroad engaged in missionary work—will not be named by the association, but the place will be left open for Mr. Yatman. The Temple meetings will be continued, as usual, this Summer, and they will be led by visiting evangelists and members of the association.

Former Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia, former Mayor Bechtel of Trenton, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, and Mayor Seymour of Newark have decided to spend the Summer in Asbury Park.

The Rev. Dr. Merrill Edward Gates, former President of Amherst College, was one of the visitors here this week.

Senator Elijah Hutchinson of Trenton was here this week for recreation and pleasure.

Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald of St. Louis, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, Association, arrived in the grove this week for a protracted rest.

Gen. William H. Skirm of Trenton is occupying a cottage in Ocean Pathway, Ocean Grove.

Judge Charles E. Hendrickson of Mount Holly will spend the Summer in Ocean Grove.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, the well-known New York Methodist divine, will occupy his cottage in Ocean Grove as usual this Summer.

Mrs. James Hanan of New York is occupying her Summer home in Seventh Avenue.

George L. Hawkins of New York has moved into his cottage corner of Seventh and Grand Avenues.

City Clerk James F. Connelly of Newark, a former Consul to Japan, has taken a cottage at the corner of Sixth and Webb Streets.

Fred Gibbs of New York has a Summer home in Eighth Avenue.

Former Assemblyman Reuben Trier of Newark arrived at his Seventh Avenue cottage this week with his family.

Thomas Muir of New York has leased a pretty seaside home in Sixth Avenue.

George C. Hiller of Jersey City is occupying his cottage in Sixth Avenue.

George B. Dwyer, the Newark leather manufacturer, is with his family at his Fifth Avenue Summer retreat.

William C. Shanley of Newark will spend the Summer at his Fourth Avenue cottage.

T. J. Slattery, the Jersey City architect, is occupying a cozy cottage in Second Avenue.

Arthur J. Horgan of New York has taken a cottage near the sea in Sixth Avenue.

E. D. Harrington of New York moved into his Second Avenue Summer home this week.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, has leased a cottage here for the Summer.

Christopher D. Rehm of Newark is Summering with his family in Sewall Avenue.

John P. Friedholl of New York has engaged a Sewall Avenue cottage for the season.

Bernard Ris of New York, is occupying, with his family, a cottage in Bergh Street.

W. B. Reilly of New York will spend the season at his cottage in Asbury Avenue.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is occupying his Summer home at Allenhurst.

Col. George B. McC. Harvey, editor of the North American Review, has leased a pretty cottage at Deal Beach, which he is now occupying.

Former Congressman Miles Ross of New Brunswick is with his family at his cottage at Deal Beach.

Former Assemblyman Joseph Byrne of Newark will Summer, as usual, at Deal Beach, where he owns a handsome cottage.

Former Mayor Lawrence W. Feltman of Orange is located at Deal Beach for the Summer.

Charles S. Oakley of New York moved into his cottage at Deal Beach this week.

RIDGEFIELD.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., June 17.—The cottages on the historic hills of this ancient Revolutionary town, owned by New York's wealthy citizens, are throwing off their Winter coverings, and many are now occupied by those who have fled from the torrid heat of the metropolis. Among those who are here with their families are: George G. Haven, Jr., Dr. William F. Cushman, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Albert H. Storer, William S. Hawks, Mrs. J. O. Stone, Mrs. J. Shoenberger, the Misses de Peyster, C. R. Huntington, Dr. A. L. Northrop, James Morris, A. Newbold Morris, George M. Olcott, George H. Newton, Horace Ingersoll, Mrs. Henry E. Hawley, D. Edwin Hawley, Miss Emma F. Dutton, Seelye Benedict, John A. King, Allen S. Apgar, Lucius H. Biglow, Robert B. Woodward, J. A. Mitchell, Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. David Dow, Jr., Charles A. Hamilton, H. W. Thayer, Dr. George G. Shelton, Theodore H. Mead, Mrs. Theodore M. Barnes, Mrs. David S. Egleston, Dr. J. A. Booth, W. A. Jenner, Louis J. Sands, Mrs. J. J. Blodgett, Warren E. Dennis, R. A. Schnabel, H. E. Butler, E. M. Grinnell, Mrs. J. A. Devenport, Alexander Munn, Dr. Brady E. Backus, Mrs. A. B. Sands, Philip J. Sands, William Loomis, August Richards, C. W. Armour, E. T. Bush, C. H. Wilcox, E. R. Andrews, Dexter L. Stone, F. W. Otheman, Howard A. Taylor, Edward King, Rupert C. King, Mrs. E. H. Wade, Mrs. F. N. Shimmin, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, E. C. Benedict, M. W. Maclay, Walter N. Crittenden, Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Harper, A. H. Putnam, J. O. Murphy, Miss Gertrude Dodd.

John E. Tousey, Dr. T. M. Lloyd, W. D. Walkley, Mrs. S. E. Milner, Mrs. C. H. Hunt, Ernest Mitchell, the Misses Irving, Mrs. Morris Wilkins, Miss Cooper, J. O. Poillon, Capt. Charles Keiner, T. K. Lees, Mrs. Chichester, George Bailey, Frederick Grant, Mrs. H. A. Trembley, Mrs. Thomas Stacey Hager, Mrs. J. Hager, Miss U. Greenwood, all of Brooklyn.

Gen. Rufus H. King, J. Howard King, Albany; James M. Crafts, Boston; Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Kinderhook; Mrs. O. V. Ward, Chicago.

Conference of Appraisers.

In order to promote greater uniformity in the classification and appraisement of imported merchandise, a general conference of local Appraisers has been ordered by the Treasury Department. This conference will be held at the Appraiser's Stores, in this city, on the fourth Tuesday in September. The local United States Appraisers at the following ports are instructed to attend: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Portland, (Oregon,) Buffalo, and Detroit. Suggestions of questions for consideration at this conference are directed to be sent to the care of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser at New York.

Troop C in the War.

Sergt. John S. Fiske of Brooklyn is now in possession of three volumes giving the history of the war in Puerto Rico in general and of Troop C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, in particular. The history is compiled from newspaper clippings, contains 300 pages, and is illustrated with 450 original photographs. It is said Sergt. Fiske, who is a member of Troop C, paid $1,000 for getting out the volumes.

THE ROOF GARDEN SEASON

Theatricals Now at a Low Ebb in New York.

VAUDEVILLE ONLY SURVIVES

Changes in This Week's Bill—Features of Roof Garden Shows—Theatrical Gossip.

Though "His Excellency the Governor," still runs at the Empire Theatre, no other play is now on view in this city, and every other theatre devoted to drama and operetta is closed. The roof-garden season has been under way two weeks. At Koster & Bial's, the Casino, and the New York there have been great crowds every night thus far. In the bill at the first-named resort everything is good of its kind, and the kind is old-fashioned "variety." In the Casino Roof Garden the "coon" song and eccentricities of modern negro humor, presented by performers of African descent, predominate in the performance.

In the sumptuous "Aerial Magnolia Grove" ballet is the specialty. A really pretty ballet divertissement is "The Court Ball," by Marwig and Solomon, introducing some of the comeliest of the dancers employed in "The Man in the Moon" downstairs, and some remarkable saltatorial gymnastics by Lizzie and Venie Daly, are prominent in the bill. The exhibition in variegated and bewildering lantern rays of Mlle. Lotty may be passed over with a modest blush.

In the newest of the "variety" turns the use of sleighbells as musical instruments takes the veteran's mind back to the era of the Peake Family and proves, once more, that there is nothing new under the sun. Wearing collars of sleighbells the educated and estimable dogs in this Magnolia Grove jump over hurdles and other obstacles with such nice regularity as to mark the time and lend pleasing variations to the air of "The Last Rose of Summer," played by the band. Three French girls, equally estimable, and presumably as highly educated, wear elaborate trappings of sleigh-bells, which discourse sweet music as they walk about.

Next week, (June 26,) another roof garden will be opened. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is not often last, and when he is is still far from least. He calls his new place of Summer resort on the roof of the Victoria the "Venetian Terrace Garden," and thus describes it: "The garden has been designed to represent the Grand Promenade at Monte Carlo; the structural work being entirely of iron, rises in terrace form to the height of thirty feet, permitting an unobstructed view of two stages, upon which performances are given simultaneously. The lighting is on an entirely novel method, invented by Mr. Hammerstein. Each of the incandescent lamps on the lower terrace is immersed in a globe of colored water, throwing out a brilliantly scintillating effect through the leaves of the living plants and bushes. No artificial plants are on this roof. The performances will consist of fifteen acts, comprising vaudeville, opera, and ballet. Nearly all of the acts and performers have been engaged in Europe and cannot appear elsewhere in this country."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its Players.

New plays we shall surely have in New York early next season are "Ben Hur," a dramatic version of Lew Wallace's book, at the Broadway Theatre; "The Children of the Ghetto," at the Herald Square, and "The Tyranny of Tears," by Haddon Chambers, in which John Drew and his company will appear at the Empire. The last-named is said to be a fine example of modern comedy, belonging peculiarly to the present hour, but polished and refined in characterization and dialogue. There are only five characters. Drew will appear as an amiable and successful novelist, burdened with a loving but suspicious wife, doubtless to be portrayed by Isabel Irving. The typewriting amanuensis and the "mutual friend," who, by wedding that young lady, relieves a distressing situation, should be good rôles for Ethel Barrymore and Arthur Byron.

As likely as not, "Wheels Within Wheels," by R. C. Carton, will be an early play at the Lyceum, where the same author's "Tree of Knowledge" had a run season before last. Mr. Carton's new play does not resemble "The Tree of Knowledge," however, but is more like "The Case of Rebellious Susan." In the character of Blagden, so successfully acted in London by Arthur Bourchier, the new member of the Lyceum company, John Mason, ought to make a hit. Bourchier, by the way, has been accused of caricaturing a real person in his performance.

"Barbara Frietchie," by Clyde Fitch, to be produced by Julia Marlowe at the Criterion Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, will be another early new play. In putting this purely fictitious personage on the stage, Mr. Fitch has discarded his Whittier altogether. The poet found the name and the incident of the flag in a newspaper story. The scene of Fitch's play, like that of Whittier's poem, is Frederick, Md., and the time 1861. In accordance with recent custom the fashions in dress of the period will be copied in the costumes, the designs for which have been already made. Miss Marlowe will impersonate a young and comely Barbara Frietchie, the heroine of a romance—not a bent old woman with gray hair.

By the way, not all of the London reviews of Fitch's play, "The Cowboy and the Lady," are condemnatory. The London Times says it is "a pleasant, rattling entertainment, and as an example of Wild West drama quite worth seeing."

Marcia Von Dresser, who, in a quiet way, secured a really noteworthy triumph at Daly's this last season, is a native of Memphis, Tenn., and a strikingly handsome woman. On the sudden withdrawal of Blanche Bates from the cast of "The Great Ruby," Miss Von Dresser took her part, Countess Mirza Charkoff, and filled it with distinction all through the season, except when Miss Rehan was "out of the bill," when she played Lady Garnett. Miss Von Dresser has a good singing voice, and made her first appearance in operetta. She will have a good part in "A Greek Slave" at Daly's in the Fall, if present arrangements are carried out.

Emerich Robert, who died at Würzburg lately, aged fifty-two years, had long been renowned on the stage in Germany and Austria. For many years he had been connected with the Vienna Burg Theatre. His repertory included Oedipus, Faust, Romeo, and Hamlet. He had also acted Solness in "The Master Builder," and Herostrat in Fulda's latest play.

Of course, it was Daniel and not Charles Frohman, (as the cable mistakenly announces,) who arranged in London with Mrs. Sothern (Virginia Harned) to support her husband in his starring tour next season. Mrs. Sothern ought to make a hit in the rôle of Miladi. The new romantic play by Henry Hamilton is probably a new dramatization of "Monte Cristo." So we shall see Sothern as a refined Edmond Dantes and Virginia Harned as Mercedes. Latterly, vociferous and popular Mr. O'Neill in the famous Fechter version of this greatest of the elder Dumas's romances, alone has kept Dantes alive on our stage. Playgoers who are still young, however, can recall Fechter's own impersonation of Dantes at Niblo's, with Carlotta Leclercq as Mercedes, and some of us remember vividly another dramatization of "Monte Cristo" at Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre, when E. L. Davenport acted Dantes splendidly and Kate Newton was a lovely Mercedes. This cast also included James Lewis as Caderousee and J. H. Stoddart as Abbe Faria.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The season at this house has been prolonged, and "His Excellency the Governor" will continue until Charles Frohman, who is in London, decides it is time to remove it from the theatre.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Under the direction of Paul Henneberg, assistant conductor of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, the organization continues to give nightly concerts with selections of a strictly military character.

EDEN MUSEE.—An elaborate wax group was placed on exhibition yesterday, which is one of the largest and most artistic wax groups ever made. It consists of seventeen figures, and occupies a large section of the central hall. Its name is "Prominent People," and includes Victor Hugo, Longfellow, Mrs. Fiske, E. H. Sothern, Anna Held, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—For the ensuing week Manager Aarons has arranged a programme which is interesting in every number. It consists of the Sisters Rappo, Sadi Alfarabi, Johnson and Dean, Louise Gunning, Miss Josie De Witt, Josephine Sabel, Dave Meier, the Metwoff troupe, Arniotis, Goggins and Davis, and Silvern and Emerie. The usual Sunday night concert will be given this evening.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—A number of new artists will be seen during the second week of this resort, including Edgar Ely, Miss Pauline Hammerstein, Alma Doerge, William Gould, the Fransiola sisters, the Phasey troupe, Snyder and Buckley, Mlle. Fanchonette, Nora Lambert, La Petite Adelaide, and others. This evening James J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, assisted by the vitagraph pictures, will make his second and final appearance on the roof.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Rose Melville will make her reappearance this week, and the engagement will be made specially interesting by two interpretations in her Sis Hopkins sketch. A brief scene will present her in her own straight character for the first time in public, when she will sing a song, assisted by a chorus. The bill otherwise will include the Blondells, Kelly and Ashby, Smith and Campbell, Wilmer and Vincent, Olive White, in a sketch entitled "A Strange Baby"; Al H. Wilson, Rosarie and Elliott, Ethel Levy, and others.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The first of the roof garden's Sunday night concerts will be given to-night, with Cissie Loftus as the feature. Some of her imitations, which are new, will consist of De Wolf Hopper's curtain speech and mimicries of other celebrities of the stage. The programme for the remaining part of the week remains unchanged, with Mlle. Lotty Walton's trapeze-swinging monkeys, Mlle. Erna's musical dogs, the Pinty sisters, the three sisters Ronay, the Miles-Stavordale Quintet, Cawthorne and Forrester, La Liska, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, William Bingham, the Beaumont sisters, and Bruno and Gehrue. "The Man in the Moon," in the auditorium, begins its tenth week, with some few changes in the specialties.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Sousa gave his first concert at Manhattan Beach yesterday, but to-day will probably be the real "opening" of the concert season. There will be two concerts daily through the season. The first concert will begin at 4 and the second at 8 o'clock P. M., until Frank Daniels opens the operetta term next Saturday, June 24, when the time of the second concert will be 7 P. M. Sousa has returned from his long tour in good health. George H. Broadhurst, who is to write the book for Sousa's music to "Kris and the Wonderful Lamp," will live at Manhattan Beach this Summer. Maude Reese Davies will be heard as the soloist with Sousa to-day. Miss Davies accompanied Sousa and his band throughout the concert tour just concluded.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians, which was held at the residence of Mrs. Ditson in Boston last week, the following-named officers were elected: President—B. J. Lang; Treasurer—C. H. Ditson; Clerk, C. F. Smith; Trustees—B. J. Lang, A. Parker Browne, and Arthur Foote. The reports of the officers showed that a handsome sum had been disbursed during the year to persons entitled to help under the terms of the bequest, but not sufficient cases have come to the knowledge of the Trustees to call for the entire income of the fund, which, beginning with Mr. Ditson's bequest of $25,000, has been since increased by donations and accretions.

W. F. Bradbury of Boston was elected Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society last week.

The Jubilee Saengerfest will be held at Cincinnati week after next in a building erected for the purpose on Vine Street, opposite the Zoological Garden. The structure nearly covers a lot 300 by 500 feet, and will contain accommodations for a chorus of 4,000 and an audience of 10,000. Its cost will be about $55,000, and it is of handsome proportions and some architectural pretensions. The soloists in the festival will be Corinne Moore-Lawson, Sara Anderson, Charlotte Maconda, Mrs. Marshall Pease, George Hamlin, Joseph Baernstein, and Oscar Ehrgott.

The eleventh annual meeting of the New York State Music Teachers' Association will be held in Albany next week, beginning with a reception and concert the night of June 26.

That the twenty-first National convention of the Music Teachers' National Association at Cincinnati will in every sense be a love feast for the workers in the art musical is an assured fact. The gathering of the music teachers and artists from everywhere will be unique in more than one respect. First of all, there is the fact that the programmes are to be devoted exclusively to the works of American composers, both native and those who have acquired their citizenship through long residence. That notice ought to be sufficient to bring every professional lover of the art to the meeting. When it is further known that all these artists who participate in the programmes serve without remuneration, and that their labor is a labor for the sake of art and art alone, surely every one who can possibly manage to come to the meeting should do so, if for no other reason than to catch the inspiration and the enthusiasm which is sure to result, because of the presence of so many unselfish and willing workers in the art. Every one who has aspirations toward becoming a composer should attend, so that he may compare his own work with that of those whose compositions are on the programme.

The compositions chosen are models of their kind, ranging from the single song to the symphony. To the many living away from musical cities, to whom the hearing of orchestral works is of necessity a rarity, and to whom the hearing of American works is a still greater rarity, the concerts at this convention should prove in many respects a veritable godsend. It is so rarely even in large music centres that one can have the pleasure of hearing more than three or four American works in a season, that it would be worth any one's while to visit Cincinnati during the coming meeting in order to gain a fair notion of what American musicians have done in composition. Many of the best musicians in larger cities are recognizing this fact, and have written to the officers, stating their intention to be present.

The older features of the association, the discussion of topics pertaining to the art of teaching, not the teaching of one branch alone, but of all the different branches of our art, is a feature that has not been overlooked, and there will be plenty of opportunity for every one who differs from the speaker, or who wishes further information on the subject under discussion, to ask such questions as may suggest themselves.

The officers of the association have borne in mind a desire to make the meeting of 1899 a landmark in its history and in that of American art. The works of some of the musical "Fathers of Israel" will be on the programme, side by side with the more modern works of the younger composers. Usually the orchestral works on the programme receive an inadequate representation, but on this occasion every work will receive the necessary rehearsing to bring out its strong characteristics and greatest beauty.

Mr. Van Der Stucken has returned from Europe for the purpose of rehearsing the larger part of the works to be given. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, a permanent body, has been engaged for the performance of these works; the Polyhymnia Society of Cincinnati, which contains the flower of the local Catholic Church choirs, have for several weeks been rehearsing the chosen choral works. The artistic unity of the programmes is assured by the unanimous action of the Programme Committee and the fact that nearly all the works will be conducted by one man, the remaining works being conduc

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There was on the face of it something of desperation in the suggestion that the troubles of the Administration touching the military situation could be staved off or palliated by the re-enlistment of three regiments from among the "time-expired" volunteers now in the Philippines. The remedy was so plainly and pathetically inadequate to the disease. The two factors which have brought about the present situation, which it is not speaking too strongly to call a crisis, are, first, the unpatriotic and outrageous refusal of the Senate, under the malign inspiration of GORMAN, to give the President the very moderate means for carrying out the instructions of Congress which were put into his hands by the Hull Army bill, and secondly, the unexpected stubbornness of the resistance of AGUINALDO and his insurgents. This was "on the cards," however, when Congress was called upon to make military provision for a new order of things. It was plainly the part of wisdom and patriotism to make ample provision for all possible exigencies, assured that that course would be the cheapest in the end. That is what an intelligent and patriotic Legislature would have done. The result of GORMAN'S machinations to "starve the Administration" was that we have not now more than enough troops to take care of our possessions and of Cuba, in which we have assumed the responsibility for the preservation of order, even if AGUINALDO'S war were to collapse at once.

The prescription of three regiments of re-enlisted volunteers would have been ludicrous upon the score of its inadequacy, even if it had been practicable. But the latest advices are to the effect that it is not practicable. No bait of "travel pay," it is said, will retain in the Philippines the men who are entitled to come home. And this for the very reason which has interfered with the efficiency of the army all along. We were saying the other day that the President could not relieve himself from one part of the responsibility for the situation, and that was the share that was incurred by keeping ALGER in the War Department. How can any intelligent American be expected to join the army when the same man and the same system that are responsible for all the miscarriages and scandals of the war with Spain are unchanged and ready to provide fresh scandals on occasion?

But it seems that the grievances of the volunteers in the Philippines against the War Department are more specific and recent. They have been sent to fight, first Spaniards and then Filipinos, by the richest nation in the world, which is yet not rich enough, or else is too mean, to provide them with modern weapons of war. Every man of them who goes out with a Springfield musket to fight a Filipino armed with a Mauser and smokeless powder has been put at a disadvantage by his own Government and is filled with a resentment which may not be altogether just but is entirely natural. It is the business of the War Department to supply the men who are fighting our battles with the best weapons that can be had as fast as they can be had, and in the meantime to satisfy the ill-armed troops that it is not the fault of the Government that they are ill-armed. Neither of these things, it seems, has been done to the satisfaction of the troops serving in the Philippines. And it is a natural consequence that they decline to consider a proposition to re-engage in fighting at an artificial disadvantage.

If the President were without blame in this matter, his course would be plain. It would be to take an appeal to the country against the unpatriotic action of Congress. To such an appeal the people would readily respond, and Congress would be compelled to recede from an untenable position. But, in order to do that, the President must come into court with clean hands. And that is evidently what the man who not only put ALGER in a place he was unfit to fill, but kept him in it after his unfitness was made clear, cannot possibly do, when the question is of the efficiency of the army. If the President still refuses to unload ALGER, he must take the consequences. And at Washington, we may be very sure, the consequences are coming to be recognized as very serious.

ARTICLE IV. OF THE TREATY.

Did we intend to confer a favor upon Spain when we made the fourth article of the Treaty of Peace, or is that brief sentence our modest avowal of an intention to adopt an "open-door" policy in the Philippines? Article IV. reads as follows:

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

The Duke DE ARCOS is already, we understand, as an anxious representative of his country at Washington, engaged in the preparation of a treaty of commerce and navigation to take the place of the conventions thrown over by the war of 1898. Spain does not intend to abandon her trade with the Philippines, and it is said that to the Minister Article IV. means something like an assurance that Spain is to enjoy with the United States some advantages not extended to other nations seeking trade with the islands.

The new Minister does not assume that Spain obtained this article. Indeed, he rather deprecates the suggestion that Spain "secured" anything in the treaty. The article was put there by the Commissioners for the United States because they chose to have it there. What does it mean?

On what terms does the Government of the United States propose to admit the ships and merchandise of the United States to the Philippines for ten years? Are American shipping and American goods to be admitted at rates of duty and of dues different from the charges to be made against the ships and goods of other nations, and is Spain to enjoy a like advantage? To say yes would suggest at once the remonstrance of some nation with which we have a conflicting understanding.

It is almost too much to expect that this article will be found to mean that the ports of the Philippines are to be practically free, that we intended at Paris that they should be free, and that our Commissioners, in writing these four or five lines for the Queen Regent to sign, were merely indulging in a diplomatic joke. If the intention was merely to assure Spain that her ships and products would not be discriminated against there would have been a more direct way of expressing that determination.

We are at peace with Spain now. In our future dealings with her it must be assumed that friends are dealing with each other, not foes, and it will be natural for the Spanish Minister to endeavor to obtain the most liberal construction of Article IV. of the Treaty of Paris. We have promised to do as well by her as we do by ourselves in the Philippines in respect to trade. Is it the intention of the Administration to deal so broadly with the trade question in the Philippines that Spain will be only one of many nations that will enjoy the advantages accorded to the United States?

THE PARKS AND THE POLICE.

We do not think that Mr. YORK of the Police Board makes a very good showing in his reply to the criticsm of Mr. CLAUSEN, the Commissioner of Parks. The latter makes specific complaints of deterioration in the police service in the parks, neglect, discourtesy, failure to prevent insult and disorder, and the increase of destruction of park property. Our own observation and the testimony of the newspapers generally confirm these complaints.

Mr. YORK contents himself with saying that the park police has not deteriorated and is under the same Captain, and is substantially unchanged since its consolidation with the city force. The latter statement sustains the inference that the change is in the discipline and management of the force, since it is not in the force itself. Mr. YORK adds that Mr. CLAUSEN'S complaints are due to the fact that he does not have control of the assignments. Of that we know nothing. But the recent showing of the force under President YORK is not calculated to give his suspicions as to other men's motives much force. He lives in a glass house, and a very exposed one at that.

THE WORK OF GEN. WOOD.

Of all the Americans in the service of the United States whom the contest for the liberation of Cuba has brought into active public life none has had a career more useful, encouraging, and honorable than that of Brig. Gen. LEONARD WOOD, now Governor General of the Province of Santiago.

He went into the war from the purest and sincerest motives. He contributed to it from the start abilities and experience of great value. He was the chief in organizing, training, and, in effect, creating the noted regiment of "Rough Riders" which did good service, but in nothing more precious than in showing the only principle on which good service can be got, by hard, intelligent, systematic work, guided by experts and inspired by unselfish devotion. After the fall of Santiago, by a miracle of good sense in the War Department, he was assigned to the office that he has administered for some ten months with skill, vigor, and practical efficiency that are unsurpassed in the experience of the American people. Throughout it all he has borne himself with modest dignity. He has taken the most difficult duties, the most trying situations, the most complex problems, as a matter of course, and dealt with them with a wonderful combination of decision, firmness, tact, and uncommon sense. It would be a great thing for the country if it were possible to make him the instructor of those engaged in like tasks. At least his work should be carefully studied by all who desire to see the country come decently out of the tremendous responsibilities that it has assumed. He has shown how that can be done.

In the current number of The Independent Gen. WOOD has a brief article on "The Establishment of Civil Government in Santiago." It is a most enlightening statement. When he took command there was no civil government in the province, and what there had been was of the worst character—wasteful, costly, feeble, corrupt, oppressive, debasing. Agriculture was nearly destroyed, trade and industry had been almost swept away. Poverty, filth, disease bred of filth, starvation, and demoralization were widespread. Gen. WOOD began his task with that shrewd and sympathetic sense of the immediate need that made GRANT at Appomattox think first of leaving their horses to the Confederates, because "they would want them for the Spring plowing." He set to work to clean the towns, providing work and moderate wages for those able to work. For this purpose he organized the municipalities in a simple and economical manner, with Cubans carefully chosen on the advice of the "best citizens," "not the best men in the social sense or in any other sense than those best qualified to judge of the fitness of the various applicants for office." Everywhere the force was kept down to the lowest practicable limit and faithful industry was required. Then the schools were taken up and renewed or started anew at every available point, with prompt payment of the teachers' salaries and the enforcement of the best work possible. The courts were reopened, freed as far as could be of abuses and waste, and the proceedings simplified and closely watched. All offenses not capital were made bailable in order to get rid of the long and oppressive imprisonment while awaiting trial, which had been one of the worst features of the Spanish jurisprudence, and the writ of habeas corpus was introduced. A carefully chosen civil police was created, mostly from native material. The revenues of the province were devoted to sanitation, water supply, road making, and the economical provision of schools and courts and the preservation of order. Gen. WOOD says:

> In other words, to state it briefly, the policy has been, good schools, good courts, good municipal government on the simplest possible lines, application of all available public revenues to public works which will tend to improve the health and sanitary condition of the people, making the towns attractive and reopening the country to agriculture and commerce; the maintenance of the civil police to preserve order, the avoidance of supernumerary officers, insistence, with tiresome monotony, I am afraid, upon the fact that prosperity comes as the result of hard work and simple, honest, and efficient government, and the avoidance of the old system of supernumerary officials, heavy taxation, and neglect of industry and commerce.

Meanwhile great freedom was given the people. They were allowed liberty of assembly, speech, the press; had such meetings, parades, and demonstrations as they wished so long as they were orderly, and in the country were permitted to carry arms. "On the other hand, they were told, in unmistakable terms, that any and all infractions of the civil law would be punished severely, and that individuals resisting arrest would be taken even at the cost of their lives." And while this was all done and could be done only under military government, every effort was made to "remove the military as far as possible from the situation." The intention was, and it was made as plain as could be, "to re-establish rather than to replace the civil government."

Here the General thinks that it would be well to stop for the present and not to try any more elaborate system until the people are accustomed to the management of the relatively simple affairs in which they are now being trained by actual practice, and until the schools have had time to produce their effect. On these lines, he thinks that there is "a wonderful opening," and he adds with characteristic modesty, "very little has been done. Everything is in the future." In point of fact, an immense and difficult work has already been done, and it is not too much to say that the future, not only in Cuba, but in all the wide field of our new responsibilities, would be very safe if we could rely on the wisdom and high fidelity that have been shown in Santiago.

"REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

It is partly gratifying to observe that a change of heart is reported among the members of the Municipal Assembly in consequence of the vigor and fearlessness with which the Controller exposed their sins of omission the other day before the Mazet committee. It is now asserted, upon what ought to be trustworthy authority, that the "Board" has been frightened out of that policy of "stand and deliver" which it has been practicing, and is prepared to make such appropriations as are manifestly necessary to carry on the government of the city.

This report has been denied, and certainly it received no countenance from the procedures of the Committee on Boroughs, reported in yesterday's TIMES. But, even if it were true, it ought not to avail the board at all. Evidently it was only through the Controller's threat to apply to the Governor to call for a special session of the Legislature to take away all their powers that brought the members of the board to their senses. Evidently it is only through an appeal to their fears that the blackmailing members of the body can be constrained to pay any attention to even the appearance of decency. NAPOLEON, with his usual insight into the baser parts of human nature, once said: "There are two levers for moving men, interest and fear." Such people as man the Municipal Assembly are the people he had in mind. They were actuated by a not very intelligent view of their own interest in "holding up" the necessary supplies of the municipality. They are actuated by mere fear for their places and their pay in consenting, if in truth they have consented, to withdraw their opposition.

Any concession they can now make should not avail them in the least. The Controller has suggested that they should be stripped of all substantial powers. But even that is not enough. The old Common Council was stripped of all substantial powers, and had nothing left to it except to grant permits for awnings and meat racks. But, by the mere fact of its nominal survival, it did a great deal of mischief, of which the fact that it cost the city some $30,000 in salaries was the smallest item, although that is worth considering. The main mischief of its survival, without any functions, was the amount of "politics" that revolved around it, or rather around the salaries connected with it. For really it had no functions left that could not have been far better discharged by a fifteen-hundred-dollar clerk in one of the executive departments. The thing to do is to "reform it altogether," to have it understood by everybody that the Board of Estimate is the real and only "local Legislature," and not to keep up the absurd, costly, and demoralizing pretense that there is any other.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

The refusal of the House of Commons to interfere with the decision of the East Indian Government to impose a countervailing duty against imported bounty-fed sugar is of far-reaching importance. Our readers are familiar with the arguments that have been employed in England on both sides of the question. They are not specifically the same, but in principle they are the same that have been used for and against the proposition to impose similar duties in England itself, for the protection of the sugar growers of the British West Indies. In this latter case it was the British consumer and taxpayer who would have been directly concerned by being made to pay more for his sugar. In the actual case it is only the Anglo-Indian consumer who is directly concerned, and he does not seem to have taken the trouble to have himself represented at Westminster.

Nevertheless, the action, or inaction, of the House of Commons creates a distinct, and as it may turn out, a troublesome precedent. It is an assent, upon the part of the British Legislature, to a departure from the principle of free trade whenever a special hardship may have been brought about by adhering to it. It is no wonder that the result should have been hailed as a triumph, as we are informed that it has been, by the colonists of the British West Indies.

Although none of these islands is a "self-governing colony" in the strict sense of the term, they all enjoy a certain measure of self-government, the form of government being a survival of that of the United States when they were still British colonies. India, on the other hand, is a "dependency," which is not pretended to be governed according to the wishes of its own people and in which the administration is supposed to be carrying out the orders of Parliament. That is to say, the responsibility of Parliament is more immediate and direct in respect to the East than to the West Indies. For this reason it will be difficult for Parliament to refuse to the West Indians what it has conceded to the East Indians, and particularly difficult for it to declare that it refuses their demand to these latter, not upon a question of principle, but simply because it is determined to sacrifice their interests, and even their existence, to the interest of the British sugar consumer in the British islands. Yet it is in that unpleasant light that it will be possible to represent the action of the British Government if it refuses to do, in response to what is undoubtedly the demand of the British West Indians, what it has granted to the Government of India.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a rejoinder to Lieut. Commander A. C. HODGSON'S explicit and unqualified denial that Admiral SCHLEY, at the beginning of the battle with CERVERA'S fleet, ordered him to maintain or increase the Brooklyn's distance from the enemy, even though he ran down the Texas in doing so, The Sun asserted that it "printed the conversation referred to as true only after its representative had received from Lieut. HODGSON himself his confirmation." As English, that declaration is hardly up to our neighbor's pretensions, but its meaning is plain enough—the Lieutenant is charged with repudiating his own statements; in other words, with willful falsehood. In the same article, another officer, Lieut. Commander L. C. HEILNER, who may or may not be the "representative" mentioned, was made to say over his own signature that Lieut. Commander HODGSON had repeated to him the "colloquy" in question, and that therefore the letter of denial could not have been written as it was printed—in other words, that Admiral SCHLEY'S friends had changed it to suit their nefarious purposes. The issue of veracity between The Sun and Lieut. Commander HODGSON is, of course, not susceptible of instant, perhaps not of any, settlement, but The Baltimore American disproves the Heilner theory by publishing a fac simile of the Hodgson denial. It is exactly as it was printed except that it has these additional words—of no value whatever in the controversy: "I return herewith the newspaper clipping containing the colloquy referred to." There was therefore no trick of expansion, condensation, or alteration, and we now have, to balance what The Sun says that Lieut. Commander HODGSON said, that officer's written statement, the denials of Admiral SCHLEY and of Mr. G. E. GRAHAM, The Associated Press correspondent, and the innate improbability, amounting almost to impossibility, of the story itself. Also, as a matter of known fact, when the "hard aport" order is said to have been given, Admiral SCHLEY and Capt. COOK were together on a platform built around the Brooklyn's conning tower, while the navigating officer was on the bridge, practically beyond the reach of direct orders from the Admiral. As an interesting, though unimportant, feature of a peculiar situation, it may be added that Gen. FELIX AGNUS, the publisher of The Baltimore American, authorizes the following statement: "I do not believe that the conversation alleged by The New York Sun to have taken place between Admiral SCHLEY and Lieut. HODGSON at the time the Brooklyn turned to the right, just at the beginning of the Santiago fight, ever took place. I believe that the whole story is pure fabrication, absolutely without foundation, and I will pay to any charitable organization in the City of New York designated by The New York Sun to receive it the sum of $5,000 if The New York Sun will produce testimony to prove that the conversation ever occurred."

—Judging from the earnest, almost passionate, attention which has been bestowed by the English press and public upon Mr. "TOD" SLOAN, that individual has been credited over there with representing a very important phase of Americanism. It is, consequently, a fact of grave moment that Mr. SLOAN has been charged with disturbing the appreciably sacred dignity of Ascot Heath by beating a waiter over the head with a champagne bottle. For innumerable Britishers will be sure to regard this exhibition of petulance as an example of American manners, and the result will be remarks in conversation and paragraphs in print to which it will be necessary to make harsh replies. So will the comity of nations be rumpled, and newly budded affections may be frost-bitten and blighted. Two versions of the dreadful affair are in circulation. One of them—Mr. SLOAN'S—is that not he, but a friend of his, did the—well, did the waiter, and that the doing was a justifiable, though injudicious, punishment for clumsy serving. According to the other account, the assault was unprovoked, and Mr. SLOAN is a monster of such frightful mien that he ought to get ten days at the very least. Which of these tales is true we do not know, and, to be quite frank, do not care, except as the aforementioned comity may be disturbed by the incident. What really interests us is the circumstance—about which there is no disagreement—that Mr. SLOAN was taking wine on the Ascot lawn, surrounded by an aristocratic if not distinguished company, and that, until he did or did not batter the waiter with a bottle, nobody thought of objecting to his presence there. Whether he sat in that high place as an American or as a jockey, he was apparently in congenial and contented society. Which, to stay-at-home Americans, is queer. So, too, is it queer, and also amusing, to read that after the waiter was thumped by somebody, "every one who saw it cried 'Shame!' and many ladies struck at SLOAN with their sunshades." So? But if "ladies" can strike at a jockey with their sunshades, why cannot a jockey strike at a waiter with a bottle? This is a grave question.

—Some weeks ago one of our readers noticed in this column a brief reference to the "casket girls" of New Orleans, and wrote to us, asking who and what those girls were. Now THE TIMES is wont to answer promptly all such appeals for information, either by giving the information sought or by frankly confessing inability to do so, but this particular question, it must be confessed, was intentionally mislaid and forgotten, in the hope that the perils involved in answering it might be avoided. The hope was vain, for our reader still has the problem on his mind, and has written again or the subject, as he says that he is not only a reader, but a constant reader of THE TIMES, and appeals thus supported cannot be ignored, however embarrassing the consequences may be. Our hesitancy to discuss the casket girls is due to the fact that, to be popular with, or even safe from, the present inhabitants of New Orleans, one must declare that the name was applied to certain young women of good family, gentle manners, and unmaculated reputations, who early in the last century were sent over from France in order that the soldiers then engaged in founding a colony beside the great river might not be wifeless and disconsolate. That's what the eminently respectable and justifiably proud descendants of the resulting marriages maintain, and they are prone to act impulsively when another version of the happenings of those early days is presented. Still, there is another version, and as it happens the other version is that invariably adopted by such historians, professional and amateur, as have no especially tender regard for the feelings of the creole aristocracy. According to these unkindly chroniclers, the casket girls were collected from the prisons and reformatories of France, and exiled on the theory that their presence might be profitable to the Eveless Eden of Louisiana, and their absence would certainly benefit France. Whether they were good, bad, or only so-so, the girls came, several invoices of them, each bearing a box containing her modest belongings—hence "filles à la cassette"—and they were distributed among the colonists, some say by lot, some by auction. To one of them, MANON LESCAUT, the Abbé PREVOST gave immortal fame, and to his exquisite narrative we refer our correspondent for further details. The book is well worth reading, but if he is wise he will be careful, when in New Orleans, in choosing people with whom to discuss her adventures.

—Even in Connecticut the world, and even the political world, do move. For years past the Legislature of that State has disgraced itself by giving, and the reporters of that State have disgraced themselves by accepting, money from the public treasury as recompense for work done, nominally at least, in the regular line of newspaper business. This year the Connecticut Senate ignored the despicable precedent and told the reporters to look to their employers for payment. The reform was not effected without a struggle. Half a dozen Senators eulogized the annual steal and urged that the usual appropriation be made. One of them said that he took knives, pocketbooks, albums, and the like himself and he couldn't see why the reporters shouldn't get something also. Another advised that $200, instead of the customary $300, be given, and that the Senate, instead of ending an abuse all at once, should "taper off." This compromise, pleasing as it was, met with rejection, and the gratuity resolution was defeated by a vote of 14 to 9. 'Tis well, 'tis very well.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF IRRELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the spirited apology for a certain proposed "State conference of religion" by your correspondent, Mr. James M. Whiton, I should like to make a few remarks on the subject of that absurd project.

If any one should conceive a plan for a congress of Jews and Christians or of Protestants and Catholics, even, it might seem possible to talk about "common grounds" —Jews and Christians alike recognize the authority of Scripture, and Catholics and Protestants both accept Jesus Christ as the Saviour of men—but when a conclave is proposed between Christians and rationalistic infidels, I cannot escape the reported conclusion of The Sun that it indicates precisely "a decay of the earnestness and sincerity essential to the vitality of churches." After years of experience with the current "rationalism" and other "isms," professing themselves substitutes for the old Gospel, I have reached the conclusion that, even if, as your correspondent claims, the "distinction between religion and theology is recognized in all Churches," the real divergences between Christianity and "rationalism" are upon the nature and place of religion rather than on any line of opinions branching out from a common root idea. "The beginning and the end of creation" is for Christianity the man Christ Jesus, and religion is properly to be defined with it as a sense of personal relations with Him and a love and loyalty toward Him that renders it "an easy yoke and a light burden" to do His will and follow in His steps. What possible room is there, then, for a quest after "one religion, though many theologies," as between Christians and men who hold that the Saviour was a mere man—not a very highly enlightened one either—and who make religion a simple matter of adherence to their own personal opinionations?

The projectors of this ridiculous assembly speak fondly of a "frank and friendly recognition of admitted differences in religious thought," and dream of a consequent "higher righteousness," but beneath this form of fair words is hidden the subtle insinuations of that modern Iscariotism, which, while rending away the very groundwork of Christianity presumptuously and contemptuously claims the name of Christian, under such titles as "progressive orthodoxy," "liberalism," and "scholarship."

In short, a "frank and friendly" invitation is sent to Christian people to engage in a discussion whether ethical culture, "scientific morality," or the brutish hypothesis of evolution may not, after all, accomplish the end of "higher righteousness" quite as well as the personal co-operation of their King and Saviour.

When armies at war cease fighting and seek a parley it is because it is believed that advantages may be gained by the easier method. So it is that when men, whose main "religious" inspiration is hatred of Christianity and whose principal burden of discourse is its "refutation," seek for a "frank and friendly" discussion, they have in mind the same end they have been fighting at all along; they hope by a form of fair words to sow the seeds of doubt and infidelity.

What this age needs, with all its social, moral, and industrial perplexities, is a more emphatic assertion of the Christian verities in order that humanity in the only real "higher righteousness"—faith in Christ Jesus—may find a cure for the soul's diseases in a renewing of its life. Any tarrying by the way to consider the vaunted truth of any of the devil's snares is a thing worse than useless. It is merely another Judas's kiss for a modernized betrayal of the Master. ORTHODOX.

New York, June 16, 1899.

THE DUTIES OF ASSESSORS.

To the Ed tor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES kindly permits its readers to express in its columns opinions that differ with its own on questions of public interest, and even invites them to do so. Availing myself of the courtesy, I desire to state that I dissent decidedly from its editorial views of the duties of Assessors, as noted in a recent article on "Taxing Country Seats." The remarks seemed to have been called out by the dispute Mr. Rockefeller had with the Assessors of North Tarrytown.

To illustrate my position, let us suppose a fair and somewhat analagous case: Mr. Enterprise buys 100 acres of farming land, erects on the property a plain building, with suitable machinery for manufacturing a staple article, employs 100 workmen and builds cottages for such as have families, tills the surplus soil in raising common farm products for the home market, and his plant costs him $100,000. His friend, Mr. Opulence, also buys 100 acres nearly of the same character. For increasing the output of his manufactory, Mr. E. borrows of Mr. O. $100,000. Mr. O. is not inclined to go into manufacturing, and having expensive tastes and the money to spare to indulge them, erects on his 100 acres a costly residence, with extravagant adornments, greenhouses, and all outbuildings with decorations in the some ornate and expensive style. In the meantime, instead of raising food supplies on his surplus land, he calls in his $100,000 loan to Mr. E. and employs it in cultivating exotic plants and fancy flowers, till his 100 acres, with what, in "legal phrase," is called its "appurtenances all and singular," has cost $200,000.

Now, for a fair assessment. It is a settled principle in ethics, and I believe it also is in law and practice, that discrimination should be made against articles of luxury or mere fancy, whether levied by impost or direct taxation. THE TIMES says that "What the place would bring at forced sale is the only true criterion of its value for purposes of taxation—that it is unjust and absurd to take the outlay upon the place as the basis of assessment," and the more the owner spends upon it the less it is worth. Must the Assessor, therefore, infer and guess what it would bring at a forced sale? What more direct and explicit information can he get than from the owner himself, who has paid for it, valuing it highly enough to draw the money to do it from funds otherwise profitably invested. As he did this deliberately, would he not have paid the price at a forced sale and considered it a good purchase?

THE TIMES says: "A country seat is essentially a fancy possession, comparatively of little value, except to the owner, and the more the owner has laid out upon it the truer this is." If this assumption of THE TIMES be admitted as correct, how, in a certain sense, is an Assessor, acting for and in the interests of the Commonwealth, to proceed? Shall he assess such a country seat at its well-known and recorded cost, justified by the same valuation that the actual owner himself practically puts upon it, or shall he imagine some deplorable condition of things not now existing or apparently impending when the "country seat," at a supposed forced sale, would not bring one-tenth of its actual cost, and assess its present value on such a basis? Which is the more "unjust and absurd" way?

STARR B. KNOX.

Brooklyn, June 16, 1899.

MR. HAVEMEYER AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading Mr. Havemeyer's discourse upon trusts. It is refreshing, after hearing the continual denunciation of trusts which comes from the politicians and the partisan press, to listen to a voice on the other side of the question. For we may be certain that there are two sides to this, as well as every other question.

"Trusts," says Mr. Havemeyer, "have come to stay." They are one of the products of the age. The law of the survival of the fittest applies to them, decreeing which of them shall live and which shall go to the wall.

Legislation seems to accelerate, instead of retarding, this tendency of the age. The act prohibiting railway poolin~ has caused the larger systems to buy the smaller ones, and has produced consolidation of interests generally. So, Mr. Havemeyer says, in the manufacturing realm the tariff is one of the immediate and efficient causes of the trust. Therefore, reduce the tariff. Ten per cent. ad valorem is sufficient, he says, for protection.

The only trouble with Mr. Havemeyer is that he should stop short when it comes to the particular trust in which he is interested. The sugar refiners, he says, do not get protection enough. Why? Because the duty is only one-eighth of a cent per pound. But one might say, with Mercutio, "It is not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough—'twill serve." This duty of one-eighth of a cent, together with the additional duty on all sugars from countries which pay a bounty effectually shuts out all foreign refined sugars. What more could be asked?

Again, Why should there be even so much of a duty? Why shouldn't the consumer have the benefit of the competition from other countries? Why is Mr. Havemeyer having a trade war, forcing down the price to a point where the refining is done at a loss? Simply to get rid of competition, so that he may hereafter put up the price. If it is a good thing to reduce the tariff so as to prevent trusts from becoming oppressive, should not the same argument apply to the Sugar Trust? And is not the real danger in this country, so far as the majority of the trusts are concerned, the removal of foreign competition by an excessive tariff, as Mr. Havemeyer asserts? E. C. AIKEN.

Auburn, N. Y., June 16, 1899.

NO HUMANITY FOR HIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have been devoting much of your editorial space of late to the question of stripping this country of troops in order to carry out a policy of "benevolent assimilation" in the Philippines and have said in substance that we must put all the troops required in the field in order to preserve order over there. The Manila correspondent of Harper's Weekly and Gen. Lawton say that we will require 100,000 men to do so, or four times our old army. In addition, we will need from 25,000 to 50,000 in this country, Puerto Rico, and Cuba (I assume that Cuba is to be annexed, since our patent laws have been extended to that island by the Assistant Secretary of War.) Statistics show that the total commerce of the Philippine Islands is not over $31,000,000 in her money per annum. We know that an army of 25,000 men costs us yearly not less than $23,000,000. It is fair to assume that 100,000 men in the Philippines will cost us over four times as much, owing to cost of transporting supplies, &c., or, say, $100,000,000 per year. I am seeking light on the question of "Where is the profit to come in—the profit to the American taxpayer, the American workingman?" With an outlay four times as great as the entire commerce of the islands, where are we to recoup ourselves, for Col. Denby has told that we have taken the islands for our own profit solely? The commerce of the islands, even were it all profit, does not begin to pay the cost of their "keep," and the commerce goes to others than the United States Government, anyway. The cost of keeping an army of 25,000 to 30,000 men in the islands is now some $3,000,000 per month, or $36,000,000 per year, or some $144,000,000 for an army of 100,000. Just when will the ledger balance? And if the opinion of the officers of the Raleigh should turn out to be right, the army will have to be 150,000 instead of 100,000, and the cost will jump to $216,000,000 per annum. And the American taxpayers will have to foot that bill, and it never can be collected from the islanders. And then we paid $20,000,000 for the bargain, too! In the days when maxims and not markets governed men's actions, there was an old saw about looking before you leap, and another about buying a pig in a poke, and still another about ccunting the cost before you began operations. It is beginning to look perilously like nature avenging the violation of her own laws, (maxims,) this Philippine muddle. Perhaps men may yet be led to study maxims rather than markets, pace Gen. Harrison. And one of the maxims they will study may have something to say about letting people settle their own quarrels, "humanity" notwithstanding.

Mr. Editor, you are probably losing more influence than you are gaining by your course re the Philippines, though not many of your readers will tell you so, perhaps. For myself, I am free to say that what you have to say regarding Bryanism, &c., is beginning to go in at one eye and out of the other, for, how can I rely on one who is so palpably and absurdly wrong on the great question now before the American people? More than once have I considered the question of stopping the reading of your paper altogether—and many of my acquaintances are similarly minded. B.

New York, June 16, 1899.

Mr. Root's Eulogy of Mr. Arthur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is most gratifying to read your editorial on "Mr. Root's Eulogy of Arthur," and to learn the estimation in which you hold his dignified character and well-balanced judgment while he was in a most embarrassing and trying situation. Many readers of your journal were greatly pained at the position it took toward the close of his Presidential term, when the renomination for the Presidency was required to vindicate the character of the man by the voice and votes of the American people. THE NEW YORK TIMES was exceedingly efficient in defeating this movement, joining the passion and prejudice of that era.

Under these circumstances, a special value is set on the justice you now aim to do to his memory, and, for one, I wish to send you my sincere gratitude.

GEORGE S. HULBERT.

New York, June 15, 1899.

Suggests Observing "Schley Day."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May 1, 1898, has become historical as the date upon which the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor was annihilated by the naval forces of the United States, under the command of "the peerless Dewey," as Admiral Schley has so properly alluded to the Admiral of the United States Navy. May 1, 1899, was designated by the people of an admiring nation as "Dewey Day," and as such will be perpetuated.

On July 3, 1898, the fleet of the United States, temporarily under command of Commodore, now Rear Admiral, Schley, destroyed the Spanish squadron in the engagement off the Harbor of Santiago, thus completing the work so victoriously begun by Dewey at Manila. I suggest that THE TIMES, through its widespread columns, call upon the nation to make that date, July 3, this year and hereafter known as "Schley Day," by flying our national ensign. SANTIAGO.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1899.

Other Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read through your columns with interest of the difficulty in finding a name suitable for the horseless carriage, I suggest these: Electro-cab, motor-speed, electro, autocab, electrospeed.

ALFRED REITEL.

New York, June 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Under a Cloud.

"Have you nothing you can turn your hand to?" asked the man.

"Not just at present," replied the tramp. "You see, I'm one o' them bicated capitalists temporarily out o' capital."—Philadelphia North American.

Inharmonious After All.

"No, we couldn't agree," sighed the man. "I said I was not worthy of her, and she said I was. For the sake of harmony I yielded my opinion and said I was worthy of her, and she, not to be outdone in generosity, I suppose, yielded her opinion and said I wasn't."—Detroit Journal.

Childish Notions.

Many an adult who has put away the notion of his childhood, that, if he could reach the end of the rainbow he would find a bag of gold, holds persistently to the equally childish belief that, if he could only reach the bag of gold, he would find the rainbow. —Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Sentiment and Reality.

Maud—There is something so touching about the attraction of the flame for the moth.

Edith—It isn't half so sorrowful as the attraction for the moth of your best furs.—Indianapolis Journal.

Dividing the Responsibility.

Frances—Mamma, I wish Ethel would answer me when I talk to her.

Mamma—You've nobody but yourself to blame if she won't speak to you, after you put all those horrid burrs in her hair. It's almost impossible to get them out.

Frances—Well, it may be my fault that I put them in, but it isn't my fault that it's hard to get them out.—Harper's Bazar.

IF EVERY DAY WAS SUNDAY.

Rufus McClain Fields in Memphis Scimitar.

If every day was Sunday, and all of life was love,
And neither in the earth below, nor in the sky above,
A cloud was ever gathered to eclipse the light of hope,
And the lilies in the valley and the roses on the slope
Wore ever blooming sweetly, and the land was ever filled
With the tend'rest notes of Nature that the songster ever trilled;
If a tear of sorrow never came to dim the laughing eye,
Then pleasures would grow palling to the senses, by and by.

If the sun could shine forever, and the day was always fair,
And Nature e'er a laughing Miss, with flowers in her hair;
If life was naught but pleasure, unknown to gloom and pain,
And there were no storms of trial and no sorrow floods of rain;
If there were no fruits forbidden, no joys to be denied,
If the heart was never tempted and the soul was never tried;
If there were no thorny pathways, like the bravest feet have trod,
The heart would grow indifferent and wander off from God.

It requires a night of darkness, just to make the day complete,
And behind each wall of trouble waits a benediction sweet;
Then remember, as you struggle up the hill, though steep it be,
That beyond its Alpine ruggedness lies fairest Italy;
Each scar received in fighting for the cause of truth and right
Shall be a badge of honor on the breast of Honor's Knight;
The world may have its burdens, and its griefs and tears untold,
But if there was no cross of sorrow there could be no crown of gold.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

War in the Transvaal Considered as Not Improbable.

THE SITUATION VERY CRITICAL

Further Trouble in the Dreyfus Case Is Feared.

The Rennes Court-Martial May Undertake to Rejudge the Whole Case—The French Cabinet Crisis—Recent Reciprocity Arrangements—American Matters.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 17.—The unexpected publication on Thursday of Sir Alfred Milner's long dispatch of May 4, every word cabled as of extreme urgency, added enormously to the gravity of the situation in the Transvaal. Hitherto the High Commissioner has maintained a scrupulously cautious attitude and has even subjected himself to hostile criticism by throwing cold water upon the acts of the Outlander population in the Transvaal. Now he puts the whole case logically, convincingly, and even passionately. The situation is worse, it appears, than the country had supposed. For example, as I cabled last week, we all believed the shooting of Edgar was an incident in a drunken brawl. Now we learn from Secretary Chamberlain's reply to High Commissioner Milner that the Boer police broke into the house of Edgar, a respectable British workman, in the middle of the night to arrest him, without a warrant, for an alleged offence committed some time previously. When he resisted this illegal arrest they shot him dead, and a Boer Judge and jury approved their action.

Another example of the Boer methods is the murder of Mrs. Appelbe, the wife of a Wesleyan missionary, who had attacked the illicit drink traffic. No police action followed this outrage. Again, Field Cornet Lombard entered the houses of a number of colored British subjects at night without a warrant, dragged them from their beds, had the men beaten and kicked, and treated the women with such cruelty that one was prematurely confined and a child died of fright. As a consequence of the pressure brought to bear, Lombard was suspended, but subsequently was reinstated. The case for intervention, Sir Alfred Milner says, is overwhelming. He adds: "The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances and calling vainly to her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions."

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The Situation Very Serious.

The seriousness of the crisis is shown by the fact of the British Government publishing such a dispatch as this which, from another point of view, is also unprecedented. Sir Alfred Milner, as High Commissioner for South Africa, is an independent official, responsible only to the British Government, but as the Governor of Cape Colony ne is supposed by the constitutional theory to act upon the advice of his Government, which at the present moment is Afrikander or English-speaking Dutch. Yet, in this dispatch he states that "language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right, even in this colony, to their fellow-citizens of English birth. Thousands of men, peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into the disaffection and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British." Already members of the Cape Ministry are protesting against this implication of disloyalty, and it is quite possible that official notice will be taken of Sir Alfred Milner's words.

It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an incident in a British colony. Were Sir Alfred an excitable or inexperienced man, his recall would be inevitable. He is, however, the exact contrary, and commands profound and universal respect and confidence. Therefore, The Saturday Review is well advised when it says that the Transvaal question can now be settled only in one of three ways: First, by the sacrifice of Sir Alfred Milner; second, by the immediate admission of a large number of Outlanders to the franchise; or, third, by the armed intervention of Great Britain. The first is inconceivable, the second is improbable, and the third, in the absence of the other two, is certain. The London papers have warned their war correspondents to be ready to start for the Cape, and at Lloyds' great insurance centre 12½ per cent. assurance against war within three months has been paid by members of the Stock Exchange, and 2 per cent. on the insurance of buildings in Johannesburg for three months.

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British Troops May Go to the Rand.

Nevertheless, I repeat what I said last week, that war is not in sight. Already President Kruger has begun to move. He now denies that the arbitration of a foreign power was made a condition precedent to the extension of the franchise, which it certainly was. He also offers to increase the number of representatives from the gold fields districts, and adds that participation in the Jameson raid be no bar to enfranchisement—all this in spite of the fact that on his return he said that there may be war. But I will give no more. The pressure by the British Government will continue. Possibly before long this may take the shape of a movement of troops to South Africa. Already the more thoughtful of the Boers are beginning to say that they have had enough of the agitation. It must be remembered, too, that the whole question may at any moment take a great step forward by the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by this country. Only certain combined personal and pecuniary considerations in Portugal, about which it would be indiscreet to say more, block the way.

The Liberal Party has postponed any action in Parliament until the full text of the Bloemfontein negotiations is received from High Commissioner Milner. But in these days anything seems enough to split the Liberal Party. At first The Chronicle declared that war on such an issue would be infamous; it has now progressed to the word insane. The Manchester Guardian shares this view, but these two papers are practically alone. The Birmingham Post does not exaggerate when it says: "On this Transvaal question the voice of Chamberlain is the voice of England." The Chronicle, for many years has been regarded as the organ of the great body of Nonconformists Liberals, but to-day this is reversed.

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The Future of South Africa.

Hugh Price Hughes, the leader of the Methodists, and the most active reverend politician in this country, contributes an interview to The Daily News, in which he declares strongly for the Milner-Chamberlain policy. "The true friend of the Boer at the present moment," he says, "is not one who encourages him in his unjustifiable resistance to the demands of his fellow-men for justice." I explained last week the great danger underlying the whole matter of the future of South Africa in regard to the British Empire. This point is strongly emphasized by Mr. Hughes. "I cannot conceal from myself," he says, "that there are far wider issues involved than even the well-being of thousands in Johannesburg. The news which reaches me from the Transvaal shows that on our action of the next few weeks may depend the whole future of our empire there. On our stand now may depend whether the great South African empire of the future, a dominion evidently bound in the providence of God to play a great part in the future of the world, shall form a portion of the British Empire or not. Already Dutchmen are advocating, even in Cape Colony itself, disloyalty and separation." In view of the fact that the Conservative and Unionist press speaks with one voice and the Nonconformists, whom Hughes so largely represents, are the backbone of the Liberal Party, this utterance is of the deepest significance.

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A Paper Alone in Its Opinions.

I have lately quoted The Manchester Guardian frequently in its solitary attitude among the provincial papers upon various questions. Perhaps American readers will appreciate its points of view better if I further quote its editorial yesterday upon the situation in the Philippines. Commenting upon what it declared to be a fact that while the American commanders hold only a few square miles round Manila, they are demanding recognition of their sovereignty over the whole archipelago, The Manchester Guardian said: "A situation so preposterous as this might provoke general laughter were it not that the circumstances are so deeply tragic to the Filipinos and so humiliating to the Americans." This opinion, also, it is needless to say, does not find expression in any other quarter of this country.

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American Matters Touched On.

Speaking of American matters, I may add that these occupy a prominent position just now. The conclusion of the reciprocity arrangements between the United States and the British possessions in the West Indies and South America is received here with great satisfaction. The Times to-day says editorially: "The increased trade, in addition to the commercial benefits likely to be afforded, both to buyers and sellers, will probably have an appreciable effect in strengthening the good feeling which has grown up under the influence of last year's events between Britain and the United States, and will contribute, we hope, to place that good feeling upon a firm basis of common advantage."

The Whitefriars Club dinner to Mark Twain last night was the occasion of wisely worded expressions of much international good-will. It is announced, I know not on what authority, that Ambassador Choate will make an important speech at the banquet of the American Society on the Fourth of July. The coming athletic contest between Harvard and Yale, on the one side, and Oxford and Cambridge on the other, is attracting great interest, though experts regret that the visitors will probably win a majority of the events.

The American method of riding is at last being seriously discussed in racing circles. Jockey Reiff, who is said to ride at the absurd weight of 63 pounds, having followed up Sloan's victories by winning an important race at Ascot Thursday, although he could not control his horse, which bolted with him. "When all is said," writes a competent critic, "these American jockeys win races. What are we to say of the position? There is something in it, and we shall see its effect on English riding before long."

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The French Cabinet Crisis.

The failure of M. Poincaré to form a Ministry is but another symptom of the disintegration of France. Any politician has unique reasons to enter the French Cabinet at this moment. If he can hold office for a few weeks the Chamber will be adjourned till November. If the Cabinet can then live until the first days of 1900, it will be in the year of the Exposition, when public opinion will imperatively demand that no political excitement be allowed to imperil the great national show. Therefore a Cabinet formed now has every reason to anticipate holding office longer than the average, which has been thirty-nine Ministries in twenty-nine years. M. Poincaré would not exclude his intimate friend M. Barthou from his Cabinet, but was willing to give him an insignificant post. The Radicals, however, opposed M. Barthou because of his opposition to them at the last election, and would not be bought off by two important portfolios, Marine and Agriculture, for their section. M. Poincaré was acceptable to President Loubet because of his sympathy with revision, and his failure is a blow to the President. The rest of the world is only interested in all this because it shows, even at this moment of acute national crisis, that French politicians rank their jealousies and personal ambitions before the welfare of the Republic.

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Dreyfus Case May Cause More Trouble.

The Dreyfus case is once more assuming a grave aspect. The hopes that the verdict of the Court of Cassation would inaugurate peace are rudely dashed. Incredible as it sounds, there is reason to fear that the Rennes court-martial will undertake to rejudge the whole evidence. The President of the court-martial, Col. de Saxce, is a violent partisan. When M. Pressensé, the editor, said in L'Aurore that this disqualified him he wrote a reply calling Pressensé "a filthy scamp," and ordered this reply to be read out on parade to every regiment in his command and "The Marseillaise" to be played. Transfer to the United States or to England the spectacle of a commanding officer causing such a letter to a journalist to be read to private soldiers on parade and the National hymn to be played afterward, and you will appreciate the temper of a considerable part of the French Army. All the papers to-day reflect the renewed alarm of the revisionists, who thought their battle won.

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An African Exploration Party.

I hear that The Daily Telegraph is planning another piece of African exploration, which, though it will not parallel Stanley's discovery of Livingstone under the same skies, nevertheless touches a subject of great contemporary interest—namely, the Cape to Cairo Railroad. The expedition will proceed first to Zanzibar, and then penetrate to the interior from Beira, and investigate the Zambesi region and the lake sources of the Nile, if possible making its exit to the Mediterranean down the Nile. Mr. Chapman, the well-known traveler and writer, will be the leader.

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Lady Churchill's Quarterly.

Lord Rosebery's article on Peel, to appear in the first number of The Anglo-Saxon, Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, will contain some highly interesting notes on the British system of Government by Cabinet. Whitelaw Reid writes on the last treaty of Paris and the American imperialist policy; Slatin Pasha contributes an article on the Soudan; Algernon Charles Swinburne contributes a poem, and Henry James a story. There will also be some private letters of the famous Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, edited by the present Duchess.

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The Control of the Carolines.

It is rumored that in view of her great commercial interests in the Carolines, where British subjects own or control five-eighths of the acreage, Great Britain is making some difficulties in regard to the transfer of the islands to Germany. As, however, the relations of Germany and Great Britain are unusually friendly just now the story sounds improbable.

HENRY NORMAN.

OUR TRADE IN EUROPE.

American "Grit" Opens All Markets—London Is a Great Field for Electric Appliances and Rails.

LONDON, June 17.—The tide of American travel to Europe was at high-water mark this week, and, as a result, not only are the London hotels turning people away, but visitors are lucky if they find ordinary lodging. Three steamships which arrived this week had from 800 to 1,200 passengers on board. In fact, one brought 1,300. The evening scenes at the fashionable hotels are almost a counterpart of those witnessed at the Waldorf and the Savoy, in New York. Every phase of American life is represented.

Besides the immense flow of tourists, it is calculated that more American financial schemes have been floated and that more London branches of American manufactures have been established than ever before. The influx of American commercial men is a constant surprise to Englishmen, who are just beginning to realize what American business rivalry means. Entire sections of streets here are now lined with the signs of American firms in every line of trade.

A prominent Manchester iron man says:

> The main significance of this inpouring of manufacturing firms is that the Americans are not only underselling us here, but they are making their agencies bases from which they are gradually reaching out into every country in Europe. I know of an immense Cleveland concern which established an agent here who for a year did not take an English order, confining himself wholly to Germany, France, and Russia. Now the concern has orders from England alone than it can supply, and the agent has been instructed not to book another order for six months.

Vice President Johnson of the Nassau Railroad of Brooklyn has been investigating electrical traction prospects here, and returns home on the Majestic. In referring to London as a possible market, he said:

> London is the greatest field in the world for the future development of electric surface roads. I have only made a preliminary examination here, but shall return in a few weeks, when I expect to thoroughly take up the project. There is no doubt London, in a few years, will afford an immense market for American electric appliances and rails.

In connection with the above statements, the London County Council Tuesday ordered its committee to report on the practicability of constructing a shallow underground electric railroad from Westminster to the Bank of England, and thence northward, on a principle similar to those of Boston.

"TOD" SLOAN'S TROUBLES.

The Jockey Denies that He Struck a Waiter at Ascot.

LONDON, June 17.—"Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, who is alleged to have assaulted a waiter at Ascot Heath, made a further statement on the subject this afternoon. He said the reason he took the blame and did not deny the affair at the time was to protect the friend who was with him. He added he had letters asking for compensation, and says he heard a number of men say to the waiter: "Go to the hospital, and there is a chance of getting money from him."

"I absolutely refused to give the waiter, under the circumstances, 5 cents to save his life. I absolutely deny striking the waiter, who is not seriously hurt."

The Marlborough Gems to be Sold.

LONDON, June 17.—Connoisseurs are greatly excited at the forthcoming sale of the Marlborough gems at Christies'. It will be the most important of its kind since 1875, when the same collection was sold for 35,000 guineas. The purchaser, David Bromilow, maintained the collection intact, but he recently died, and the gems which the third Duke of Marlborough spent the best part of his life in gathering will be scattered. They are largely cameos and intaglios belonging to the centuries between the reign of Augustus and the end of the Antonine period. It is urged that the best should be secured for the British Museum.

Foreigners Win Cambridge Honors.

LONDON, June 17.—The democratic tendencies of the times were well exemplified in the Cambridge mathematical tripos list, issued a few days ago, in which a colored man was bracketed Senior Wrangler, another Senior being the son of poor parents, who began his education at an elementary day school, and the third and fourth Wranglers were Australians. Paranjpye, bracketed Senior, was the first Indian who ever secured the honor. He is a Mahratta Brahmin, educated at Poona, Bombay, and was sent to Cambridge in 1896 with a Government of India scholarship.

RECENT GERMAN EVENTS

The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha May Lose Its Sovereignty.

BILL TO PUNISH STRIKERS

The Emperor's Measure Provides Imprisonment for Men Who Interfere with Others Willing to Work.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—The question whether the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is to lose its entity as a sovereign German State is being discussed with much interest in Berlin. The Duke of Connaught does not seem disposed to sacrifice a brilliant present and future in the British Army in order to satisfy the demands of he population nor does he seem willing to allow his son Alfred to leave Eton in order to complete his education in Germany and fit himself for the sovereignty of the duchy. Both within the limits of Coburg-Gotha and in Prussia the feeling prevails that a foreign-bred Prince must not occupy a German throne. Hence the proposal to mediatize the duchy and capitalize the civil list on the basis of an equivalent of the amounts which would be due to two successive Dukes is being favorably received in Gotha and secretly encouraged in Berlin. Organs which echo the aspirations of the Prussian Court point out that a German sovereign State cannot be bartered about from one cousin to another like an ordinary estate. In 1803 Germany contained 176 independent States, in 1815 only 39, in 1871 and to-day only 25. It would be strange if Saxe-Coburg-Gotha should be the first State to be absorbed by the empire after the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family has supplied rulers to Belgium, England, Portugal, and Bulgaria. Such, however, is the programme nurtured in Berlin Court circles. If the Coburgs will agree to be bought out, the empire is ready to pay one third of the compensation money and the duchy will furnish the remainder.

Emperor William's long promised "Penal Servitude bill" for strike agitators has finally been sent to the Reichstag. Hitherto the maximum penalty for interference with workmen willing to work when their comrades declared a strike was three months' simple imprisonment. The present measure defines various degrees of criminal interference with a man's right to accept work irrespective of the strike organizers' orders and punishes the offense with terms of imprisonment ranging from one day to five years. Penal servitude is to be inflicted for three or five years in cases where the agitators' action endangers the security of the empire or of one of the confederated States, or imperils human life or property. Though not so reactionary as was expected, the measure would nevertheless be a powerful coercive weapon in the hands of a resolute Government not afraid of provoking a revolution.

Critics of the "Penal Servitude bill" point out that not only the Socialist and Radical factions in the Reichstag, but also a large section of the Centre Party, will refuse to sanction a law which owes its inception to the influence of Baron Stumm, the "iron King" of Germany. In all probability, therefore, the only practical effect of the introduction of the bill will be to afford the Socialists a new means of agitation. Under the existing law 254 condemnations occurred in 1897 for interference with men willing to work.

THE NEW GERMAN ISLANDS.

"More worthless colonies" is Eugen Richter's comment on the purchase of the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne Islands. The Socialists also grumble. But in his anti-expansionist notions Richter is not even upheld by the whole of the Freisinnige Party, while the Socialists' opposition is only a matter of tactics. The mass of the German nation regard the acquisition of the débris of the Spanish colonial empire as a great achievement, and the successful conclusion of the negotiations has wrung applause for Baron von Bülow, from even the political organs which denounced his Samoa policy as dilatory. Undoubtedly the pleasure felt by the German public is largely due to a sentimental satisfaction at the fulfillment of a Bismarckian aim. The commercial gain is somewhat problematic, but Germany is rich enough to content herself with the strategic and coaling advantages offered by the islands. The Berliner Tageblatt perhaps goes a little too far in describing the Carolines as the bridge between Kiautschou and Samoa. However, a little superexuberance is pardonable over a good bargain. In Government circles stress is laid on the fact that the United States does not regard the change of proprietorship with ill-feeling.

Count Pückler, a prominent Jew-baiter, delivered two speeches in a Silesian village some months ago in which he incited his audience to violence against the Jews. His utterances caused such a commotion that the authorities prosecuted him for stirring up "hatred between classes," but the local tribunal dismissed the charge. An appeal was lodged by the Public Prosecutor, and the Supreme Court will have to decide whether it is legal for anti-Semites to call upon their supporters to beat and murder the Jews. In Berlin, anti-Semitic organs printed Count Pückler's speeches, and were also prosecuted. The court refused to postpone the trials until the Supreme Court had decided Count Pückler's case, and inflicted a small fine on the editors of the Staatsbürger Zeitung and Deutsche General-Anzeiger.

A "free-relion pastor," named Wolpdorf has been condemned to six months' imprisonment for blasphemy by the Naumburg Judges. The crime was committed in a lecture, in which Wolpdorf asserted that the Bible is only "a work of man."

EMIGRATION TO CITIES.

Germany's rural population tends to emigrate to the cities, where wages are higher and recreations more plentiful than on the farms. Various efforts have been made to check the tide, and the Junkers of the Prussian Diet have introduced bills with a view of limiting the right of the rustic laborer to move from one place to another. The Kreuz Zeitung gives publicity to a cumatter. According to the scheme, every large city is to exact from newly arrived persons a deposit of 300 marks in cash. This money will remain in the coffers of the municipality until the rustic departs. The interest will go to the city as a tax. When the depositor leaves he will receive his money back, unless he has cost the city something through illness or imprisonment. If he has been in hospital or jail the expenses incurred in keeping him will be deducted from his deposit. The plan is merely a revival of the ancient municipal gate money, and its adoption would scarcely act as a deterrent for the emigrating, underpaid German peasants, whose food almost exclusively consists of potatoes, dog's flesh, and black bread. On the other hand, it would protect the towns against the influx of the rustic scum which at present flows to the cities and swells the ranks of the criminals and paupers.

A former artillery officer has been arrested on a charge of high treason. Since leaving the army he had been employed as a draughtsman in an Amsterdam factory, but continued to sell German military secrets obtained with the help of accomplices still in active service. When the military authorities discovered the leakage, and suspected that the ex-officer in question was furnishing the French Government with particulars of the latest improvements in German artillery, an expert detective was intrusted with the task of arresting the ex-officer. This was not easy, as the arrest could only be effected on German soil. The detective made the acquaintance of the suspect, and in a short time obtained proofs of his "friend's" guilt On Whit Sunday he planned a trip to Brussels with the ex-officer and made him drunk before the hour of departure. Then, instead of taking the Brussels train, he got on the train going to Germany with the drunken man. On reaching the Prussian frontier station the latter was awakened from his alcoholic lethargy by a couple of Prussian gendarmes, who conducted him to Berlin and from here to Leipsic. His name is kept secret in order not to give alarm to his accomplices.

German journalists and authors have an insurance and pension society, of which the annual meeting has just taken place. Ernst von Wildenbruch presided. Otto Wenzel, the Treasurer, read the report, which shows that the funds of the organization already amount to half a million marks. The payment of the first old age pensions began this year.

THE GAMBLING SCANDAL.

The trial of the persons implicated in the big gambling scandal will take place toward the end of the month, and is expected to last six days. Seventy witnesses have been subpoenaed. Judge Denso of the Eighth Criminal Court will preside at the trial. Their long preventive detention has affected the health of the accused, and two of them, Baron von Kröcher and Lieut. von Kayser, are under medical treatment. Wolff, the professional sharper, left the country before the scandal became so public that the police were obliged to intervene, and is still at large. It is thought that the men now under arrest will probably be condemned as professional gamblers, but that the charge of cheating is not proved against them, as it is against Wolff.

Emperor William has made his début as an architect by correcting the plans for the church to be erected at Königsberg in memory of Queen Louise of Prussia. His Majesty's alteration of the original plan was confined to the tower, for which he drew a new design in the corner of the sketch submitted for his approval. The new church will be consecrated on Jan. 18, 1901, in the presence of the imperial architect and and the Kaiserin.

Auction sales of American horses now constitute a permanent feature of Berlin commercial life. A consignment of 500 arrived in the city last week. American horses realize better prices than the average German product.

Baron von Iswolsky, the Russian Envoy in Munich, has transmitted to his Government a report on the petroleum question. It reviews the conditions of the German petroleum market, the competition between American and Russian petroleums, and the proposed utilization of the Danube for bringing Russian petroleum into Germany to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

J. PARSLOW.

THE PRUSSIAN CANAL BILL.

Emperor William Is Anxious to Have the Measure Passed and May Resort to Force.

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BERLIN, June 17.—The Canal bill engrossed attention this week, and the papers had much to say pro and con, according to party standpoint. The ultimate fate of the bill concerns America, as the construction of a network of canals joining the three largest rivers in Prussia—the Elbe, Rhine, and Weser—and the far astern provinces, those bordering on the German Ocean, will cheapen and facilitate the freights of American exports, notably cereals, meats, cotton, and other bulky goods. Another point interesting to America is the fact that the Prussian Agrarians and those parties affiliating with them, the Conservatives, Reichspartie, and a portion of the Centre, have made the bill a test of strength between them and the Government, and almost a personal contest between them and the Emperor, who, with the entire Prussian Cabinet, is pledged for the canal.

His Majesty left no doubt this week that he strongly wishes the great work to be built. Tuesday he summoned the Crown Council for the purpose of agreeing with the Cabinet on a line of action in the Diet, and personally drew up a declaration, which was read in the Diet Thursday, promising compensation to individuals and to provinces, especially Silesia, financially injured by the canal. The passage of the bill through the lower house of the Diet will, therefore, be a signal defeat for the Agrarians, who are always the most hostile to American interests in Germany. The Liberal press stood united for the bill, and it is confidently expected the canal will give a powerful impetus to German industry, especially in the highly developed Rhine and Westphalian districts, and will create a more extended and more uniform market for agricultural products.

It is learned on high Government authority that the acceptance of the bill by the lower house of the Diet does not mean its adoption by the upper house, where the Government expects determined opposition, as the Agrarian interests are usually predominant in that body. If, as is most likely, the majority of the upper house opposes the bill, the Emperor is determined to resort to the expedient of forcing its final passage, which has not been tried in Prussian politics for a generation. This will be a so-called "Pairsschub"—the Emperor, as King of Prussia, will create a sufficient number of new peers to secure the desired majority.

The Emperor's intentions remain a secret known to few of his intimates, but they will be carried out in the event of the contingency arising, as he is determined to demonstrate that the Agrarians are not strong enough to defeat important legislation required for the country's good.

It is reported his Majesty is incensed at the fact that the leading Agrarian organs and chiefs had the assurance to state openly and pointedly last week that they meant to make the bill prove their political predominance. Immediately after Thursday's sitting, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, visited the Emperor, who insists on a dissolution if the bill is rejected. The committee begins the discussion of the measure June 23. The Centrists demand the passage of the Municipal Election bill before action is taken on the Canal bill. The many claims for compensation greatly complicate the situation.

THE "BLACK STONE" OF ROME.

Excavations in the Forum Disclose Ruins Which Students Say Are the Tomb Built for Romulus.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—All archaeologists will remember the interest aroused some months ago by the discovery in the Roman Forum of the Black Stone, or Lapis Niger, at the depth of about two feet beneath the pavement of the way which leads down from the Arch of Septimus Serverus, as well as the many discussions, arguments, theories, and speculations brought about by the same discovery. Signor Giacomo Boni, engineer and inspector of the excavations at the time, recalling a certain passage in the works of Dionisius of Halicarnassus, was led to recognize the sacred spot in the Comitium as the one originally consecrated and prepared for the tomb of Romulus, the founder of the City of Rome.

Signor Boni's opinion met with opposition and even ridicule, and the mystery surrounding the Black Stone induced the Hon. Guido Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, to order further excavations in the vicinity of the "sacred place." These excavations were at once commenced and carried on under the superintendence of Signor Boni, who conducted them with admirable zeal and care. The first thing brought to light was a mediaeval well, surrounded by pavements of ancient marble and stonework, and then, a few days ago, the diggers came upon a tufa base with moldings of a quadrilateral structure, at the ends of which rise two other bases, also of tufa rock.

The archaic character of the whole structure dates back to the sixth century before the Christian era. The classical memories of the sacred monument to Romulus, which, according to Dinissius, was said to have existed in the Roman Forum, tell us that the spot was adorned with two images of lions—probably resembling those found at Micenae and in other places.

It is now believed by many that these two lateral bases which have been unearthed probably served as supports to the two lions which adorned the sacred place. The stratum of earth which for a distance of three or four feet separated the Black Stone from the base was thickly sown with votive offerings and various archaic objects, weights, bones of sacrificed and burned animals, bronzes, vases, &c. Among the vases was found a fragment of one with black figures on a red ground.

Yesterday evening the workmen came upon a pilaster at the side of the structure, also of tufa, implanted in the ground at the same depth as the main construction, and probably contemporaneous with it. Several letters appeared on the face of this stone. To-day the pilaster was almost entirely freed on three sides, on each of which was found an inscription, with one line running from left to right, the other from right to left.

No attempt has yet been made to decipher these inscriptions, which are perhaps contemporary with those on the celebrated vase of Duenos, or on that of the Quirinal Palace here. The letters are finely and deeply cut in the tufa, and by the side of the usual signs of archaic Latin are others which are less clear. The words are divided by periods.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the researches of students and specialists, it is certain that this Cippus, preserved as it is in its original position, is a very important discovery. Excavations are proceeding with feverish zeal in other parts of the Forum as well—near the Regia, near the temple of the Divus Julius, and near the Templum Sacrae Urbis. Two interesting wells have also been found, one in the Regia, the other near the temenos of Vista. All in all, the fresh start in excavating the Forum is destined to bring much of interest to the surface, and very probably to change in many ways some of the present ideas regarding this theatre of many events in Rome's most important history.

EXILE HAD NO TERRORS

The Czar Abolished a Punishment Dreaded by Few.

SIBERIA SOUGHT BY MANY

There Is Much Danger of a Renewal of the Recent Religious War in Russian Asia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3, 1899.—As was recently pointed out in a letter of mine to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Czar has appointed a special commission to examine the various questions pertaining to the Siberian exile system, and the best means to replace this system by more humane methods of punishment.

According to official statistics, the number of exiles, of every class, at present imprisoned in Siberia is 298,512, convicts not being included. This is a tremendous figure, when it is taken into consideration that the entire population of Siberia is not over 5,000,000. Among these exiles there are a great number of "political prisoners," or rather men and women who have been unfortunate enough to arouse the "suspicions" of some faithful servant of the Czar, concerning their loyalty to Russia's autocratic Government. For it is sufficient that a Russian be suspected of disloyalty of this kind for him to spend the best years of his life in the distant provinces of Siberia! It is not even necessary that the law courts be called upon to take action in such cases. A mere administrative order is sufficient.

The genuine political offenders, those who have confessed, or who have been found guilty of belonging to a secret society aiming at the overthrow of the existing régime, are rarely deported to the Siberian mines. They are generally confined in the fortress of Schlusselbourg, on the Neva, near St. Petersburg. Although the accused in such cases are sentenced to hard labor for life, they are invariably compelled to remain in absolute idleness, which generally makes them raving maniacs within two or three years.

CONVICTS ARE AT LARGE.

But to return to the matter of Siberian exiles: of the 300,000 exiles and 20,000 convicts, about 60,000 are always at large. These prisoners, who have broken their parole, are beggars, thieves, or assassins, as the case may be, and are the terror of the native Siberian population. It is as much to deliver the Siberians from the curse of these escaped convicts as for any other reason that the Government is taking steps to abolish the whole system of exile in Siberia.

This news will undoubtedly cause widespread comment in Europe as well as in America, and the young Czar will be highly praised for the part he has taken in abolishing the exile system. In Russia, curiously enough, the Czar's action has not been the cause of the same amount of enthusiasm as abroad. The truth of the matter is that Siberia is not, to the average Russian, the terrible place it is generally supposed to be in Western Europe and in the United States. Siberia is anything but an icy wilderness, the temperature, in Summer, throughout the Central and Southern provinces, being tropical. As for the climate in Winter, it is, on an average, much the same as in St. Petersburg. As a matter of fact, Siberia is infinitely more healthy than the French convict stations of New Caledonia and Cayenne, and no Russian convicts are subjected to the living death which has been the fate of Dreyfus during the past four years and more.

Another reason why exile to Siberia does not inspire such terror as might be supposed among Russians is that but a small number of exiles are sentenced to hard labor. Murderers and other hardened criminals are about the only class of exiles sentenced to work in the mines. The remaining prisoners—that is to say, the very great majority—are only compelled to reside in certain provinces of Siberia, and are really not prisoners at all. These exiles enjoy entire freedom of action, and may devote themselves to the kind of occupation most suited to their tastes. They may even, if they wish, be accompanied by their families. All these various facts make exile to Siberia a unique punishment. Thus it happens that travelers in Russia's Asiatic provinces are constantly brought into contact with exiles who have become hotel servants, cab drivers, inn keepers, &c. These exiles have been sentenced for theft, murder, or arson, in a majority of cases. It is therefore a mistaken prejudice to suppose that most Siberian exiles are political offenders. The various newspaper articles and pamphlets, published from time to time in England and Germany, on this subject have done much to maintain this fallacy.

DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED.

It should be remembered that the death penalty has long since been abolished in Russia, except for certain specified crimes. Murderers, who, in nine cases out of ten, would be executed in England, France, Germany, and the United States, (or in those States of the Union where capital punishment exists,) are, in Russia, sentenced to hard labor in the Siberian mines. Out of a thousand Siberian exiles, there are on an average but one or two sentenced for political reasons. But even these rarely remain in Siberia for life. On the Czar's birthday, on New Year's Day, and other holidays numbers of exiles are pardoned and allowed to return home.

That Siberia is not the terrible icy desert it is generally supposed to be is also proved by the fact that every year over 100,000 peasants seek voluntary exile there. The Russian Government has indeed, compelled to moderate the zeal of these emigrants so that they may not be too much disillusioned. Peasants are only allowed to emigrate when a sufficient number of them have become associated to form a village of their own, and when they have sufficient means for the expenses of the journey.

SIBERIA'S ARISTOCRACY.

Numbers of political exiles have, of course, from time to time, been sent to Siberia. Thus, for instance, each Polish revolution resulted in the exile of many Polish patriots. But it remains to be proved that these political exiles have been more harshly treated than Irish rebels on certain occasions by the British or than Spanish political offenders after the Carlist and other civil wars. The descendants of these Polish exiles, who have intermarried with the native Siberians, constitute to-day throughout Siberia the aristocracy of the country, and none of them would think of returning to Poland, though they have the legal right to do so. Among the descendants of these Siberian Poles are many capitalists. These men in particular urged the Czar to abolish the Siberian exile system.

The Czar's ukase will, of course, prove of immense benefit to the future civilization of Siberia, for of late years, since she has been endowed with a university, since new factories have sprung up in every direction, and since the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, Siberia has become a province on a par with other provinces of the empire. The native Siberians have very naturally protested against the constant exile to their country of all Russia's thieves, cutthroats, and forgers.

This is the real explanation of the Czar's ukase, though it is well known to be the wish of Nicholas II. that those convicts sentenced to hard labor in the Siberian mines should in future be punished more humanely. But it is now asked, What punishment will take the place of exile to Siberia? This is the great question of the day, which the Government has not yet solved. It is probable that the existing system will be maintained for a few months longer, until arrangements have been made for new convict stations in European Russia. In any case, the Government will be put to great expense in the matter. While political offenders will, undoubtedly, find the new system a great boon, it is hardly probable that common law offenders will prefer imprisonment in European Russia to comparative liberty in Siberia.

FANATICS THINK OF WAR.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will probably recall the serious insurrection which broke out a year ago in the Province of Ferghana, Central Asia. Several hundred Mohammedan natives, at the head of whom was the "ichane" (chief) Madali, carrying a green flag, attacked a Russian soldiers' camp, early one morning. Many soldiers, taken by surprise, while still asleep, were killed or wounded before the invaders were repulsed. Several of the invaders were killed, and others made prisoners, among these latter the ichane Madali himself. About 200 of these insurgents were court-martialed and sentenced to death or to hard labor. Most of those sentenced to death were pardoned and their sentence commuted to that of hard labor for life. Seven only were publicly executed, and among them the Madali. The Russians thought that by the death of the chief the revolutionary movement was ended forever. They have just found out their mistake. According to the latest information from trustworthy sources, the Mohammedans in Russia's provinces of Central Asia are in open rebellion. Fanatics have arisen in every district, and have assured the people that the ichane Madali is not dead. At the very moment when he was about to be hanged by the Russians an angel made its appearance, drove away the executioners, and carried off the ichane. The Mohammedans do not, in the least, doubt the veracity of this story, and under the greatest excitement they are awaiting his return to lead the faithful on to victory against the Russians.

Those who are acquainted with the state of mind of these fanatics fear that a revolution may break out any moment. What the Russians particularly fear is that a false ichane Madali may spring up, and place himself at the head of the fanatics, who are all ready for action. Should such an impostor preach a holy war against the Russians, the movement would certainly spread at once throughout Afghanistan and Turkestan, and be the cause of great trouble to the Russians for a long time to come.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DEFENSE OF DU PATY DE CLAM.—A recent copy of Le Matin outlines the defense that Col. du Paty de Clam is expected to make before the court-martial, which is shortly to try him on charges of forgery and using forged documents. Le Matin adds that du Paty has documentary proof that in all his actions he was obeying the commands of his superiors of the General Staff. The proofs in question were taken to Brussels last Fall by the Colonel's wife, who is the daughter of the Duchesse d'Ursel, honorary grand mistress of the Queen of the Belgian's household, and is goddaughter of her Majesty. The documents have been placed in the possession of the d'Ursel family, and will be presented by du Paty's lawyer at the court-martial. Du Paty, who is in Cherche Midi Prison, is permitted to receive a visit from his wife every day, who before his arrest, advised him to take a holiday with her into Belgium. He is said to have replied that not being a man like Esterhazy, he would not do as Esterhazy did. In a recent letter to his wife he wrote that so far as reports of his having committed suicide or of his intention to commit suicide were concerned, they were ridiculous; nobody could persuade him that it was necessary to hang himself or cut his throat. The following account is given of du Paty's arrest by an eye witness: "Col. du Paty was at dinner with his wife and wife's mother at his residence, 17 Avenue Bosquet, when a Colonel was introduced and whispered that he had come to arrest him. The whole thing was done in a gentlemanly fashion. Col. du Paty apologized to the ladies and left the table, and accompanied his friend—to Cherche Midi Prison. He seemed to have been anticipating the incident."

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PLAN TO KIDNAP PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.—Particulars have been received in Vienna concerning the conspiracy against Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete. According to this information the plot was to have been carried out during his stay in Candia. Eight Mohammedans were its chief originators, and its purpose was to carry off the Prince to Asia, professedly to Smyrna. In accordance with the special wish of the Prince the prosecution was confied to the ringleaders, whom the banished from this island, and further punishments were not to be inflicted. Owing to this incident the differences between the Christians and Mohammedans in Crete have become more acute, and the hope that the latter would finally accommodate themselves to the régime has been generally abandoned.

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THE ANTI-REVISIONISTS SEVERELY REBUKED.—The leading publicists of Paris have issued an address to the people of France in which they deplore the violation of the engagement to accept the judgment of the Cour de Cassation, which is now insulted by the very men who insulted the criminal chamber. Among the names signed to the address are

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

So, after all, it's the men who ought to be called the unquiet sex! But then it is like a woman to meekly put the blame on her own kind. And to think that it is as near home as Brooklyn that the men have started a crusade against the church hat! To think that they should have surreptitiously, deceitfully, and with malice aforethought labored with the young women of the choir and persuaded them—could it be possible that they are salaried young women and politic?—to remove their hats and sit before the big congregation, lights not hidden under a bushel, a warning and a rebuke to the mothers in Israel.

If there be anything usually that raises a choleric feeling in the bosom of a woman and reduces her to a state of obstinate resentment it is to have another woman held up to her as an example. But then it is generally understood, where the church hat has been considered, that women go to church from a pure love of goodness, and no one has thought of suggesting that a hat on or off would move them from a proper, churchly state of mind.

Still up to the time when the first man came to realize that there was a hat in front of him in the theatre no one had ever supposed that any man who was not in the millinery business knew a hat from a pie plate. Who was the unhappy mortal who first made known to innocent man that womankind wore hats? To that unquiet one belongs the blame for all the misery that has followed and the long train of woes which evidently are to appear in the near future.

It is a repetition of the trials of the first parents of the race. They were ignorant and unashamed. Then came a bite of the forbidden apple, knowledge of good and evil and all the trials that have followed to their descendants. Alas, who could it have been who told men that women wore hats!

That too much knowledge is a dangerous thing is constantly being illustrated in the history of children who repeat in their youthful state the primitive conditions of the world. There was that homely but classic story of the careful mother and her children.

"Children, dears," she said to them, "I am now about to leave you for a time. Remember to observe carefully all the instructions I have given you upon previous occasions, but above all things, while I am absent, do not put beans up your noses."

Then as the mother departed the hitherto innocent, but now cruelly enlightened children, made their way straight to the family bean bag. After a time the mother joyfully returned, probably with a present in her shopping bag for each small youth and maiden, but only to have her joy turned to sorrow, to find a group of wailing infants, all of them with beans in their noses. History repeats itself and the human race will not take warning.

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But will woman remove her hat in church for the benefit of man?

Certainly she will, for she has always been ready to sacrifice herself for the good of others. As Cornelia, beautiful but unadorned, pointed to her children, saying: "These are my jewels," so the woman of to-day, noble, gracious, but hatless, with a sweeping wave of her hand, including the crowds of earnest and attentive men who will crowd the churches to their very doors, will say, her voice thrilling with joy and gladness:

"THESE ARE MY SUNDAY BONNETS."

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That is undoubtedly what the woman of Brooklyn will do, but there are other women, an unregenerate few, who have icely refused to consider the matter at all. It seems, though it was not understood at first, that it has been the man himself who has been instigating the hat movement. It certainly was the Chicago clergymen who exhibited an alarming knowledge of the architecture and mural adornments of the hat, and who call innocent little sartorial affairs by the horrid name of "aggregate of atrocity" and it is the clergymen of Stroudsburg, Illinois, who have been trying to inaugurate a crusade which they have been obliged to give up simply because the women say plainly that they won't take off their hats, and there's the end of it.

"Whenever the men cease sprawling their limbs over the front end of the pew, I am willing to take off my hat," says one indignant matron.

That word "sprawling" is beautifully expressive. It describes so exactly the inattentive church attitude of some men who have, undoubtedly, become demoralized from the church millinery display and the inability to keep their attention fixed without the personal magnetism of the preacher's expression which they never see.

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Another woman makes a really sensible suggestion and one which illustrates clearly the judicial mind of woman. It is a suggestion which, if carried out, will settle the whole matter without difficulty.

"Why," says this modern Portia, "should not the men sit on one side of the church and the women on the other?"

What a simple and natural method of settling the difficulty and no one's feelings will be injured. If only brain power were properly rewarded that woman would receive public recognition. Unfortunately, few people realize the value of an idea.

The only exception that could possibly be taken to it is that there are men in the pulpit, and it seems that the feminine bonnet throws out fire brands, both fore and aft—witness the Chicago clergyman's remark, which it is well to remember:

"From the pastor's position it is distracting in the extreme to gaze on a distortion of unsymmetrical lines and barbaric colors."

As the clergymen are so few in proportion to the men and women in the congregation it is possible that a part of this difficulty might be met by selecting only such clergymen as are color blind. This could probably be done with but little difficulty, and inferiority in the way of preaching would be more than made up by the benefit gained by the man whose attention could not be distracted.

As to the unsymmetrical lines to which the clergyman objects, possibly if his eye were not attracted by the color, he might not observe the other defects.

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All this discussion upon hats and bonnets brings us to a matter of past history and throws a light upon something with which at least the layman has not been conversant. In the estimable Society of Friends there has been a practice from time immemorial of the women sitting upon one side of the meeting house and the men on the other, the women wearing their bonnets and the men their large broad-brimmed hats. There has been some change of recent years in the style of the hats and bonnets and a more worldly style of headwear has been adopted than was originally worn by the orthodox. But is it not possible that the practice of separate sides of the church for men and women was a matter of hats, though reversed from conditions as they are now?

The orthodox hat of the men Friends is large and broad, but to the close bonnet of the women no one could possibly take exception. So undoubtedly in the early days of the church, the men, thoughtfully considerate and always wearing their hats to meeting, decided to sit by themselves that no one woman should be in any way inconvenienced by them.

If this was so, can women show themselves any less considerate now and refuse to sit by themselves on one side of the church that the men may enjoy the church services without distraction?

If necessary a partition running half way to the ceiling or high enough to effectually screen the women on one side from the easily wandering view of the men on the other could be arranged with no difficulty.

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Another serious matter which deserves profound thought is when women have finally decided to take off their hats in church, will the authorities decide to secure little mirrors to the backs of the pews as is done to the seats in some of the theatres?

These are questions which cannot but suggest themselves to the serious and inquiring mind.

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As to the matter of women looking better without their hats, as the Chicago clergymen implied, it is evident that he is young and inexperienced, and any woman could tell him better. Even Mrs. Humphry Ward, who certainly is not a frivolously minded woman, recognizes the fact that a hat covers a multitude of the defects of increasing years.

In her book "Robert Elsmere" she puts on her adventuress—the woman who has passed her first youth, but who still endeavors to charm wisely and tries her wiles upon the pure-minded young clergyman—big hats which soften and give an illusion to the face and prevent the discovery of telltale wrinkles. Even a tiny bit of a bonnet of lace gives a softness to the face that increases its youth, and there is nothing so undeceiving and truthtelling as the glare of gas, electricity, or even daylight in a big auditorium. It is the older women, so the theatre managers who have had experience say, who refuse most obstinately, when requested, to remove their hats.

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In Stroudsburg, where the hard-hearted, unwomenly women have said they won't give up their hats anyway in church, the clergymen who inaugurated the crusade against them have been doing some serious thinking, and the result of this one of them puts into words and says gravely, and it is just possible with some degree of wisdom:

"I recognize that it was the wrong method of solution of the question to try to change the architecture of the hat. The masculine sex is not competent to give ex-cathedra utterances on this purely feminine question."

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"No, ma'am," said the lady of all work in the family but the ironing, "we can't have nothing cooked for luncheon to-day, for Mis' Mulligan is comin' to iron and I want the stove for her at noon. She likes to get home early to get her supper at night."

This was such astonishing but clear reasoning that the mistress of the house said not one word, but she went back to her own domains, sat down quietly, a little dazed, and then, as her thinking faculties came to her by degrees she thought:

"! ! ! !"

To the people who like to hear the rest of the story after the joke has been told it may be interesting to know that, as a reward for not "answering back," that mistress had her luncheon served that day just as she wanted it, for the ironing lady did not come, and consequently the stove was free for other things. Is there a moral in the story?

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"I paint flowers," says the young woman artist, "and consequently I find that every woman who has her own living to earn envies me, thinking that I almost literally spend my days upon a bed of rose leaves—my specialty is roses.

"But do I? Not a bit. In the first place, I spend the month of roses in my studio in town. I wander here, there, and everywhere in search of roses, and bring them home, where I can work best, and a studio with a skylight in the top of a building is not always the coolest or most comfortable place to work in hot Summer weather. But I am accustomed to the light. I am annoyed by various things when I try to paint outdoors. My papers blow away, and people—perhaps not unreasonably—prefer not to have me sit near the bushes, but on the paths, regardless of light or view of the flowers, so I prefer to work at home and arrange my flowers to suit myself. But that is comparatively pleasant and easy.

"But what do you think of painting roses for a woman's Summer outfit, say a beautiful fan that she is to carry in the evening and that I must get the colors by gaslight? That is what I have to do, and on those hottest days recently I was shut up in my studio with the gas lighted, painting as hard as I could paint to get the work done. Life is not a bed of rose leaves under such conditions?

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There was a little Trilby on Fifth Avenue the other afternoon. At least the little maiden had one of her feet dressed in the simple and unconventional fashion of Du Maurier's heroine, and she was an aristocratic maiden, too. In a hansom going up the avenue the latter part of the afternoon were two rosy-cheeked young women who were evidently servants, and in the arms of one of them was a little girl in short clothes, a little white gown she was wearing then, and a big pink sunbonnet, the frills flying over her face so that it was not visible. Both little feet were showing below the little frock, and one of those, it looked at first view, was apparently dressed in pink to match the bonnet. But then the other foot was in a little blue stocking and slipper, and it could not be that they were mismatched, and a second glance showed that they were not, for it was not a pink slipper on the other foot, but the little bare pink foot itself, and Trilby herself did not have a prettier one.

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The posts supporting the elevated road on Sixth Avenue seem a constant menace to the lives of the travelers who ride in the surface cars which pass between them. They are so near on either side that if any one in leaving the car is careless and leans out too far when the car is in motion the head is going to be brought in contact with one of them with fatal results.

"I should think you would kill a half a dozen people every day with those posts," a nervous woman in the car said to one of the conductors one day. The man smiled easily. He was evidently a philosopher.

"Well," he answered, "perhaps there's too many people in the world."

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There's a very youthful maiden in New York who is probably the smallest little lady in the city outside of an incubator and living in a private residence. She only weighed four pounds when she took up life in the world, a teacup will go over her head, and her meals are served to her from a play nursing bottle, intended for no more serious use than a doll's, but from which the baby takes every hour a tablespoonful of milk.

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There is a scientific organization in New York which takes frequent outings into the adjoining country. These usually take place on Saturday, as being more convenient for every one concerned. But there are some of the members who believe that an occasional Sunday trip would be pleasant. This others oppose, and one woman in particular the other day expressed herself strongly on the subject. The discussion was perfectly amicable and was dropped after a time, and no one thought more about it until later in the day a Sunday excursion man, having discovered a hotel near by, made his way there to see if something could not be found in it that was thirst quenching. He returned shortly, looking very comfortable and bringing with him a glass of ice water for his opponent in the argument for Sunday outings."

"I didn't dare bring you a glass of beer," he said, "for I was pretty sure that if you objected to Sunday botanizing you would be likely to be an advocate of nothing but cold water to drink.

"Yes," she answered, "you generalize well. I shouldn't have taken the beer."

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Mrs. S. L. Baldwin of Brooklyn, who was for so many years a missionary, says that if the Chinese were admitted into this country they would revolutionize the domestic servant question. The Chinese as servants are neat, methodical, warm-hearted, and devoted to the people they serve, she says. Upon returning to China after eighteen years of absence her cook who was with her so long in China came to visit her, and one of the Chinese nurses she had had for her children, who were all but one born in China, walked forty miles to see her. She had American cooking in her house in China, and translated receipts from English into Chinese for her cook, and he never had to have one repeated.

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She was a woman who made a practice of being always amiable to the clerks in the shops, and there was one dry goods shop where she had traded for many years, and the clerks were like old friends. But there were some business changes, and a new firm made offers to the clerks who had been so long with the old firm that the woman had patronized, and they, almost to a man and woman, left. The lifelong patron of the shop was much incensed at this. It was not fair or right, she said, and in fact almost dishonorable. So one day when she made a first visit to the new shop one of the old clerks who knew her well stepped forward to speak to her after the old cordial fashion. But, no, this mildest-mannered of women turned her head away with a cold stare and passed on without recognition. She could not be cordial to any one who had acted so dishonorably. No explanation is offered of why she herself was in the new shop. It may have been just out of curiosity. Of course one can shop where one pleases.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The girl who likes to make a good appearance with a little money and a stamp on her stationery showing that it does not come from a department store is just now getting bargains in paper. These are in the shape of boxes of paper from one of the best shops in New York, the boxes containing paper and envelopes together for 25 cents a quire. The stamp of the firm name—one that is known all over the world—is on the envelopes, and the girl gets all the distinction of sending that name around among her friends with a small expenditure of money.

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The tights worn by women for bathing, cycling, and horseback riding come in different materials. The cheapest are of cotton and are $1.35 a pair; a better quality has a silk face and linen back, and retails for $2.75 a pair, and woolen tights are $2.50. These tights are full length, having the feet woven on. The silk and linen are most used, though possibly the woolen ones are best for bathing. They are found at the stocking counter in the shops.

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Mousseline de soie is hand-painted for many of the most beautiful hats, and feathers are so painted that their relatives in a natural state would not recognize them.

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A funny exhibition of bad taste was seen in a gown worn on the street the other day. It was of muslin, and the pattern a pretty one of roses. But by some freak of the dressmaker or whim of the woman wearer that anything having a good deal of work in it must of necessity be prettier than something with little, the bodice of this gown was a mass of horizontal tucks. The result was that it was entirely disfigured. The roses, which were of good size, were warped by the tucks into funny deformities of roses which no woman would have bought if she had seen them in this pattern in the shop. Made plainly the bodice would have been pretty, the good effect of the roses retained, and a great deal of work saved.

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These plain, straight gowns, buttoned or fastened in some way in the back, are not as difficult to alter to fit as might be imagined. The buttons or fastenings must be removed, the stitching on either side taken out, and the two edges turned in until the right size has been obtained. Then the folded edges are stitched again, the fastenings replaced, and the gown does not show the alterations made.

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Pretty bathing suits are fitted very much like golf skirts, and have the openings or simulated openings at the sides, as in the outing skirts, stitched and finished with buttons.

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The fashion of hats off in the theatres is very pleasant in some Southern cities. In many of these there is a practice among the women, as soon as the weather becomes warm, of riding in the cars and promenading through the streets without hats. So, to go a little further and go to the theatre with no head covering is only a continuance of a pleasant custom. In Philadelphia, even, women have been going to the theatre hatless recently and enjoying it.

MY ARTLESS GIRL.

Her beauty charms me more and more,
As dearer friends we grow,
Her mind reveals its precious store
As seasons come and go;
Her heart, I find, is purest gold—
And, strange as it may be,
A tender spot it seems to hold
For dull, unworthy me!

But I can never love this girl
As I should like to do—
Although she makes my senses whirl,
Although she's fond and true;
For she is always giving me
The scenes her blush has graced,
And in my den they have to be
Conspicuously placed.

Her skies are green, her fields are blue,
Her lakes are always red;
Her drawing and perspective—few
Have gotten through her head;
Her foregrounds stretch far, far beyond
The gaze of mortal eye—
Her distances are never fond
Of blending with the sky.

So, though her qualities of mind
And heart are unsurpassed,
A girl of quite another kind
Must hold my fancy fast;
Because, while freely I confess
I love simplicity,
Her kind of utter artlessness
Is quite too much for me!

WALLACE DUNBAR VINCENT in Brooklyn Life.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

This is a recipe for a fruit soup, which is a refreshing first course for a luncheon or dinner and can be served either hot or cold: Take a box of strawberries and boil them in two quarts of water until the liquid can be strained. After straining, add a cup of sugar and a tablespoonful of arrowroot, and allow it to boil up once, and it is ready for the table, if it is to be served hot. The arrowroot makes the soup clearer. If cornstarch is used in its place it should be allowed to boil several minutes.

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To make mock terrapin, which Mrs. Rorer recommends as a good way for utilizing pieces of cold roast turkey, chicken, or duck, cut the fowl into pieces of fairly good size, measure, and to each pint allow half a pint of sauce. For the sauce, stir together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour. Rub to a smooth paste the hard-boiled yolks of three eggs, and add to the butter and flour three-quarters of a cup—a gill and a half—of milk. Put on the stove and stir until smoking hot, but do not boil. Add, a little at a time, the yolks of the eggs, rubbing until the sauce is a beautiful golden yellow, and press the whole through a sieve. Before beginning the sauce, sprinkle the chicken with four tablespoonfuls of sherry or Medeira, the latter preferably. Add the chicken to the sauce, stirring until each piece is thoroughly covered. Season with a half teaspoonful of salt, a drop of the extract or a grating of nutmeg, an eighth of a spoon of white pepper—though black may be used—cover, and stand over hot water, stirring occasionally, until the mixture is smoking hot.

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A recipe for using pieces of dry bread is a bread-and-butter custard. Beat two eggs, without separating, until light. Add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pint of milk, mix, and add a grating of nutmeg. Turn into an ordinary baking dish, cover the top with buttered bread, butterside up. Bake in a moderate oven, as you would ordinary custard, until the handle of a spoon can be put into the centre and come up free from milk.

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One of the best ways of utilizing cold potatoes is called, according to the place where they are served, plain hashed, browned creamed potatoes, Delmonico potatoes, or potatoes au gratin. To four large, cold potatoes, chopped fine, is allowed a pint of cream sauce, to which has been added four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Mix the potatoes with the sauce, turn into a baking dish, and brown in a quick oven.

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A salad which few people make, and which is recommended by de Loup, is made of Little Neck clams. The raw clams are cut into small pieces and mixed with twice their bulk of lettuce. A French dressing is used, with a few drops of onion juice from an onion of not too pronounced flavor.

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The cheese fingers to serve with salads are made by sifting a cup of flour into a bowl and working into it with the fingers a tablespoonful of butter and adding half a teaspoonful of salt, a little paprika or other mild pepper, and a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolk of one egg light, and add to the mixture with four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Cold water should be added in sufficient quantities to make a soft dough that will roll well. Roll to about one-third of an inch in thickness, and cut into strips half an inch wide and about four inches long. Grate a little cheese over them, and bake in a biscuit pan in a moderate oven until they are a delicate brown.

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Cheese balls, served hot with the salads, are made of a cup of grated cheese, half a cup of fine bread crumbs, five drops of Worcestershire sauce, and one egg well beaten. Mix together, roll into balls, and place in a wire frying basket, and just before time to serve plunge the basket into boiling fat and allow them to remain until a delicate brown.

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It is well always to remember the proportions of vinegar and oil in the French dressing—three-fourths of oil to one-fourth of vinegar, though the proportion varies to some extent, according to individual taste.

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The nasturtium sandwiches, which are delicious served with salads, are made of the petals of the flowers or the young leaves placed between slices of thinly buttered bread, the plate being decorated with the blossoms.

PLAYING HOUSE.

Jim an' me wuz playin' house
After school to-day;
Jim said I could be his wife—
Only jes' in play.
So we tuk my table out
An' some cookies, too,
Then we settled down fer tea
Jes' like big folks do.

Jim, he brought a book and read;
I said: "That ain't fair,
I'd hear that old book in two
If I'd only dare."
Then Jim laughed at me an' said:
"You big silly, you,
I mus' read an' you keep still—
Jes' like big folks do."

Then I jes' got off my chair
An' I wouldn't play;
Jim snatched up his book an' said:
"Girls all do that way."
He went home, but I don't care,
I'm jes' mad clean through.
'Tain't no fun t' play "keep house"
Jes' like big folks do.

FLORENCE E. RUSSELL in Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLOSSY FRIVOLS'S GINGER JAR.

It Brought Her a Bridesmaid's Gown—She Tells the Story and Incidentally Talks of Other Things.

"Goodness—gracious—me!" said Flossy Frivols, in long-drawn-out tones, giving little dabs to her pink cheeks between the words with a mite of a violet-embroidered handkerchief. Then she drew a long breath of utter exhaustion.

"Ain't it hot!" she said, more as an exclamation than as a question.

"It is exceedingly warm," answered the tall, dark girl in the white piqué gown, who was playing with the straws in a big glass of lemonade, which had a tempting slice of orange and a big strawberry on the top, with lumps of ice that clinked against the sides of the glass in a way that gave delightful suggestions of coolness.

"You need not be so dignified, Margaret," said Flossy Frivols, as she continued to dab at her face with the violet-covered handkerchief. "You know I never say 'ain't' except in cases of extreme necessity. This is one of them. I know one girl who always says 'darn' when she feels as I do now, and I don't blame her one bit. I feel just that way myself this minute, only 'ain't' someway seems to be more of a relief to me.

"You see I have on my wedding garments," she went on, "but you can't imagine where in ever I've been. I've been 'way over to Brooklyn to a wedding. Can you imagine a girl of sense getting married at noon on one of these broiling hot days and going to Brooklyn to do it? I suppose, poor thing, she couldn't help it. She has been abroad for so long, and the family only came back this Spring, and so, of course, they hadn't a home of their own, and this aunt wanted her to be married from her house. Certainly it was a lovely place—one of those big, old-fashioned Brooklyn mansions, the rooms so big inside and so shaded by trees outside that really you wouldn't know at the reception that it was warm. I really didn't mind a bit after I got there, and Daisy is the sweetest girl, and I felt it was my duty to go over.

"'Twas a pretty wedding, too—all daisies in the church and in the house. Of course, that is nothing new, but they are pretty and effective, and Daisy looked just like a daisy herself. No, I don't mean that for slang, but she looked as pretty and bright and fresh as could be.

"She was all worn out, too, she told me after the wedding, when I had a little chance to talk to her alone. You see, she was so afraid that everything wouldn't go off just right in the church that she and the whole wedding party just spent about the whole of yesterday marching up and down the aisles, to be sure they wouldn't make mistakes.

"'I tell you, Flossy,' she said to me, 'a wedding is a very serious thing. You see, I had the whole responsibility of this on on my shoulders. Of course, every one else had ideas, but they were so crude and stereotyped. It is just one wedding out of a lot for them, but for me it was my own wedding, and I wanted to have it just the nicest wedding that ever was. You never pay much attention to them until you are going to have one of your own, and I have just been taking notes at all the weddings that I have been to for the last year, and determined that I would have everything go just right. Do you think it did?'

"She really felt quite anxious even after it was all over. But it really was, I think, about the nicest wedding I have been to this year, and I ought to know, for I don't know how many I have been the left-hand woman at this year. I hope you appreciate that last remark of mine. It's a joke. I made it up myself, because the maid of honor always stands at the left, you know. Don't you think it's pretty good?

"She looked so relieved, for she knew I would tell her just what I thought. She said that she should feel like an emancipated slave when she got her traveling suit on and got out of the house after all the care she had had. I saw her trousseau, and it was just too sweet for anything, and everything was just a little different from the things the other girls have had—little original ideas, and some of the most beautiful embroidery done in Paris; it would make you weep.

"Do you think it would make me any cooler if I should have a glass of lemonade? I had two glasses of cold tea and a glass of raspberry phosphate, and then some strawberry ice cream soda in Brooklyn.

"You see, mamma has been out of town most of this month, and aunt has been staying with us and chaperoning me, because I had to have some one, there were such a host of weddings to go to. But, poor dear, she has been going so much that she is simply worn out, and it was so warm today that she didn't feel able to stir, and when Jack came to take us she said she thought she would have to let me go alone.

"Then it was such fun being 'way over in Brooklyn with Jack, that he proposed, after we left the house, that we see the city a little. Well, we walked up Fulton Street, and you never saw such a hot place and such lots of people shopping, and we were so hot and thirsty that we had to stop every other thing to get something to drink. And I wish you could have seen Jack! He has been reading somewhere that if you drink hot things it will make you perspire and keep you cool, so at one of the places where we went—a nice restaurant—he drank two cups of boiling hot tea. Just think of it!

"That is partly what made me so hot. That stuff he read about hot things was true enough in regard to the perspiration, and his collar began to get limper and limper, and when we got back here he had to go straight home to get freshened up. I laughed so I was nearly melted.

"I guess I will have a glass of lemonade. (You know, they say that people don't take half enough in liquid into the system. I learned that in my physiology at school.) Then I'll feel better, and I can talk about my luck and ginger jar that I started in to tell you about at first."

"Luck and a ginger jar," said the girl in the white piqué in severe tones. "You never said a thing about anything of the kind, Flossy Frivols. What was it?"

"Well, I intended to tell you about that first thing, but I suppose you didn't give me a chance. Just wait a minute—Isn't that good! Don't I look nice and cool now?"

Flossy Frivols did look very nice, and she looked very cool, too. Her "wedding garment" was a pretty little sheer muslin gown with a pattern of soft pink roses and violets upon it. There was a little Eton jacket opening over a tucked and lace white front; there were little frills of narrow violet ribbon around the edge, a narrow band of violet at the waist, more at the neck—a shade that just blended with Flossy Frivols's eyes. The yellow hat trimmed with masses of lace seemed just the color of her wavy hair, and there were pink roses and violets on it, just the shades of those in the gown.

"It is a pretty gown, isn't it?" said Flossy Frivols, as she raised her eyes with a satisfied expression from the empty glass and saw the eyes of the girl in the white piqué resting upon it. "But if it hadn't been my good luck and the ginger jar, it would have been the last new gown I would have had this season.

"If it hadn't been for that ginger jar there would have been a tragedy, or something of the kind, in our family, instead of my being the happiest girl in the world. You know, if there is one thing I do at home it is to attend to the flowers when I am not too busy about other things, and field flowers do look so pretty in blue. So I happened to see this jar one day when I was on the cars, in a funny old second-hand shop, and I got out and bought it for 5 cents. I took it home, too, in a newspaper package, and then had to scald it until mamma said it was properly disinfected. Well, now for the romance. My Great Uncle Dick happened to come to town that night to spend two or three days with us. He noticed my ginger jar first thing.

"'I haven't seen one of those old-fashioned ginger jars since I was a boy,' he said, 'when my Uncle Dick was an Eastern merchant. He used to bring us ginger and all sorts of things very rare then, and pretty gowns and jewels for the girls that girls to-day don't have.'

"Do you know, he seemed to be thinking over old times that night, and the next day he told me he hadn't made me a nice present for a long time, and what was there that I would like particularly.

"You see, Uncle Dick has good taste, and I am quite a favorite of his. But I was very modest and said I would like anything that he did.

"That wasn't quite the truth, for men sometimes have shocking bad taste, and there are so many things a girl wants, and she wants just what she wants. Uncle Dick has no end of money, and I just hated to think of his wasting it on something I didn't care about particularly. I had an idea he would say: 'Put on your hat, dear, and we will go around to the jeweler's and get something pretty.' But he didn't, and I was worried to death. But what do you suppose the dear man did?

"You see he was thinking of India and his Uncle Dick, and what did he do but go off and go shopping all by himself and bring me the loveliest embroidered muslin gown in the world, and a necklace of pearls—the real article, not any of the make-believe pearls that the girls wear now. He said his sister had a gown and some pearls just like them. Wasn't that dear of him, and would you have thought he would have been so romantic? No, I didn't hint one bit.

"And no one knows how I needed that gown! You see, I have been bridesmaid so many times this year that I have spent a small fortune for clothes. Of course it gives me a good Summer wardrobe, but one can't live in bridesmaid's gowns. And then, after my money was all gone, didn't my dearest friend decide to be married just now, instead of waiting until fall, as she was going to? I might have given up the other weddings, but not hers. I declare, people make great demands on their friends. And I wanted the prettiest gown of all for this wedding, and not a cent to buy it with. Now, this gown is the most scrumptious thing, and just fits in to the color scheme of the wedding. If it hadn't been for Uncle Dick you would have heard of me at the pawnshop.

"Now I feel like a girl in a story book. Don't you remember the muslin—Indian muslin—gown and the pearl necklace Mr. Peter brought Miss Matty from India in Cranford? It's all owing to my practical common sense in bringing home a ginger jar in a newspaper wrapper just because I wanted it. And some people think I am frivolous!"

SOME WOMEN.

The Woman's Exchange, which removed from West Thirtieth Street to the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street on the 1st of May, is flourishing in its new location. This is a great convenience on account of its nearness to the Grand Central Station. A great many travelers entering or leaving the city go to the exchange first for luncheon or for some of its famous strawberry shortcake and home-made ice cream. The entrance now is on the main floor and there is a dining room on that floor and one on the floor below. The exchange was never so pretty and attractive as it is now. There is a quantity of attractive old furniture in the hall into which the entrance door opens, with the curious collection of Alaskan baskets, the quaint Russian goods and pretty laces on the right, and a little store of all sorts of odds and ends in an alcove on the left in charge of a clever little Englishwoman.

The idea of the exchange is to make itself a general benefit to the public as well as to carry out its chief object of selling goods for the benefit of its consignors. It sends out many luncheons as well as serves and prepares them for travelers, besides its orders for cakes and sweets. One woman, a teacher in a private school in New York, found that in the course of a year she had invested $100 in dainty little luncheons served to her in her rooms by the exchange. Out-of-town shoppers patronize the exchange because besides luncheon they have there a commodious dressing room and a safe place to leave packages.

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A new departure for New York, to be opened in the Fall, will be something that will be a delight to women who are anxious to perfect themselves in the French language. A Frenchman who speaks the best Parisian French, but has been in New York for some time and has married a New York girl, is to throw open his house to women guests, who will be thoroughly instructed in French, made to speak the language constantly in the house, and at the same time be chaperoned through the New York opera season, see everything that is to be seen, and be ready for European travel another year, if they wish it. Monsieur and Madame are well known in New York, have the best of references, and the cost of a season at their house will not be expensive, all of which will tend to give them the best of patronage.

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A children's playground has been opened on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, under the auspices of the Federation of Churches, including all the churches in the Twenty-first Assembly District. There are all the usual appliances for the children's amusement, two caretakers, and daily lessons in gymnastics are given. It is a district where there are many children and the playground is a great boon to them and to the mothers. Mrs. G. E. Poole of 870 West End Avenue is the Treasurer. Mrs. Clarence Burns is Chairman of the committee in charge of the work.

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The Alliance Employment Bureau of the New York Association of Working Girls' Clubs placed 464 girls in positions last year, most of them permanent. It received 558 calls from employers in need of help. Its chief endeavor in preparing the girls for a business life is to give them what it calls "business sense," in which they seem to be chiefly lacking.

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The good done by Miss Helen Gould in educational work alone during the year 1898 was very great. She contributed to Mount Holyoke College $5,000, to Rutgers College $20,000, and to the University of the City of New York $60,000.

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Women interested in employment for the working girls of New York have on their lists of unhealthful employments that of pearl button making. These buttons are stamped out with a die and the dust which arises is bad for the lungs. An effort has been made to improve the conditions, but the evil is not entirely abated.

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One of the women to visit the National Council of Women will be a Chinese physician, Dr. Ida Kahn, who was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich., through the influence of American missionaries. She is now in China, engaged in professional work there.

FELLOW-FEELING.

Poor little soul! We kissed the place
To make the smarting forehead whole,
Then dried the May and April face,
Saying, Poor little soul!

So soothed, he felt within him stir
Some pity for his mate in woe,
And went and kissed the baluster,
Sighing, Poor itty so'!

—G. D. C., in Good Words.

CYRANO THE PUG HAS GOUT.

It Is the Result of High Living, as in the Human Family, Says the Doctor—Canine Tooth Filling.

Cyrano is very ill. No one has any doubt about it who sees his extended form, hears his labored breathing, and gazes at the one small foot, well-bandaged, resting upon a blue satin cushion.

Cyrano is a pug, who has been used to the good things of this life, and now he is paying the penalty. Cyrano was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and from the days of his earliest infancy he has fed upon the viands that are to be found associated with the silver spoon. He has slept upon satin cushions and it is the boast of his mistress that Cyrano has never in New York been off Fifth Avenue for his daily promenades unless he has been taken by the maid for fresh air in the Park. Cyrano has never had a common associate, and he has never been known since the very early days of his puppyhood to get over the ground at any pace less dignified than a stately trot. This is because Cyrano has blue blood, a long and distinguished ancestry, and also because he has also been well brought up—and well fed.

There is nothing new about Cyrano but his name, and he was rechristened this past Winter because the name he had borne previously had been given to a common, little, every-day fox terrier, and if Cyrano would submit, Cyrano's mistress would not, and there was the rechristening party, and his blue-blooded highness wore a beautiful new bow of ribbon upon his jewel-clasped collar, and since that day he has been Cyrano.

To the eyes of the unprejudiced observer Cyrano is not altogether beautiful. No one, however, would deny that he has claims to blue blood and noble birth. Cyrano suggests in appearance old family portraits. He has the same full eyes, the same pompous wheeziness of expression, the same aristocratic well-fed stoutness, and it looks now as if Cyrano would die of some of the same old-fashioned aristocratic troubles which have carried off the originals of many old family portraits.

Cyrano's presence in town just now is due to his illness. He remains in the city that he may have the attendance of the best dog doctor of the day who has an acquaintance with the diseases of canines and is treating Cyrano with all the consideration that such an animal merits. It is he who bandages Cyrano's right foot, which is swollen to twice its natural size and which adds to Cyrano's resemblance to the human family as he lies upon the floor and occasionally gives plaintive yelps, as there are twinges of pain through the afflicted member. Cyrano has the gout.

"Yes," says Cyrano's mistress, in answer to sympathetic inquiries from visitors, with an air of something between pride and deep sorrow, "poor little fellow, he has the gout, and he has had it before, but I am afraid this time it is more serious. I don't know whether to keep him in town to have the doctor's care or to take him out where he can have the fresh air.

"The doctor says he must diet, but I can't bring myself to treat him so cruelly. He simply can't bear to spoil his little white teeth on bones, he is so fond of patties and sweet things, and it breaks my heart to have him hobble across the room and look up at me with his pathetic little face and ask for chocolates and not give them to him. Why, he has eaten chocolates ever since he was a puppy. He will starve if he doesn't get what he wants, because he simply will not eat anything he does not like."

"Gout?" says the best dog doctor in town in a breezy way that does not indicate a proper respect for that aristocratic ailment. "Yes, you will find plenty of it among dogs, and pugs are particularly apt to suffer from it. It is all nonsense, too. I don't speak quite so vigorously when I go to see one of my small gouty patients, for a dog with gout generally belongs to a family which has a high opinion of him, and he has to be treated with consideration. But what can you expect when you feed an animal on all sorts of sweets, don't give him any exercise, and let him spend his life in an artificial atmosphere.

"It is fortunate that the people who have dogs for pets do not raise the animals. Plants and animals will not stand the disregard for natural laws that human beings will; they show the effects more quickly and fortunately die. If dogs were raised in the families where they are kept as pampered pets, you would see a funny race of animals, and you would hear of inherited gout if the creatures could be kept alive a generation or two. As it is people buy fine animals and then take them home and do everything in their power to get rid of their best qualities and spoil the good constitutions bred in them as soon as possible.

"Gout is not at all uncommon in dogs, and the poor little animals are affected in the extremities just as human beings are. Then there follow affections of the heart and other troubles. Possibly the animals can be cured if their owners can be induced to give them a reasonable diet. Dogs need the same rational care human beings have.

"People don't generally know that puppies have almost as much trouble teething as babies do. They have two sets of teeth, and when the first ones come they are apt to have trouble. That is the time you get a rubber ring for your puppy. Yes, just exactly as you do for the baby and for the same reason, to let him bite on it to bring the teeth through. Once in a while some of the teeth have to be extracted.

"Yes, dogs' teeth need attention and should be looked after, and once in a while they should be taken to the dentist. There is not much trouble, though, if the dog is well cared for and properly fed. He does not have, for one thing, the bad habit of eating things hot and cold, as human beings do. Pug dogs that are kept in the house and fed on sweets have trouble with their teeth, and then, as with human beings, their health suffers. Bad teeth also affect the breath, which is another thing for giving them attention.

"No, it doesn't take a regular dentist to attend them. The doctor who looks after the other ills to which the dog is subject will be able to attend to his teeth also, if he is anything of a mechanic. There is considerable mechanical ingenuity required in filling teeth, but it is not so difficult as might be imagined if you understand the structure of the teeth and have given some attention to the matter.

"It is something of a fad when people have dogs' teeth filled with gold. Silver, amalgum, or gutta percha are usually quite good enough and do not take so long to put in, to say nothing of the expense. Sometimes if a tooth is very bad it is extracted.

"It is usually the small pet dogs, as I said, who have the most trouble with their teeth, and they are the hardest dogs to manage in the filling. They are timid with strangers, worry, fret, and snarl. You might think that it would be dangerous to fill the teeth of a big bull dog, a bull terrier, a St. Bernard, or one of those monstrous Great Danes, but they are the easiest to manage. There is no effort on their part when you take out a tooth to return the compliment and relieve you of a member, as you might think. Those dogs have spunk, grit, and intelligence; they seem to know what you are doing and can bear it.

"Did you ever hear of the superstition of the worm in the dog's tail. Well there is one—superstition I mean. That is one of the queer things that surprise you in intelligent people. The idea is that there is a worm in the dog's tail which causes him great trouble and which if removed will cure him. A little girl came to me once to see about a small pet dog of hers.

"'He keeps acting so funny,' she said, 'that we don't know what is the matter with him, and mamma thinks that if you wil' cut off his tail and take out the worm, perhaps he will get well. We think he has fits.'

"Well they brought the animal around for us to see what the trouble was and we found it was nothing but a bad tooth. The little fellow had one that was decayed and probably caused him a great deal of suffering. To ease it he would rub the side of his head on the floor, and he acted so strangely that they thought he was having a fit. But we took out the tooth and he was all right, and for all I know the worm in his tail is there still."

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS WOMAN.

Makes Estimates

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Lost Vision.

True is the saying that, in common lives
There dies a poet and the man survives.
In some he dies hard, and, before he dies,
Keeps in the half-extinguished spirit-eyes
Just sight enough to know he cannot see.
And so the poet that still breathes in me
And strives his fitful essence to prolong
Once to the joy departing made this song.
In the forest, among the ruddy pine trunks,
Where the russet footing muffles every tread,
Alleys tempt, and through the ranged assembly
Down never-ending vistas I am led.

My love has her dwelling in the forest,
I can feel her as I walk among the pines;
All the avenues of the wood lead to her
And my heart runs to her leaping down the lines.

All about her is a magic circle;
I can speak with her, can touch her, take her hand;
But she smiles, her eyes are kind and tranquil,
And a world divides me from her where I stand.

All the forest-land is haunted with her presence,
In the rustle of the bracken I can hear,
I can hear her in the swaying tree-tops;
In the dappled dance of shadow she is near.

For her sake I love the columned forest
Where the ways for ever meet, for ever part;
But I dread that I have lost my way for ever
To the green and sunny glade that is her heart.

Ah but, love, some day and for a moment
Break the circle; in the sunshine let me lie,
See again the eyes divinely altered,
Let me see you once again before I die.
—In The Spectator.

A Reminiscence of Beaconsfield.

The Hon. J. Lawley in The London Daily Telegraph.

Nowhere was Lord Beaconsfield seen to more advantage than when walking about the Hughenden plantations, spud in hand, with a congenial listener. During the American civil war I returned for a short time to London in January, 1864. Running the blockade of the Potomac, I made my way from Virginia, where I had been acting for two years as special war correspondent of The Times, to New York, whence I sailed for Liverpool. Shortly after arriving in England I was requested by Mr. John Delane to run down to Hughenden, as Mr. Disraeli had expressed a wish to see me. At that time the American civil war had been in full blast for nearly three years, during the whole of which the Southern States had been cut off from Europe by a more or less rigorous blockade.

Before I went to Hughenden I had already seen Lord Palmerston, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Robert Lowe, and several other eminent and distinguished men. All were eager for information about that "terra incognita" the South, and all of them plied me plentifully with more or less pertinent questions. But on walking out with Mr. Disraeli, after luncheon at Hughenden, I found myself to be breathing the very same atmosphere that I had left behind me in Virginia. He told me that he had never witnessed a battle, and had never heard a bullet whistle in anger. Nevertheless, in listening to his questions and remarks I could have shut my eyes and imagined that he and I had just left Gen. A. P. Hill's division of the Confederate Army as they fought in the tangled "blackjack" thickets of Spottsylvania, so thoroughly had his creative imagination mastered all the sights, the sounds, the countless episodes and incidents with which war on a large scale is rife. In like manner I can remember that Isabel, the late Lady Burton, widow of Sir Richard Burton, remarked that Lord Beaconsfield, who had only passed two or three weeks in the desert in his early youth, had taken up all that the desert could suggest to those who had spent a lifetime among its desolate wastes.

The English Are Great Sugar Eaters.

From The Forum.

In 1869 the English consumed, on the average, 42 pounds of sugar per capita annually. That this is enough for either health or reasonable enjoyment is proved by the fact that few peoples use so much today. For example, in 1896 Italy consumed 7.19 pounds per capita; Spain, 12.67 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 16.84 pounds; Belgium, 22.8 pounds; Germany, 27.14 pounds, and France, 28.24 pounds. In the United States, where the use of sweets is said to be injuriously excessive, only 35 pounds per capita were consumed in 1869, and 61 pounds per capita in 1898. In England during 1895-7 every human being, including babies, invalids, and paupers, disposed, on the average, of nearly 4 ounces of sugar a day, or 84.77 pounds a year.

Furthermore, neither from the economic nor the sanitary standpoint do the uses to which this extra sugar ration is put seem satisfactory. One of the chief of these appears to be to encourage drinking. Though the exports of beer from England show a tendency to decline, brewing grows apace. Twenty-seven gallons a year per capita, counting women and children, are surely enough. In America, though the amount of spirits drunk is the same, 15½ gallons of beer suffice; and American beer is light. Twenty-seven and one-quarter gallons were the measure for England in 1883; yet in 1897 it had swelled to 31½ gallons, an expansion at the rate of about 1 per cent. a year. But, fast as brewing grows, the weight of sugar used in the beer grows faster. In 1883 the public put up with something less than 4¾ pounds of sugar to the barrel; in 1897 it demanded between 8 and 9 pounds.

A Dog Story.

From The Spectator.

The skye's favorite place was, as it should be, at his mistress's feet. He was generally quite well behaved, but would have lost his character one day had he been without excuse. The skye was running in front of his mistress and her husband, and, suddenly surprised them by flying at a poor girl and holding her prisoner. When they came to her rescue they found her to be a child to whom had been given a pair of the skye's mistress's shoes. To secure what he deemed to be a thief of his mistress's property, and this the shoes that had so tenderly rubbed him, was clearly his duty, and he did it.

Danger in the Old Well.

From The Sanitarian.

So much has been said about the country well that it only needs a word in this purview. The country people love their "old wells." They always tell you: "Why, nobody ever got sick from our well!" I came across just such a well within the last few months. Three generations back this old well furnished water for the same family, and no one, in fact, ever became sick from it. At last the old folks died and the second generation started on their way with a large family of sons and daughters. Still no one became sick. The third generation became men and women and still resided at the old homestead; then at last, after so many years, the old well began its deadly work. One after another of the family was stricken with typhoid fever, until four were ill at one time, and that homestead will never be the same it once was, for there are two vacant places, and this old well, which before had "never made any one sick," yielded on chemical examination 17.0 parts of chlorine per 100,000—not far removed from dilute sewage.

The allurements of the old homestead seem very enticing on the stage or on canvas, but under the exacting eye of the sanitarian, with his increased angle of vision, "things are not always what they seem."

The vine-clad porch, with its wistaria and fragrant honeysuckle, where "mother used to sit," resolves itself into a damp, musty, sunless nursery of "the chronic rheumatism which made mother's life a burden." The old well, with its "pure, sweet water," has become a vast test-tube of colon bacillus at least, if none other, and the delightfully pure air, redolent with the perfume of flowers, has become surcharged with moisture reeking with the gases of decomposition, from a befouled soil and a cellar soil and air saturated with the moldy débris of decayed vegetables. Such is not rarely the true story of the old homestead.

A Pious Dog.

From "The Memories of Half a Century." R. W. Hiley.

Tycho was most regular and devout at our family worship. When the bell sounded for the purpose he was in attendance, and when the matron appeared, followed by the line of domestics, he put himself at the head of the procession, walked gravely to the end of the seats, and when he saw the women seated then he set on his haunches "solemn and wise." When he stood up to sing Tycho stood up; when all was over he marched out first. Nor was he unmindful of Sunday. When the sexton of Thorparch Church went to open the church door, there was the dog. He would then enter one of the pews, and generally behaved very decorously. On one occasion he forgot himself. Instead of lying still the whole service, as usual, he took it into his head to jump on the seat of the pew, put his paws on the back, take a quiet survey of the congregation, and then finally fixed his eyes on the preacher. It was my dear old friend, Mr. Newman, who said that he could not stand that. He reddened, and at last smiled, the congregation tittered, and the dog was dethroned.

How to Develop the Voice.

From "His Daughter." W. L. Alden.

"I have often thought," pursued Hoskins, "of recommending Signor Santini to take his girls out on excursions on a locomotive and have 'em exercise their voices while the whistle was blowing. It's my belief that it would do more to develop their voices than all the exercises that he makes them sing at the piano. He makes a match between a girl and a piano, and requires the girl to come out ahead of the piano. Now if he'd match his girls against a steam whistle and the rattling of a locomotive at high speed, he'd find that they develop twice as much voice in the course of a month as they can develop according to his way of teaching."

Carnival Time in Russia.

From Good Words.

Shopping, shopping, shopping, goes on without intermission. Those who can prepare to adorn their bodies with one or more articles of new clothing, but all make preparations for a sumptuous feast. It is interesting to watch the shops, especially in the public markets, to see the avidity with which every article of food is bought up. The butchers come in, perhaps, for the largest share of custom, as flesh, especially smoked ham, is in universal demand. Ham among all classes of the community is indispensable for the breaking of the fast and the due celebration of the feast. Dyed eggs are in universal request. The exchange of eggs, accompanied with kissing on the lips and cheeks in the form of the cross, accompanies all gifts or exchange. The "koolitch" and "paska" have also to be bought. The koolitch is a sweet kind of wheaten bread, circular in form, in which there are raisins. It is ornamented with candied sugar and usually has the Easter salutation on it: "Christos vozkress," ("Christ is risen,") the whole surmounted with a large gaudy red-paper rose.

The paska is made of curds, pyramidal in shape, and contains a few raisins, and, like the former, has also a paper rose inserted on the top. These are sine qua non for the due observance of Easter, but what relation they may have, if any, to the Jewish feast of the Passover it is difficult to see, although in many other respects there is a striking resemblance to the service of the temple in Jerusalem in the ritual of the Russo-Greek Church.

A Blanket Inspection.

From The Spectator.

The difficulty of preventing peculation in the army reminds me of an anecdote I have heard my mother tell of the Duke of Wellington. A friend of my mother had a contract to supply blankets for the army. When they were delivered the Duke desired that every blanket should be unrolled and shown to him. When the gentleman, who was as proud of his honor as a manufacturer as any soldier could be of his honor, remonstrated against what seemed an aspersion on his integrity, the Duke only said: "It is my duty to see that the soldiers have proper blankets." I do not know the time or the circumstances beyond the bare fact as I have heard my mother relate it.

Primitive Chronology.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The most primitive method in chronology is that which enables man to orient himself in the world of time by associating particular lurations with vicissitudes of weather, with seasonal aspects of vegetation, and with the constantly changing sights and sounds of the animal world. In the calendar of the Crees, for example, we find such designations as "duck-month," "frog-moon," "leaf-moon," "berries-ripe-month," "buffalo-rutting moon," "leaves-entirely-changed," "leaves-in-the-trees," "fish-catching-moon," "moon-that-strikes-the-earth cold," "coldest-moon," "ice-thawing-moon," "eagles-seen-moon." So in the calendars of Central America and Mexico, the months are named variously after the arrival of birds, the blossoming of flowers, the blowing of winds, the return of mosquitoes, and the appearance of fishes. The Greeks constantly used the movements of birds to mark the seasons; the arrival of the swallow and kite were thus noted. Hesiod tells us how the cry of the crane signaled the departure of Winter, while the setting of the Pleiades gave notice to the plowman when to begin his work. The Incas called Venus "the hairy," on account of the brightness of her rays, just as the Peruvians named her the "eight-hour torch" or "the twilight lamp," from the time of her shining.

Remembered Best of All.

When I'm looking back across the time-worn pages
Of the book of years one face I always see,
Just one gentle face that alters not nor ages,
But seems now and evermore the same to me.
I can feel a loving hand in mine entwining,
When my faltering childish steps were fain to fall,
With its watchful eyes like stars upon me shining—
'Tis the face that I remember best of all!

When I look around, and memory is bringing
Back again the echoed songs of long ago,
Songs that ever down the halls of Time are ringing
Songs that set my listening youthful heart aglow—
All the visions bright of years gone by they bring me,
And they seem to hold my spirit in their thrall,
But the simple air a dear voice used to sing me
Is the song that I remember best of all!

When I dream of all the gladness that has blest me,
And the sunshine that has made life's pathway bright,
When I long from all the toil of earth to rest me,
Till the dawning of the day that knows no night,
I remember all the love the years have taught me,
And the happiness that filled them I recall;
But a mother's love and all the joy it brought me
Is the love that I remember best of all!
—CLIFTON BINGHAM in Chambers's Journal.

Cecil Rhodes at Home.

From Good Words.

It is no uncommon thing for the table to be laid for ten and then for twenty to present themselves, but by some mysterious arrangement of the household the domestic factotum is always ready for emergencies. To say what is the kind of business that is transacted at Groote Schuur in a rough-and-ready way would be to unfold the affairs of South Africa. Some prize cattle are being landed to improve the breeds in the country, and everything is being settled for their landing and transport. A new beast or bird or creeping thing is being sent down country for the unique menagerie which is one of the features of Groote Schuur, and its transit has to be arranged so that no hitch occurs. "It is for Mr. Rhodes" is quite enough to secure expedition.

An artist has called with a picture he means to dedicate to Mr. Rhodes, and the unfortunate but always cheerful secretary has to negotiate the business without reference to his chief. Mr. Plantagenet Jones, the waster of his fortune, brings letters from the Duke of Seven Dials and wants employment in Mr. Rhodes's country. Or, to turn to more serious matters, some politician has business of urgent importance to communicate, and, as Mr. Rhodes said last session, "I hear most things." The party Whip has a little scheme for circumventing the Bond and putting everything right, or what is not infrequently the case, some one deserving or undeserving, good, bad, or indifferent, wants a leg over the stile, and it is wonderful what Mr. Rhodes gives away in open free-handed kindness of heart; how much he is robbed I do not care to inquire. Mr. Rhodes listens patiently, and in large matters "will think it over"; for the rest he, like Mr. Harold Skimpole, has "no head for details," and it can hardly be expected of a man who is credibly reported to "think in continents."

A Prelude.

Scarlet, scarlet, thready scarlet,
Leaping, living as a flame,
Hear the trumpets singing, snarling,
Swelling all in wild acclaim!
Strength and conquest, mighty daring—
Blare they ever, evermore,
Rising, falling, fainting, dying,
Red as field with battle o'er.

Purple, sombre, dull, and thunderous
As the storm clouds leaden lower,
Hear the mad drums roar and grumble,
In their heart the beat of power.
"Rally all!" the snare drum calleth;
Growls the booming bass, "Stand fast!"
Low or loud, they time the world-march,
Beating first and beating last.

Thin and yellow, thin and yellow,
Hear—oh, hear the shrilling fife!
Shrilling to the heart of silence,
Cruel-keen as two-edged knife;
Undervoiced by lurid jangle—
Hark! the cymbals clash and clang!
In the dim void days unwritten
Even so the wild notes rang.

Black as life when hope hath perished,
Bellow bull-mouthed minute guns;
Fame bewails to the nations
For her dead, yet deathless sons.
Thready scarlet, leaden purple,
Yellow fife and bull-mouthed bray—
Ye have joined in stormy prelude
To the peace that shines to-day.
—MARTHA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

An Iron Foundry at Sea.

From The Engineering Magazine.

A foundry at sea had not been heard of before the cruise of the Vulcan. Whatever other kinds of naval repair work had been executed heretofore on board ship, that of making large brass and iron castings had not been attempted. In her facilities for this new line of work the Vulcan stands pre-eminent and alone. That the unique equipment for foundry work was successful is more than shown by the fact that thousands of pounds of iron and brass castings were made and finished for the ships of the fleet. The brass furnaces were kept in almost constant service, sometimes running off two heats a day, and making it necessary to carry the work far into the night, much to the discomfort of the men, who were trying to get some sleep and rest before another day's work.

In iron casting not more than one heat was run off in a day, and that usually about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. For after filling the molds and dropping bottom, it was practically impossible to do much more in that part of the ship till the next morning. Kipling has sung for the Scotch engineer and stoker, but there was no heaven-born genius on board the Vulcan to treasure up the memories and scenes incident to dropping bottom. The usual luxuries of such work ashore were entirely missing. Like the fiery furnace of old, the heat seemed seven times more intense than it was wont to be ashore.

An English and German Dictionary.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

We had heard of Baboo English, Pidgin English, and English as spoke in Portuguese; this is Donkey-boy English. The donkey boys, like our college undergraduates in Summer, earn at Winter as well as Summer resorts the wherewith to prosecute their pursuit of learning. This dictionary was clearly made by students of the numerous universities with which Central Europe abounds. The process was simple. They wish to make in English an equivalent for "dienen," to "serve" in German. They turn to a Latin dictionary and find "famulus," servant. They prefix its first syllable to the English suffix "ate"; result, "famulate, to serve." "Famus," Latin, "celebrated"; they suffix "ity" to the root and make "famosity." "fame"—to serve his reputation or increase his fame: "famulate his famosity." In like manner, seeking English for "German" "absud," decoction, they go to the Greek "apozeo," to boil off, and stop at "apozem," by analogy to apophthegm.

By this process, which has been in desuetude since the days of John Milton when acting as Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and of Samuel Johnson when making a dictionary out of his own head, we get these examples, taken at random, literally transcribed from Dictionary Feller:

Donkey-boy English.	Ordinary English.
Ablactation,	weaning.
Absconscious,	hiding.
Acanaceous,	prickly.
Acceptilation,	receipt.
Acception,	meaning.
Alcolothist,	the sexton.
Acritude,	sharpness.

President Sam of Haiti.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is far less easy to get to the President of Haiti than to Mr. McKinley of the White House The pavilionlike palace in the Champ de Mars, surrounded by its little park, inclosed by a tall iron grating, with lookout boxes at the angles, a large and strong military barrack at the rear, and field cannon posted here and there, could stand a considerable siege, and, with a faithful garrison, would be proof against almost any mob attack. There is no end of etiquette involved in the approach to Son Excellence. Yet I was favored with fortunate opportunities for seeing Mr. Simon Sam.

Tall and massive, with an immense paunch, and features and hue that are typically African, as you gaze at him in his sumptuous uniform, gorgeous with gold lace and a brilliant silk scarf, you cannot help picturing to your mind's eye his hypothetical appearance as a mid-African chief, with huge feathers in his topknot, only a rattle-beaded clout about his loins, a nail-studded war club in one hand, and about him a band of dusky savages more naked than himself, instead of these strutting gentlemen in tall hats and European clothes, and these other prancing gentlemen in gaudy trappings, with tinkling spurs and jingling swords. President Sam, however, is not, as it appears thus far, a man to be personally feared. His selection was a compromise, and he is only the figurehead of the present oligarchs, posing as a moderate statesman, while in truth he is only a rather dense-brained, slow-witted, and lethargic old soldier. It is understood that in state affairs he is almost wholly guided by his Ministers, of whom Brutus St. Victor, in charge of the Foreign Department, and Tancrède Auguste of the Department of the Interior, are probably the ablest.

An Italian on the English. 1780.

Lombroso in The Humanitarian.

"I think that the English calmness," so writes Pietro Verri in one of his letters, "does not depend so much on the climate as on the fact that here many truths have already become trite and commonplace. In Paris there is an extraordinary enthusiasm for philosophy, because philosophy and its truths are diversified and contrasted, and from this is produced a shock and a ferment which throw all minds into revolt; but in London no one gets excited about anything. If you wish to believe in nothing, you are at liberty to do so. If you want to believe only a little, you can do so. If you wish to believe this way, or that way, you are always free to do as you like. Should you want to found a new sect, you can found it. Do you wish to say that the King is a fool? You can say it as often as you please—my servant says it a hundred times a day.

"To sum up, here liberty, not being bound by any limitation, is altogether peaceful. The most wretched beggar is free to publish his opinion about anybody and everybody, and a group of Scottish journalists do nothing every day but deride the Government and the Court. But, after all, what pleasure does an emotional man derive from this? I, who, when in Milan had such a great desire to laugh at our Senate and our magistrates, I do not even think of such a thing here. It would be just the same thing as to speak of the weather. Nitimur in vetitum. Some truths have become so common here that they no longer form the subject of surprise or enthusiasm."

Singular Appearance of Fish in Samoa.

From Lippincott's.

One strange feature of this sea life of the tropics is the regular recurrence of migratory swarms of fish of very small size, that return in huge numbers year after year with such absolute regularity that the natives calculate on the event on a certain day in each year, and even within an hour or two of the day. One such swarm of fish forms the occasion of an annual holiday and feast at Samoa. The fish is not unlike the whitebait for which the English Thames has so long been celebrated, and each year it arrives at Samoa on the same day in the month of October, remains for a day, or at the most two days, and then disappears entirely till the same day of the following year. Why it comes, or whence, no curious naturalist has yet discovered, nor has anybody traced its onward course when it leaves the Samoan group; but the fact is unquestionable that suddenly, without notice, the still waters of the lagoon which surround each island within the fringing reef become alive with millions of fishes, passing through them for a single day and night, and then disappearing for a year as though they had never come.

A visit to Samoa enabled me to see this strange phenomenon for myself, and to witness the native feast by which it is celebrated year by year.

A Garibaldian Dodge.

The Right Hon. Evelyn Ashlee in The National Review.

We found the station at Naples crowded—nay, packed—and a din of voices which baffles description. Indeed, not only there, but all through the strets as we passed along in our carriages the shouts and cries were absolutely deafening. "Viva Italia—Una!" with forests of forefingers raised up as symbols of unity. "Viva Garibaldi!" "Liberta, Vittore Emmanuele!" "Indipendenza!" &c., in an unceasing roar and an accompaniment of universal gesticulations. Only could a Southern and excitable people have produced such a maddening scene. Two young Garibaldians, in their red shirts, took advantage of this turmoil to carry out a very comical piece of business, which I witnessed with both amazement and amusement. It was held to be important that the populace should think that the priests were more or less favorable to our action, so, as we slowly steamed into the station and saw in the crowd a burly priest standing and staring at us with his hands behind his back, a bright idea seized my two friends.

They quickly slipped out of the train, and, tying the padre's hands behind him, in a twinkle bundled him into one of the carriages that were waiting for us, and, placing him between themselves, kept patting him on the back all along the Toledo, (as it was then called,) the main street of Naples—following in the line of carriages behind Garibaldi's. The more he shouted and protested the more they kept patting; the more expletives he indulged in the more they repeated "Si si, Italia, una!" All his remonstrances and struggles were drowned in the uproar, and were mistaken for the sympathetic gesticuations of an excited Southerner. The people cheered even more vociferously (if possible) than before when the presence of a priest in the Liberator's cortège caught their eyes. When we reached the end of the main street my Garibaldians unbound him, and, taking off their hats, thanked him most profusely for his help and sympathy, while aiding him to jump down and disappear into the throng. I shall never forget the expression of his face—his helpless rage was absolutely comical.

The Womanly Heart.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a bonnet's fair?
For my own no longer care,
'Cause less chic and smart they are?
Be the Joneses' Sunday hats
Made in Paris—freckled cats!—
If they be not made for me,
What care I how smart they be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined
E'en if Worth's their frocks designed?
'Cause their fortune seems too high,
Shall I rage with jealousy?
Jealous of the Joneses! Oh!
Jealous of such persons! No
If they be too smart for me,
What care I how smart they be?
—In The London Punch.

A Clever Military Trick.

From "Lumsden of the Guides."

After some skirmishing between Kashmir and Peshawar the enemy took to the top of a hill, whence they could roll rocks down, and from which their dislodgment was difficult. At last a villager came in and told me that although the enemy occupied the top of the mountain all day, they were in the habit of coming to springs halfway down to cook and rest at night. Acting on this information, I sent for some herdsmen of the district, and, showing them a handful of gold coins, promised them to give them if the men would take up a bugler and some odds and ends that they must carry with them to the top of the hill after the enemy had retired from the heights for the night. A bargain was made, and the next evening my little party was ready for starting. The bugler was disguised as a shepherd, and the villagers (three in number) carried each half a dozen pots filled with powder, with fuses attached. These they were to take to the top of the hill and lay out in a row, and at 9 at night, on a signal rocket being fired from camp, they were to light all the fuses, the bugler would blow all the calls he knew, and then the whole party were to make the best of their way back to camp.

The ruse was successful; the hillmen fled in a panic, and the youthful commander obtained a bloodless victory.

Horse Swapping.

From "Middlemarch," George Eliot.

"You made a bad hand at swapping when you went to any one but me, Vincy. Why, you never threw your leg across a finer horse than that chestnut, and you gave him for this brute. If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one horse roar in my life, and that was a roan; it belonged to Pegwell, the corn factor; he used to drive him in his gig, seven years ago, and he wanted me to take him, but I said: 'Thank you, Peg. I don't deal in wind instruments.' That was what I said. It went the round of the country, that joke did. But, what the hell! the horse was a penny trumpet to that roarer of yours."

"Why, you said just now that his was worse than mine," said Fred, more irritable than usual.

"I said a lie then," said Mr. Bambridge, emphatically. "There wasn't a penny-piece to choose between 'em."

Sherman at Sedan.

From The Century.

After I had seen this part of the field, I went through Sedan again, and out by the Donchery Road to the Château Bellevue and the "Weaver's House," made famous by the events attending Napoleon's surrender. After this we went to the village of Frésnois, whence I walked up the hill whereon the Prussians had their batteries. If MacMahon had the least notice that he, with eighty-five thousand men, would be compelled to fight double his numbers in and around Sedan, he should have fortified instantly with field works the hill in front of Frénois and the Château Bellevue; but, falling this, I think he could nevertheless have covered his troops against these points by the permanent forts on the south of the town, which are strong and could not be carried by an ordinary assault. The real battle was on the north side. There the French position was surely excellent. In a few hours his men could have thrown up the simplest cover at the apex near Illy, with a parapet running back of Floing on his left and Bazeilles on his right. Such a line cannot exceed five thousand yards, for which twenty-five thousand men are sufficient, and he had eighty-five thousand.

The presence of Napoleon was, of course, a cause of weakness; the wounding of MacMahon was a misfortune, but from all accounts the French Army was decidedly demoralized. Here, as at Metz, the Prussians must have acted with great rapidity and boldness, almost with a contempt for the French. Thus, crosing the Meuse at Donchery, and marching right around the French in full view till their head of column reached the road east of Bazielles at Douzy, then forming line and closing down till the French were fairly invested. But the boldest act seems to have been the German attack on the bluff and plateau back of Floing. My map shows Douay's corps there occupying a line of not more than two miles, and it did look to me that ten thousand men ought to have held that line against the world. It was here the cavalry charge was made which was so fatal to the French. The Prussians once established on the plateau above Floing and on the hill in front of Frésnois, the situation of the French was simply deplorable. Still, the consequences of the loss of that army at that time were so serious that I cannot but think that another desperate effort should have been made to drive the Prussians back from Floing. As it was, Napoleon took the initiative of surrender for himself and the army of which he was nominally the commander. This surrender surely was fatal to the French through the whole war.

Insomnia and Indigestion.

From The Spectator.

Is it not the case that sleeplessness is caused more often by indigestion than "overactivity of the brain"? I know one who is restless all night after two glasses of port taken at dinner, and claret has the same effect on myself. Many of us have an enemy in the food line, and for those who cannot detect their foe may I suggest that they should drink a glass or two of hot water before going to bed, and not earlier than two hours after a meal? It is a famous nightcap. There are some few who make the mistake of going to bed insufficiently fed, and hunger is as great a foe to sleep, especially to the delicate, as indigestion. That, again, shows the fault to lie not primarily in the brain but in the stomach.

Petty Criticisms of the Preacher.

Ian MacLare in The Ladies' Home Journal.

No atmosphere is so injurious to the hearer, and none so trying to the preacher, as petty criticisms and malicious interpretation. People ought to hear in a large and generous spirit, remembering that the preacher is a man of like frailties with themselves, and remembering that no man ought to be judged except on the length and breadth of his teaching. It is possible that one day he may be dull—it is a matter of the weather; it is possible another day that he may not be sweet-tempered—it is a matter of digestion; the hearers ought to make great allowances for one who has to work with the double instrument of a fickle mind and an imperfect body. Hearers should remember that no man ever can be equal except he travel on the plane of dreary commonplace.

An Old Story.

A maiden loved Diogenes,
Well she thought the sage to please;
But he did not understand her,
Treated her like Alexander;
To all her blandishments replied,
"Gracious maiden, stand aside;
When your pleasant talk is done
I would see the blessed sun."
After such cross words as these,
Still she loved Diogenes.
—From Poems. By Eva Gore-Booth.

A Country Can Never Be Unjust.

From The Spectator.

France has tried to comfort herself with the reflection that the life of one Jew is unimportant, and that her interests may best be served by an act of possible lawlessness. But her hopes are doomed to disappointment, and all her casuistry is of no avail. Piece by piece the truth has been uncovered, and though France has opposed discovery with added deceit, she has to-day no chance of going backward. She will be forced to perform with an ill-grace a common act of reparation, which some years ago might most gracefully have been performed. But she cannot for half a century undo the evil which her unrighteousness has caused. Discredited throughout Europe, she stands sullied among the nations, finding no confidence in her institutions, and inspiring nothing else than distrust. And the moral of it all is that nations, no more than individuals, may stamp upon the elementary rules of right and wrong. The morality which governs peoples is not precisely the same as governs men in the conduct of their lives; a country has not the same high obligation of truth and outspokenness as is laid upon separate citizens. But countries, too, have their truth, and while they may simulate before rivals, they must exact within their borders a love of justice. No defection may pass with impunity; when once the sense of duty is obscured, disaster is certain; for there always remains one taper of light to illumine the dim places.

Had M. Zola never pierced the darkness, then France might have had the satisfaction of keeping forever under lock and key a man who she knew had been illegally condemned; she might still have declared with infinite scorn that her action was an affaire de cuisine, and that a Jew had no right to a generous protection. And though she would have suffered in herself, when the moment of battle came she might for a while have escaped the notice of Europe. But M. Zola was not to be extinguished; he revealed to the whole world his country's injustice, and made an ultimate reparation necessary. The national confidence in the army will for a while be shaken, but justice will presently be re-established, and with it a proper sense of patriotism.

The Jigger.

From The Saturday Review.

De Africa semper aliquid novi. The novelty it has just furnished to India is one which that home of insect pests could well spare. The jigger, defined to be "a true flea," is an inhabitant of East Africa, and it finds the human foot a convenient intermediate host for the deposit of its eggs and the care of its offspring. Interfered with, it revenges itself in ulcers. The employment of Indian laborers and soldiers for Uganda and its railway has led to the appearance of the jigger in India, where conditions for its propagation are thought to be favorable. The English authorities are now trying to devise a quarantine against it.

Spanish Blood in Ireland.

From The American Quarterly Review.

When the Spanish Armada was wrecked off the coasts of Clare and Galway Counties, many survivors of the disaster who reached the shores were kindly cared for by the Irish people, and considerable numbers of these unfortunates remained in the families of their generous-hearted rescuers.

Spanish Point on the coast of Clare reminds of the disaster to the great Spanish fleet.

In the Counties of Clare and Galway there is to be found at the present day, a people differing essentially from any of the distinctive races existing on Irish soil. This people are the descendants of the Spanish officers, sailors, and soldiers who had been cast ashore during the fearful storm which destroyed the Spanish fleet.

The race marks of this people are well defined. Crossed as it has been with the Milesian stock, its Spanish features offer a most interesting study, for they remain prominent. The men are tall, muscular, dark-featured, with black eyes, and black hair. The women have decided Spanish traits in their physique; they are usually tall; brunettes in some cases and fair in others; with large, expressive black eyes and an abundance of black hair. Their beauty reminds of the women of the Basque provinces, while among them are to be found the perfection of the female form in all Ireland.

Beecher's Method.

Wayland Hoyt in The Homelitic Review.

Mr. Beecher told me once his method of preparing scientific illustrations. He said he would hear of or become interested in some fresh scientific fact. He would take that fact and go into his library with it, would read about and study it in all its ascertainable relations; would thoroughly as possible acquaint himself with it and think out its religious aptitudes. "You make notes of your results?" I asked. "No," he said, "I acquaint myself with it all so thoroughly that I am perfectly certain that if, in discussing any subject, I come within ten miles of what I have thus acquainted myself with, the laws of association will bring it all and immediately up to me." I do not give all his exact words, but I do give some of them, and the general trend of all.

Mr. Beecher told me once that he had read the whole twelve volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England" in the moments of waiting while his family were gathering at the daily meals, and you may be sure that, though these volumes were read thus fragmentarily, they were read thoroughly. Out of such wide, deep general preparation Mr. Beecher's particular sermons sprang.

The Limit of Speed in Naval Vessels.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The 420-ton destroyers lately ordered by the United States Government are an improvement on the usual type, but we must go a good deal further in the same direction to obtain a vessel meeting all the conditions that such vessels must meet in sea service.

Recent acquirement of territory by the United States makes it necessary that such vessels for its navy shall have a much greater radius of action and shall be treated differently. In fact, if a speed of 30 knots or more is aimed at, a sufficiently stanch seagoing vessel cannot be produced in the present state of the art. To obtain 30 knots within the boats now credited with that speed, a supreme effort under expert management is required, which is seldom repeated in the life of the boat.

If the thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyer's machinery were more substantial, so that full power could be exerted at any time without risk, and if the hull were sufficiently strong to stand a moderate sea without danger, its speed would be about 27 knots. Yet I venture to say that such a boat, if ordered to reach a point at sea, say, 100 miles distant, would, under ordinary conditions, reach that point in less time than would be required by the regulation thirty-knot boat, which is said to get a horse power with less than fifty pounds of machinery.

Analysis of a Lady's Tear.

From Self Culture.

It is said of James Smithson that, "happening to observe a tear gliding down a lady's cheek, he endeavored to catch it in a crystal vessel; that one-half of the drop escaped, but, having preserved the other half, he submitted it to reagents, and detected what was then called microcosmic salt, with muriate of soda and three or four more saline substances held in solution."

Resolutions.

I

I will think of the path past the meadow lot;
I will hear what the wind shall say;
I will think of the ferns and lichens fine,
Of the crag with its rough-scarred gray;
I will think of the white wild rose I found,
Of the sky, with its cloud-swept blue;
Of the glow of the last red columbine—
But I will not think of you!

II.

But I heard your step on the crackling path,
And your voice in the wind's quick sigh;
And I felt your strength in the rugged crag,
And your touch in the fern close by;
And I found your kiss in the warm wild rose
And your glance in the storm-swept blue;
And the columbine seemed your glowing heart—
So I only thought of you!
—MARGARET GILMAN GEORGE in Lippincott's.

What Makes Him Very Weary.

Edmund Gosse in The North American Review.

I cannot think that I am by nature or by training ungallant. A fashionable birthday-book, in copies of which I cannot inscribe my autograph too frequently or too gladly, assures me that I am "full of reverence for a true woman," and, as we invariably become what we are described as being, I feel that nothing now would persuade me to be unhandsome to the sex. And yet I know not by what diabolical remnant of a barbarous atavism I have to confess that the exaggerated thesis of feminism exasperates me beyond words. What is so lusciously termed, in adoring publishers' advertisements, "a masterpiece of sexual female fiction" makes me positively unwell, not with indignation at its immorality, (its morals, poor thing, are of the least possible importance,) but at its preposterous vulgar futility. Yet the clichés of the old gallantry oppress us still, and a man cuts as poor a figure in opposing the extreme feminism as he does in refusing his seat in a crowded omnibus to a hard-featured woman in bloomers. Accordingly the feminists have it almost their own way, except when duty calls a man to the Spartan protest of the ballot box.

Government and Bureaucracy.

From The Spectator.

The German Empire is not yet a generation old, and we must not pass judgment on such an infant. The world is of great age, and its great institutions can only be appraised after centuries of life. When the German Empire is one-fifth as old as the Papacy, or half as old as its neighbor in Austria, it will be time for the observer to tell what he thinks of it. But there is a rule laid down by a great writer which holds in politics as well as in religion: "The things which are seen are temporal." We may greatly admire certain superficial results, and may for the time think they are worth almost any price. We may think the smooth, clock-like machinery of a great bureaucracy better than the ungainly movements of a popular government. But, after all, is not life more important than machinery, and can machinery take the place of life? This is the vital question, and this will prove the test as between democracy or popular institutions, and German Monarchy or bureaucratic institutions. Popular government, properly organized, educates the people, bureaucracy educates nobody. We fully admit that to enthusiasts popular institutions have not been the glorious success which they expected; but, on the whole, what would we or they put in their place?

Do we care to see the popular will die out in the presence of autocratic power, or subjected to the infinite chances which are inherent in despotism? Do we really think that a system which allows a Marcus Aurelius to be succeeded by a Commodus, or a Philip II. to seat himself on the throne of a Ferdinand and Isabella and to govern as he pleases, do we think that is a better system than that in which the ultimate resort is to "the common sense of most"? The noble despot may be followed by an idiot, and the great plans of the wise may be destroyed in an instant by the vagaries of a fool. Such is the system of government, disguise it as he may, which the German Kaiser, in his mediaeval enthusiasm, suggests to his country and to the world. We think even Germany will reject it before the next century is half-way through.

Hereafter.

As one who waking in the night
From off the pillow lifts his head,
While o'er him comes a sudden dread,
And yet he dare not seek a light.

An so he will not search it out;
There may be naught, he does not know,
But lest to surety doubt may grow
He lies and hugs his trembling doubt.

O anxious soul, by thoughts oppress
Of that dread future, far yet near,
Cease to essay the question here;
Death will respond or else give rest.
E. B. in Lantern Land.

Unexampled Longevity.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

On Thursday, May 18, Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve of Rouge Huis, Guernsey, gave a reception at her house to celebrate her one hundred and seventh birthday and her entrance into her one hundred and eighth year. The town council, jurats, the officers of the staff, and about 250 of the leading residents attended. Her reception rooms were decorated with choice flowers sent from all parts of the country, with "kind wishes and congratulations" from the donors. One old lady of ninety-five (Mrs. Cockburn) had walked nearly a mile with a pot of strawberries to present to her. The two sitting together, both hale and hearty, formed the centre of an admiring group. The function lasted from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The following morning I called (says the correspondent of The Times) to inquire whether she was fatigued after her exertions of the previous day, and found her sitting in the drawing room looking the picture of health, with a beautiful pink and white complexion, for which her family was famous. Dressed with great taste and neatness she looked well preserved even for a woman of sixty. In reply to my question, she said she had not felt at all tired after her reception. She had even refused to go to bed earlier, and had read the

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 BROAD ST.

Kings Co. "L" Stock
TRADED IN.
Isidore Lichtenauer.
INVESTMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.
37 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL PROCURED, MONEY TO INVEST; money invested for others; corporations organized; stocks and bonds of all kinds purchased and sold; business of firms, corporations, and individuals audited and certified; stocks and bonds registered and trusteed; investigations made for investors; act as trustee in all capacities; facilities unlimited. IMPERIAL TRUSTEE AND AUDIT CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

We have not built many new railroads of late. Considerable time has elapsed since we were manufacturing many railway securities. The supplies are being exhausted, comparatively speaking.

We have not had enough for export, but, on the contrary, have brought many of them back from Europe. Meanwhile the country has been growing in wealth and the investing power of the people is constantly expanding. Already there is comparative scarcity of good railway securities. Bonds have advanced so much that they do not now yield such incomes as money ought to be worth in a new country like ours. Investments therefore will find their way into St. Paul, Burlington, Pennsylvania, and New York Central. These valuable securities will ultimately disappear from the speculative arena, and those railway shares which we do not now name in this column will occupy speculative attention. The St. Paul Company will increase its rate of dividend and grow with the growth of the Northwest until its shares sell above the present level of Lake Shore shares. As new railway securities are not coming out, and business conditions are altogether satisfactory, and promise to be for a number of years, there is no other direction in which sensible investments can go, and, therefore, there is nothing to undermine the railway security market. Certain financial writers, including the courteous and capable brokers who are supposed to reflect Mr. Keene's views, have seemed to fear that the exports of gold and the reduced Winter wheat crop will modify this relation of railway securities to the investment public. We do not think so. With the continued exportation of our manufactured products and the United States Treasury filled with gold, it should not diminish the value of railway securities because we buy our own obligations from London and French follies from Paris and pay for them with gold. Even if the Winter wheat crop is short, the farmers are relatively rich and the vast extent of our agricultural territory, with its varied climate, will certainly yield sufficient to protect the general business of the country which now gives important railways large net earnings. Under comprehensive review, we see nothing to undermine the railway security market, and on the contrary much to favor the continued growth of public confidence. We predict that reactions in the market, and any serious decline which may be brought about, will develop only when speculators on a margin place themselves in a position to be reached by manipulation. There is no other decline to be feared, and such a decline is not in view at this time.

The Industrial Revolution: The more we consider the industrial consolidations, the more beneficial they appear. They will benefit not only their own stockholders, but the country at large. By eliminating local managements they are able to secure the best managers in their respective lines of business. This will enable them to manufacture at low cost, and keep them in a position to export their manufactured products. The basis of consolidation is almost invariably protective, as far as the preferred stocks are concerned. We advise those who will avoid marginal operations and make permanent investments, to select these preferred shares. A similar opportunity to realize 8 per cent. or more will not occur again in the present generation, because there cannot be another era of industrial consolidations. Many of these new corporations will show enormous net earnings to the advantage of the common stock. The danger with reference to these new common shares therefore, does not lie in their lack of earning power, but rather in the relation these new shares may come to bear toward the speculative public.

Immediate Market: Many more railway companies will pay dividends this July than in any previous July and many industrial corporations are paying now which heretofore have never paid at all. There will be abundance of money, and the bankers will not now combine for higher rates of interest or against special securities. The brokers are not borrowing heavily. The Wall Street machinery is in first-class condition, and we think the interests of the great leaders are such that they will put that machinery in motion. Speculative holdings are not swinging on narrow margin. Those who now go to the Stock Exchange to sell will be either small holders without courage or small traders without stocks. The struggles therefore will be confined to the surface and will terminate with an upward movement.

Pennsylvania: President Cassatt is judicial, courageous, and capable. The Pennsylvania Railway Company under his administration may change the policies and the maps of the railway world. A better spirit will now control in sustaining trunk line rates. The stock is a better purchase than any railway bond or other railway stock. There is no way to invest money for income at this time, in the opinion of the writer, which is equal to the Pennsylvania Railway stock. The new administration will be comprehensive enough to remove obstacles, harmonize the system, and preserve the highest moral tone. Heretofore, the moral tone has not been of highest grade, and therefore while paying 5 per cent. it has sold under New York Central, which was paying 4 per cent. In time it will pay 6 per cent., and in the course of years still higher rates at different advancing stages.

Extraordinary Speculation: The most peculiar and promising speculation of modern years will develop in connection with the P., C., C. & St. L. stocks. The circumstances are really remarkable. The Pennsylvania Railway Company obtained control of that system under articles of agreement wherein "improvements were to be provided for by the sale of securities." This agreement was recorded in articles of incorporation, and has been altogether overlooked by the railway officials, who have acted as if they had the majority of the stock without such a contract. Therefore they have used earnings to provide for improvements, and now owe the stockholders many millions of dollars. The same articles of incorporation provided that net earnings should be paid each year to the stockholders. The Pennsylvania managers have not paid the net earnings which the annual statements of the company acknowledge. On the contrary, they have used at least $12,000,000 which belongs to the stockholders. It is really an astonishing situation. The Pennsylvania managers must keep that contract. They can no more reject it than Mr. Rockefeller could refuse to pay his coachman. If improvements are provided for by sale of securities and net earnings paid to stockholders the shares will yield more net income than Lake Shore shares. There is no method by which the Pennsylvania managers can extricate themselves except by leasing the Pan Handle Road, or buying the minority stock. Never before have American railway developments produced so remarkable a complication. It is the opinion of the writer that the Pan Handle equity is the best railway equity in the United States, when measured by intrinsic merit, and is the most remarkable speculative security which we have ever considered. The Pennsylvania managers cannot ignore their obligations, and when they clearly understand them they will not try. Let us hope, however, that the stock will not be the victim of sensational advances, but will have a steady and continuous advance founded upon the growth of confidence and the development of these favorable conditions.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second installments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate thereof deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second installments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first installment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second installment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second installment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second installments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York.
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D BRIGHT, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL SPOTTISWOOD
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong,	Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill,	B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley,	John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John A. McCall.
Hudson Hoagland,	H. Walter Webb.
James Stillman,	James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden,	Edm. D. Randolph,
	Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage
7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	**$1,034.10**
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%..	**1,010.00**
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

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3% Gold Bonds
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Maturing from 1929 to 1939,
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27 and 29 Pine Street.

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DO NOT INVEST in mining stocks UNTIL you have sent for our Offical Mining Directory, just out. Gives full particulars of reputable mining companies and map of Cripple Creek. Sent free to those who send ten cents in stamps for one month's subscription for the leading western mining paper. We have SAVED our readers THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS by preventing them from investing in fake companies. Address THE WESTERN MINER AND FINANCIER, Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

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Bulls and Bears of Wall Street is the title of the latest and best book published on stock speculation. Methods of successful operators explained. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for copy. JOHN B. McKENZIE, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

German Securities Sell Below Par.

BERLIN, June 17.—The press expresses alarm at the fall in the price of a number of Government securities. Saxony put her 3 per cent. 30,000,000-mark loan on the market and was obliged to issue it at 83½. Prussian 3 per cents. are below 90, and 3½ per cents. are down to 98.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
STATE BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,638,568.72
Overdrafts		423.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$112,884.11	
Due from approved reserve agents	202,509.20	315,393.31
Banking house and lot	38,500.00	
Other real estate	106,254.76	142,754.76
Mortgages owned		66,007.20
Stocks and bonds		384,596.00
Specie		53,099.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		117,169.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$125,233.59	
Other items carried as cash	13,808.66	139,042.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	3,075.00	3,075.00
		$2,860,128.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	84,404.99
Due depositors	2,574,106.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,616.66
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$2,860,128.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made, and the President, O. L. Richard, is absent and cannot join in this report.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WILLIAM B. ROTH,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co., No. 49.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,290,236.94
Overdrafts		20,330.18
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$105,464.11	
Banking house and lot	300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	304,021.40
Stocks and bonds		177,629.67
Specie		616,753.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		219,739.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$13,844,741.03	
Other items carried as cash	3,863.60	13,848,604.63
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
Revenue stamps		2,850.00
		$19,586,629.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	214,304.55
Due depositors	17,512,800.66
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	340,538.62
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	1,986.00
Reserve for taxes	17,000.00
	$19,586,629.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
B. C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 33 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made, and the President is absent and cannot join in this report.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,718,988.98
Overdrafts		636.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$227,264.21	
Due from approved reserve agents	257,745.79	485,010.00
Real Estate		157,656.00
Stocks and bonds		315,166.25
Specie		104,253.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		78,446.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$196,452.50	
Other items carried as cash	11,100.76	207,553.26
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
U. S. internal revenue stamps		1,290.28
		$3,069,060.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	175,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	32,330.96
Due depositors	2,459,426.61
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	102,293.72
	$3,069,060.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 5th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. SPOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NINETEENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$764,498.37
Overdrafts		40.76
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$5,286.26	
Due from approved reserve agents	412,641.33	417,927.59
Other real estate	44,300.00	44,300.00
Mortgages owned		2,550.00
Stocks and bonds		77,718.29
Specie		24,407.22
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		111,901.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$74,324.50	
Other items carried as cash	4,040.68	78,365.18
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture, fixtures, and safes	3,800.00	3,800.00
Total		$1,525,508.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	12,927.25
Due depositors	1,349,914.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	7,666.67
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	35,000.00
Total	$1,525,508.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me,
SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

THE PLAZA BANK,
5th Av. and 58th St.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,990,535.24
Overdrafts		1,247.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		89,112.31
Stocks and bonds		61,912.50
Specie		42,429.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		153,232.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$88,448.34	
Other items carried as cash	36,784.20	
		125,232.54
Furniture and fixtures		6,192.55
		$2,469,894.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	30,685.37
Due depositors	2,041,389.34
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	197,819.96
	$2,469,894.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of The Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.
E. H. COOK,
Notary Public, New York County.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.
71 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1899. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. June 19th, 1899, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before June 19th, 1899, for exchange for permanent engraved certificates, as only the permanent certificate holders will be included in dividend list.

W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.
EMPIRE BUILDING, 71 BROADWAY.
New York, June 16, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Federal Steel Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1899. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 26, 1899, and reopen July 10, 1899, at 10 A. M. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common st

by his associates; not sentiment though, but business accomplishment, warrants the action, which it can be relied upon represents the official conviction that such dividends can be maintained, for veteran financiers of such high character as D. O. Mills and his associates are not petty speculators laying traps for investors.

This observation, unfortunately, is not to be recorded as to management in some other conspicuous iron-trade quarters. What goes on in American Steel and Wire affairs continues to be a flagrant illustration of dangers in Wall Street blind-pool management. There a dividend was promised, and the promise was practically official; on such promise the public was induced to buy "securities"; on such promise the price of Steel and Wire common stock rose above $70 per share. Moreover, such promise was supplemented by exhibits practically official showing earnings equal to three times the dividend pledged. And the sequel to all this rosy prospect is now that Steel and Wire is down from 12 to 15 points, and members of the corporation's Board of Directors are saying disquieting things. Not one of them is able to say—or does say—one word which can be construed into confidence that official promises are to be kept. Indeed, members of the Board of Directors are confiding to friends apprehensions that no dividend action at all is close at hand. Some of these Directors threaten to resign.

It may not be over dividend policy alone that there is disturbance. Curious rumors circulate as to financial performances affecting the trust. The question may even arise as to whether the treasury can be emptied in order to acquire more Western properties. At the end of this week a meeting of the Board of Directors is to be held in this city. Then—if blind-pool arbitrariness can be suspended—some disclosures of important facts may be ready for investors; but it is hoping much to expect that there will be any change in the mystery policy that has prevailed from the start, imposing upon every stockholder dangerous risks. But is all the fault on one side? Isn't the risk-taking stockholder a willing partner? Ought he not to appreciate the doctrine that Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer declares in trust stocks to be necessary: "Let the buyer beware"?

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 17	124,354
To date this year	96,171,936
Corresponding date last year	50,005,013

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 17	$697,000
To date this year	$528,441,010
Corresponding date last year	$372,064,920

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Chi. Cons. Tract	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Col. So. 1st pf	2
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Del., L. & W.	1¼
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Den. & Rio Gr.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Den. & R. G. pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & Wire	1¼	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Sug. Refs	¾	Int. Paper	2
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Int. Paper pf	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1½	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	2	Mo. Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	Nat. Steel	1½
B'klyn Rapid Tract.	¾	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Bruns. City	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Twin City R. T.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific	¾
Cont. Tobacco	½	Union Pac. pf	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Federal Steel	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½
Federal Steel pf	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	1¼
Chic. & Erie 1st	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	1
Nor. Pac. gen. lien, r.	1

There were no declines.

Wall Street yesterday had a Summer market characterized by Summer sluggishness and narrowness. The trading was limited in volume and the list of stocks dealt in was smaller than for some time. About the only activity shown was by the traders, and, the professional contingent being altogether bearish, the tendency of prices was downward. The market was professional, however; commission houses did little, and there were no indications of liquidation of long stocks. It was again shown that although there is but little disposition among outsiders to buy there is a decided indisposition to throw over holdings of stock on account of the present dullness and nervousness.

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The bank statement was practically the only development of the day that received any attention. There were several favorable matters, but the Street gave little or no attention to them. Weekly trade reports from all sections of the country were indicative of the favorable character of general conditions, but they were not in any way effective upon sentiment. Likewise St. Paul's excellent earnings for the first week of June, showing an increase of nearly $100,000, was not a factor. Western weather reports were also better than heretofore, but none of these matters seemed to figure in Wall Street gossip—an evidence of the professional character of the market, and the inactivity of the interests who naturally would give attention to such developments.

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The market opened dull and weak, and at various times during the two hours of business the traders were able to drive stocks on small sales. During the first hour there was a general anticipation of an unfavorable bank statement. A noteworthy feature of the session was the small attendance at the Stock Exchange. The racing card and the possibilities of the Suburban Handicap were more generally discussed than anything affecting the market itself.

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Although the Street expected an unfavorable bank showing, it was not hardly prepared for the heavy changes that were presented. Surplus reserve decreased $9,320,000—a much heavier loss than was anywhere anticipated. The $16,000,000 increase in loans was also an unexpected development. Deposits increased nearly $10,000,000, and the banks lost nearly $7,000,000 in cash. The loss in the latter item reflected the gold export movement, this being shown by the fact that the decrease was all in the specie item. The heavy increase in the loan account was not generally understood, but in some quarters was regarded as an indication of heavy borrowing by bullish stock market interests. After the weekly bank figures were made public the traders tried again to break the market, but there seemed to be many short contracts to be covered and this buying prevented any material decline.

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According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of about $257,000,000, which is $30,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $907,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $773,000,000. The percentage of cash to deposits is 28.2, against 29.4 last week.

IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Wall Street continues to get reports of remarkable business conditions through the West and South from merchants who, by reason of their own personal investigations, are enabled to talk understandingly on the subject. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. M. Newborg, the head of the big clothing firm of Newborg, Rosenberg & Co., who has recently returned from an extended trip through the West and South, talked enthusiastically of the state of affairs in those sections. Mr. Newborg said:

"Never in my business experience have I seen conditions so uniformly favorable. We of the East do not realize the vast improvement that has developed in the Southern and Western sections of the country. Aside from the question of crop prospects, there is everywhere shown betterment and new prosperity. The contrast of the present with the state of affairs existing two years ago is wonderful. People have money; they are spending money; banks have more than they can loan; prices have gone up; business is increasing in activity and volume.

"Just as an illustration, I can tell you of a little Texas town having not more than 4,000 inhabitants. There is a bank in that town that has to-day, on a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $60,000, and deposits aggregating $300,000. It finds it impossible to put out in loans its money and is worried on this account. In that town, despite the low price of cotton in the surrounding territory, houses are going up, improvements are being made in many ways, and all this is being done by people who are using their own money and are not borrowers.

"Another illustration that came under my notice concerns the lumber business in Grand Rapids. A lumber merchant there told me that he had some time ago stock which last year sold for $12 per 1,000 feet, and which this year has been commanding $16. Recently, desiring to close out this stock, he offered it for sale. Asked to name his figures, he named $20 per 1,000 feet, and sold his lumber quickly and without question. These are instances, unimportant in themselves, but highly significant, as evidence of general business.

"In my line of business, I find that collections in all parts of the country are better than they have been for many years. It used to be that we clothing men made it a rule never to buy goods that had to be paid for in June, July, and August, because at that season it was impossible to get money on favorable terms. Now we would as leave have payments come due at that time as at any other. There is no question about conditions. Crops or no crops, the people are prosperous, and are spending money in a way that must mean industrial activity. Nor are the Western and Southern people extravagant. Their present expenditures simply represent the supplying of necessary stocks that were allowed to run down during past years because of a lack of necessary funds. This talk about crop failures is, in my opinion, unwarranted. Last year was a banner year with our farmers, and even though the yield of grain in 1899 falls below last year's figures, it will still compare very favorably with the crops of years gone by."

LONDON'S NEED OF GOLD.

Discussing the Bank of England's need of gold and the likelihood of further drafts upon New York for the yellow metal, The London Statist says:

The gold shipments from the States continue, and the amount to be received may considerably exceed recent expectations. The gold being remitted is the balance of the sum due to Spain, which, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, it has not been able to cover by sterling bills. With the French exchange on London still at 25.19½ much of this gold will perhaps be passed on to the Continent. If the Bank of England is willing to pay a somewhat higher price than 77s. 9d. it may succeed in retaining the gold. If, however, it shows no greater disposition than recently to buy, the gold will probably go either to Paris or to St. Petersburg.

It seems as if the Bank of England has begun to realize that its reserve is weak, and that it has commenced to take measures accordingly. Last week, when the market was supposed to have borrowed over a million, the other securities of the bank increased only £343,000; but now that the loans have been repaid, the other securities have declined £1,220,000. Consequently the bank holds nearly one million of other securities less than it did a fortnight ago. This has not yet had much effect upon market balances, as, owing to the return of cash from the country and Government disbursements, the market has been able to find the money required to pay the bank for its securities without any material reduction in the other deposits. Last week the increase in the other deposits, consequent upon the borrowings, was £701,000. This week the reduction has been only £389,000.

If this reduction in securities can be regarded as indicating the desire of the bank to obtain greater control of the open market and to maintain outside rates of discount, we shall probably retain the gold that is now on the way from the States, and the bank's reserve during the next few weeks may be appreciably improved. When the figures of the bank return were known on Thursday, bankers who had previously been willing to take bills from the brokers at 2½ per cent. were less eager. Any further fall in open market rates of discount seems improbable, both by reason of the probable action of the bank and of the approach of the end of the half-year, when money is always much wanted.

It is difficult to obtain any reliable information as to how much gold is likely to come from the States, but the opinion is expressed by the well-informed that the amount may be larger than recently appeared probable. This is due first to the recent considerable shipments of Baltimore and Ohio securities from London to New York; the payment of the balance of the Spanish indemnity money, which, it was previously reported, had already been arranged; the relatively large sums required by American travelers, who are visiting Europe in larger numbers this year than last, and by the desire of American bankers to use a portion of the surplus funds in Europe during the next month or two, when money in the States is expected to be more or less of a drag.

THE COAL STOCKS.

The firmness of the coal shares yesterday was attributed to buying by friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan. None of the purchases could be directly traced to Mr. Morgan's firm, but it was believed that his confidence on the coal stocks was responsible for their strength. No effort was made to put the stocks up, and toward the close of the day the trading contingent tried to raid the group, but was not successful to any extent. Although the announcement that the Morgan option on 75,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock has been exercised was everywhere regarded as highly significant, the Street did not show any disposition at the moment to act upon the news. Like other favorable developments yesterday, this matter got small attention, and, because of the inactivity of bull interests, was in nowise effective.

FEDERAL STEEL BUYING.

Flower interests were not aggressive buyers of Federal Steel shares yesterday, apparently contenting themselves with picking them up on the decline. The common got down from 64 to 62⅞, and the preferred from 83⅝ to 82¾. Bearish traders sold the common on the theory that it is now vulnerable because the good news concerning the dividend is out and can no longer be effective. They also argued that the failure of the Directors to make any statement regarding the company's financial condition at their meeting on Friday should be disappointing to stockholders. Flower & Co. took about 5,000 shares of Federal Steel common on the decline. Next to them, two of the larger commission houses were the most conspicuous purchasers. There was no news whatever on the property, but insiders stated that Mr. Anson Flower's statement regarding the company's big surplus can be regarded as official.

THE SMELTERS' STRIKES.

Wall Street had reports yesterday that the labor troubles in Colorado are about to be settled, one rumor predicting that a compromise will be reached before Monday night. On this there was some buying of the American Smelting stocks and of the Denver and Rio Grande issues, all of which showed firmness. Denver preferred got up to 77½ and the common to 22½, while Smelters preferred sold at 83. All three stocks made fractional gains for the day.

Interests who for a week and more have been shorting Colorado stocks on the theory that the strike of the smelters would bring about a sharp slump evinced disappointment yesterday over the failure of their hopes. Insiders have been buyers of all the shares since the strike began, and the character of this buying has served to keep the rank and file of Wall Street away from the short side of the group.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Despite the general softness of yesterday's market, Tennessee Coal and Iron held up above 64, and made a fractional net advance for the day. One commission house bought most of the stock traded in, and its operations were supposed to be for local banking interests. It has been said for some time past that Tennessee Coal stock was being picked up by one of the larger trust companies, and the suspicion has been that this buying is for interests identified with one of the big steel combinations which are credited with an ambition to get control of the property. There was no specific news on Tennessee Coal and Iron yesterday, except one rumor from Boston regarding the likelihood of the completion of early arrangements to pay accumulated dividends on the preferred stock and begin payments on the common.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The terms of the sinking fund established by the Delaware & Hudson Company on May 9 provide that at the end of each year the sinking fund shall be credited with a sum not less than 5 cents for every ton of coal mined by the company, and any additional amount which the Board of Managers may deem expedient. This sum shall be invested each year in the sureties or shares of stock of the company or of any of its leased, guaranteed, or operated lines. When such stock cannot be purchased advantageously, other interest-paying securities may be bought for temporary holding. All securities or stock of the company purchased for the sinking fund shall be canceled, but the amount of interest or dividends which would be payable shall thereafter be credited to the sinking fund as if the securities or stock were still outstanding. Outside securities purchased are subject to the same conditions, and shall eventually be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchases of securities of the company.

LONDON DULLNESS.

The London market was very dull yesterday, and gave small opportunity for arbitrage trading. The foreign houses did practically nothing in this market, and the total operations for London account was less than 1,000 shares, the most of which was in Denver common and preferred. Several of the foreign houses did no cabling whatever during the day.

TIN PLATE COMPETITION.

Published reports that C. P. Huntington, Edwin Gould, and other capitalists are about to erect plants to compete with American Tin Plate were followed by scattered selling of Tin Plate stock yesterday, which led to a decline in the stock's price to 35. Insiders apparently gave no attention to the reports, and the buying of the stock on the decline was attributed to interests identified with the company. This buying was not aggressive, but it was large enough to absorb most of the stock offered. Beyond the stories published in the morning papers, the Street heard nothing definite regarding the proposed competition to Tin Plate, and no one in financial circles seemed to have any information on the subject.

PAPER TRUST SHARES WEAK.

The International Paper stocks were rather weak yesterday, and the character of the sellers led to reports of inside liquidation. Below 77½, however, the selling of the preferred seemed to be on stop orders. Inside interests gave the stocks no support, and when questioned regarding the weakness said they had no idea as to the reason for the selling.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

Insiders say there is no special reason for the recent strength of New York Air Brake stock and declare that their own purchases on the advance have been due to their own knowledge of the company's increasing business. There has been a suspicion that the Directors at their meeting last Thursday acted upon some matters which were not disclosed in the report of the meeting, and the Street has looked upon Air Brake's gains as reflecting something of this sort. Directors, however, say that the only business transacted at the meeting was the re-election of the old board, and insist that there is nothing new in the company's affairs at the moment except the steady increase in earnings.

A NEW VEHICLE COMPANY.

The Riker Electric Vehicle Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $2,000,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $5,000,000 common stock, par value of both $50. The company will purchase for cash all patents, machinery, contracts, and rights of Andrew L. Riker and the Riker Electric Motor Company for the manufacture of electric vehicles. It will purchase the works at Elizabethport, N. J., which have a present capacity of five completed vehicles per day. Among the interests connected with the company are Andrew L. Riker, Charles A. Lieb, President of the Great Falls Power Company of Washington; O. T. Crosby, President of the Washington Street Railways, and F. C. Stevens, President of the West End Bank, Washington. It is reported that the company now has contracts for five additional wagons for B. Altman & Co., three for the Gorham Company, a mineral water wagon of a special type for Carl H. Schultz, and wagons for H. H. White & Co. of Boston, the Kolb Company of Philadelphia, and Woodward & Lothrop of Washington.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 17, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	100	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅝
59	60	420	Am. Car & Found. pf	57	59	57	59	+ 1
38⅞	39	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅝
83	83½	560	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82¾	83	82¾	83	+ ⅞
10⅝	10⅞	100	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
58⅛	58½	14,285	Am. Steel & Wire	59¼	59¼	58	58⅛	−1⅛
95¾	96	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾	− ¼
152	153¼	13,610	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152⅞	153⅞	151½	152	− ⅝
117	119	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	119	117½	119	.....
35½	36¼	3,330	American Tin Plate	37½	37½	35	35⅞	−1⅞
95	96½	100	American Tobacco	95½	95½	95½	95½	−1⅛
29⅝	30¼	925	American Steel Hoop	29	30	29	30	− ½
76¾	78	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76	77	76	77	+ ⅝
51½	51¾	530	Anaconda Copper	51	51½	50¾	51½	+ ½
17½	17⅝	950	At., T. & S. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	− ¼
54¾	54⅞	3,175	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅞	54⅞	53	53⅛	− ⅞
49	49⅛	4,400	Balt. & Ohio, new	50¾	50¾	48½	49¼	−2
71½	72	620	Balt. & Ohio pf., new	72	72	72	72	−1¼
116¾	116⅞	9,377	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117¼	117⅜	116⅝	116⅜	− ⅝
14	14⅛	200	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
24½	24⅞	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	− ¼
59	59¼	800	Chicago Con. Traction	59⅜	59½	59	59½	+ ½
130⅝	130⅝	6,205	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131	131	130½	130½	− ⅝
13⅜	13½	200	Chicago Great West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
69	69½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
126	126½	2,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅛	126¼	125⅞	126⅛	.....
172½	173½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	+ ¼
111½	111¾	868	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	111⅝	.....
15	16	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅝
47⅞	50	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49	49	48	48	−1
54½	55	240	C., C., C. & St. L.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	.....
44¾	44¼	1,220	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	44	42	44	+1¼
43	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	+2
180	182	110	Consolidated Gas	180	180	180	180	−1
44¼	44½	730	Continental Tobacco	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
81⅛	82	300	Continental Tobac. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	− ¼
119½	120¼	300	Delaware & Hudson	120	120	119⅝	120	− ¼
171	172	100	Del., Lack. & West.	171⅜	171⅜	171¼	171⅜	+1¼
22⅝	22¼	3,100	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	2,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅛	77½	76⅝	77⅜	+ ⅛
12½	13	100	Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
39	40	400	Evans. & T. H.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	−1
63⅜	63¾	12,520	Federal Steel	64	64	62⅞	63⅛	− ⅝
83	83⅛	2,035	Federal Steel pf	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83	− ⅝
66	67	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	−1½
168	169	25	Great Northern pf.	169	169	169	169	.....
108½	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	.....
56¾	57½	380	Hocking Valley pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	− ¼
40	40½	350	International Paper	41½	41½	40⅜	40⅜	−2
76	77	1,100	International Paper pf.	78¼	78¼	76¼	76¼	−1⅝
13½	14¼	50	International Silver	15	15	15	15	.....
47	47½	200	Iowa Central pf.	47	47	47	47	− ½
8⅝	8⅞	150	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
66⅞	67¼	110	Louisville & Nashville	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	− ⅛
112⅜	112¼	3,100	Manhattan Con.	112½	112⅝	111¾	112¼	− ¼
223	226½	410	Metropolitan St. Ry.	227	227	226	226	− ⅛
113	...	50	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	.....
26½	27¼	200	Minn. S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	− ⅛
32½	32⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	525	Missouri Pacific	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
50½	50½	700	National Steel	50⅜	50⅝	50½	50½	−1⅛
89¼	91	150	National Steel pf	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	− ⅝
117	117¼	670	New Jersey Central	118	118	117½	117½	.....
131½	132	1,910	New York Central	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¼	− ⅜
26⅜	26⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	− ⅛
20½	20½	200	Norfolk & West.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	300	North American	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	.....
46¾	47	625	Northern Pacific	47	47	46¾	46¾	.....
75¼	75½	300	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	− ¼
47½	47¾	100	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	− ⅛
3¼5	...	75	Pennsylvania Coal	375	375	375	375	.....
130½	130⅜	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅞	130⅞	130½	130½	− ⅛
120	120¼	1,025	People's Gas, Chicago	120½	120½	119¾	119⅞	− ⅛
55½	58	250	P., C., C. & St. L.	56½	56½	56	56	−1
50	52	300	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	52	52	.....
81	84½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	− ⅜
2¼	2½	100	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
21	21¼	500	Quicksilver pf.	21¾	21⅝	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
61⅝	61½	7,200	Reading 1st pf	62	62	60¾	61½	− ⅜
34½	34⅝	400	Reading 2d pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
9⅞	10¼	400	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	.....
36	36½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36	36	.....
97½	98	10	St. Paul & Omaha	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....
31¼	31½	500	Southern Pacific	31¼	31½	31¼	31⅜	− ⅛
10⅞	11	110	Southern Railway	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
49⅝	50	100	Southern Railway pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	− ⅛
17⅞	18	550	Stand. Dis. & Dis	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	.....
64½	64⅝	4,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64⅜	64⅝	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	19½	300	Texas Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	− ¼
66½	66¾	400	Twin City R. T.	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾	− ⅜
139	140	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	139	139	139	139	.....
40¾	40⅝	850	Union Pacific	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ⅛
74½	74⅝	850	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	− ½
79½	80	11	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	.....
69¼	69½	200	U. S. Leather pf	69½	69⅞	69½	69½	− ⅛
53¾	54¼	276	United States Rubber	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅛
116	116¼	52	U. S. Rubber pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	.....
⅞	1	30	Wabash	1	1	1	1	.....
90	90½	220	Western Union Tel.	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	1⅜	100	Wis. Cent., tr. r.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Wis. Cent., 1st in. pd.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
15½	16	500	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16	16	15¾	15¾	− ¼
54	54½	300	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54¾	54¾	54	54	− ½
		Sales		124,354				

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.ct. Res've
$2,000,000	$1,912,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,260,000	$3,200,000	$1,170,000	$15,880,000	30.8
2,050,000	2,185,500	Bk. Manhattan Co.	20,398,000	8,478,000	1,864,000	27,607,000	37.5
2,000,000	1,090,600	Merchants National	15,269,700	3,473,600	1,389,500	18,695,300	26.9
2,000,000	2,082,500	Mechanics' National	13,534,000	2,976,000	811,000	13,021,000	29.1
1,500,000	2,650,400	Bank of America	23,850,500	4,498,500	2,012,100	27,305,300	23.8
1,000,000	242,400	Phenix National	4,540,000	1,233,000	285,000	4,789,000	31.7
1,000,000	4,683,200	National City	87,067,600	39,852,900	5,541,300	126,945,500	35.8
300,000	6,498,400	Chemical National	26,035,500	6,600,700	1,525,000	27,689,300	29.3
600,000	180,400	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,281,900	1,088,500	.....	5,363,000	24.8
1,000,000	1,680,900	Gallatin National	8,127,500	959,000	721,300	6,708,400	25.0
300,000	80,300	Nat. B. & Drovers'	982,000	339,000	75,500	1 215,500	33.2
400,000	110,800	Mech. & Traders'	1,931,000	285,000	171,000	2,075,000	22.0
200,000	170,300	Greenwich	1,021,700	100,800	151,500	926,200	27.3
600,000	506,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat.	4,318,100	819,000	282,600	4,215,200	26.1
300,000	137,800	Seventh Nat	2,454,200	697,200	234,800	3,358,200	27.7
1,200,000	525,400	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,444,200	439,800	363,600	3,841,200	20.9
5,000,000	2,673,900	American Ex. Nat.	27,413,000	3,234,000	2,976,000	22,738,000	27.3
5,000,000	3,686,500	Nat. Bk. Commerce	27,482,600	1,940,200	3,560,100	21,563,800	25.4
1,000,000	1,637,200	National Broadway	7,173,200	1,402,000	173,100	6,047,700	25.7
1,000,000	1,061,800	Mercantile National	12,283,300	2,297,000	918,100	12,806,700	24.9
422,700	480,600	Pacific	3,280,800	663,700	479,100	3,972,900	28.8
1,500,000	889,500	Nat. Bk. of Republic	21,890,700	5,271,300	681,500	24,310,400	24.5
450,000	982,200	Chatham National	6,729,900	974,400	928,400	7,068,300	26.8
200,000	282,400	People's	2,090,700	477,100	477,100	2,985,300	30.1
700,000	602,600	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,489,500	3,265,600	962,600	15,160,200	27.9
1,000,000	2,409,400	Hanover National	42,789,400	10,886,800	2,614,800	54,114,700	25.0
500,000	372,900	Irving National	3,989,000	673,900	544,200	4,361,000	27.8
600,000	372,400	National Citizens'	2,965,500	638,700	158,500	3,278,700	24.3
500,000	283,900	Nassau	2,849,600	578,800	342,900	3,567,100	25.8
900,000	982,000	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,437,100	1,357,800	757,200	7,180,900	29.5
1,000,000	155,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,815,900	706,000	746,100	4,351,200	24.2
1,400,000	1,662,100	Corn Exchange	14,591,800	2,367,700	563,000	16,144,800	24.3
1,000,000	587,300	Continental Nat.	6,349,200	1,536,800	484,500	7,828,400	25.8
300,000	401,800	Oriental	2,060,000	186,500	337,000	2,038,000	25.7
1,500,000	5,638,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,982,000	5,195,000	1,361,000	25,333,000	25.9
2,000,000	3,246,800	National Park	46,696,000	15,646,000	2,695,000	60,751,000	30.2
250,000	155,400	East River Nat.	1,417,200	233,200	165,100	1,429,200	27.6
3,000,000	2,095,700	Fourth National	24,523,800	5,194,600	2,188,000	27,200,300	27.1
1,000,000	474,900	Central National	10,609,000	3,391,000	1,012,000	14,472,000	30.4
300,000	768,100	Second National	7,784,000	1,569,000	709,000	9,027,000	25.2
750,000	248,800	Ninth National	3,035,400	735,900	493,400	3,516,000	34.9
500,000	7,713,000	First National	37,828,900	8,470,700	935,100	39,693,400	27.7
300,000	57,200	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,924,200	228,000	470,000	2,496,800	28.0
250,000	639,400	Bowery	3,058,000	587,800	355,200	3,700,000	25.5
200,000	445,000	N. Y. Co. National	3,250,100	758,600	379,200	4,121,300	27.6
750,000	286,100	German-American	3,190,300	529,500	266,500	3,195,3 0	24.9
1,000,000	1,346,500	Chase National	40,149,400	10,705,4 0	4,612,

sharply and railways were freely offered. Rio Tintos were carried down in sympathy. Kafirs opened steady, but declined on London selling. Toward the close they recovered, but after the action of the Bourse they reacted.

BERLIN, June 17.—Prices were easy on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were animated and harder. Afterward there was a reaction on Paris selling. Home funds were steadier, and local shares were firmer at the opening of the market on bear coverings, but subsequently fell severely. Americans were steady, and Canadian Pacifics were harder.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—On the Boerse today prices opened steady, but later local shares declined

VIENNA, June 17.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, in response to the tone of other markets.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 1,000	109	Kan C, P & G 1st 5,000	64
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 15,000	83⅞	Mil, L S & W inc 1,000	114½
5,000	83¾	Mil & N 1st, 1913, consolidated 3,000	126
2,000	83⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 50,000	93⅞
Con 4s 5,000	102⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 15,000	66
5,000	103	Morris & Essex 1st 6,000	142
500	102¾	N Y, Ont & West refund 4s 4,000	106¼
47,000	100	3,000	105⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st 1,000	114½	N Y, Sus & West 4s m 5,000	100½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued 10,000	95½	Norf & West Ry con 4s 10,000	95¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 10,000	102	10,000	95⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000	100⅝	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 2,000	105¾
7,000	100⅞	5,000	105⅞
10,000	100⅞	Ore R R & N 4s 5,000	103
25,000	100½	Ore Sh Line inc B & col tr 10,000	72
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 3,000	96⅛	Pac Coast 1st 5s 5,000	104½
27,000	96¼	Reading Co gen 4s 11,000	96⅝
5,000	96½	5,000	96¾
5,000	96¾	3,000	97⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s 10,000	94¾	30,000	94¾
Ches & O con 5s 1,000	119½	St L I M & So 4s, when and as issued 2,000	85¾
1,000	118⅞	St L & S F g m 5s 2,000	112
1,000	119	St L & S F g m 6s 6,000	126⅞
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s 1,000	112¼	St L S'w'n 1st 5,000	92¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	116	St L S'w'n 2d inc 20,000	51½
Chi, M & St P, I & D Ext 1,000	171	1,000	53¾
Chi & N'w'n, comp. gold 7s 2,000	112½	1,000	51⅝
Gen 3½s 5,000	109¾	30 Pac col tr 4s, when issued 50,000	85
Deb 5s, 1921 5,000	118	South Ry 1st 5s 7,000	111⅝
Col & South 1st 4s 11,000	89½	Standard R & T 6s 10,000	86
10,000	88⅞	Tex & N O con 5s 9,000	105½
15,000	88¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 14,000	114⅞
2,000	89	1,000	114
Chi & Erie 1st 1,000	116	Union Pac 4s 10,000	108¼
Den & Rio Gr 1s 5,000	103½	West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 6,000	72⅝
Flint & P M 5s 1,000	107	14,000	72
Gal, Har & S A Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	103½	Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued 35,000	95⅝
Green Bay & West Deb B 5,000	57⅞		
Deb C 15,000	C		
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	109¼		
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 1,000	111		
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s 5,000	99½		
2,000	99		
Met W S E, Chi, 4s 5,000	98		
Total sales		$697,000	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated Imperial sold at .02, 100 Isabella at .80, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .24@ .23, 300 Pharmacist at .05, 150 Portland at 1.70, 100 Sierra Nevada at .68, and 500 Work at .20, seller 10.

On the Industrial Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .49, 100 Anchoria at .82½, 2,850 Burt Gold at .02@.02¾, 1,200 Boston and B. C. Copper at 2.50, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼, 3,700 Garfield Consolidated at .10@.10½, 400 Golden Fleece at .28@.28½, 1,000 Good Samaritan at .01¼@ .01⅜, 2,000 Gregory Gold at .02¼, 450 Gilpin and Lincoln at .41¾@.43¾, 100 Isabella at .76, 1,000 Jefferson at .06@.06¼, 1,000 Jennie Blanche at .52¼@.52, 355 Morenci Copper at 1.50⅝@1.50¾, 600 Mollie Gibson at .27, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .20¼@.20½, 100 Rocky Mountain at .01⅞, 100 Union Gold at .20, and 1,100 Work at .18½@.18¾.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.75	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Best & Belcher	.40	Quicksilver	1.90
Brece	.15	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.60
Challar	.25	Standard	2.30
Crown Point	.24	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Union Con	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04½	Victor	.31
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.23
Com. T. Co. scrip	.15	Argentum Juanita	.06
Crescent	.20	Alamo	.45
Caripa	.25	Cascade	.05
Deadwood Terra	.35	Cripple Creek Con	.08
Eureka Consol	.10	Creede & Cripple Ck	.03
Father De Smet	.21	Gold & Globe	.25
Gould & Curry	.28	Golden Fleece	.70
Hale & Norcross	.65	Golden Rod	.22
Homestake	65.00	Iowa	.50
Horn Silver	1.35	Mollie Gibson	.12
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.04
Julia Consol	.02	Pharmacist	1.65
Kingston & Pemb	.18	Portland	.16
La Cresse	.10	Specimen	.18
Leadville Con	.09	Union	.17
Little Chief	.19	Work	.20
Mexican	.40	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13
Moulton	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12¼
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½
Ophir	.20	Grey Forge	.11½
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Gar. Con	.10¼
Burt Gold	.02	Golden Fleece	.28
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.75¼
Good Samaritan	.01¼	Jefferson	.06
Gregory Gold	.02⅜	Justine	.01⅜
Gilpin & Lincoln	.41¼	Mollie Gibson	.20½
Jennie Blanche	.52⅜	Mount Rosa	.20
Morenci Cop. pf	1.50⅜	Old Gold	.00 2½
Rocky Mountain	.01⅜	Pande Basin	.45
B. & B. C. Co	2.50	Portland	1.72
Anaconda	.48	Sentinel	.04½
Anchoria	.80	Sup. & Pitts. Con	.02
Cr. Ck. Con	.08	Union Gold	.20
Cannon Ball	.005	Waldorf	.01¾
Elkton	.82½	Work	.18
Gold Coin Cr. Ck	1.90	Rosario Honduras	5.00

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $9,319,900. The banks now hold $30,003,200 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	June 10.	June 17.	Changes.
Loans	$757,407,600	$773,310,200	*$15,902,600
Deposits	897,331,000	901,770,000	*9,938,400
Circulation	13,609,800	13,587,100	†22,700
Legal tenders	59,617,300	59,787,800	*†170,500
Specie	204,163,700	197,157,900	†7,005,800
Reserve	263,781,000	256,945,700	†6,835,300
Res. required	224,457,900	226,942,500	*2,484,600
Surplus	39,323,100	30,003,200	†9,319,900

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$28,530,375	$22,204,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	21,988,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,893,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,639,450	59,148,200
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,925	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	24,578,125	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	23,206,000	20,523,500	55,556,925
March 11	19,074,175	20,223,500	52,863,550
March 18	18,537,425	22,721,425	48,108,975
March 25	15,494,850	25,260,100	48,895,750
April 1	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	19,471,525	35,720,800	46,966,900
April 15	24,175,900	37,346,075	49,257,900
April 22	25,524,675	43,525,100	48,917,625
April 29	19,351,950	44,504,675	44,665,975
May 6	27,187,625	43,916,475	44,490,500
May 13	34,631,525	46,997,225	45,998,950
May 20	48,933,725	50,715,250	46,616,100
May 27	42,710,600	53,704,600	45,320,825
June 3	39,323,100	52,249,700	47,601,475
June 10	30,003,200	53,841,100	48,390,950
June 17		59,272,800	48,390,950

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$30,003,200	1894	$76,376,575
1898	59,272,800	1893	8,776,800
1897	48,390,950	1892	22,783,825
1896	19,908,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	9,220,500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was very dull, and there was a more or less general decline in the bids for the recently active stocks. Net losses, however, on actual transactions were relatively few, and most of the declines showed in quotations that were nominal. Except in one or two issues, there was no selling pressure, and the offerings of stocks were light. No stock showed any activity, and the only stock which changed hands in fairly large quantity was Bay State Gas, of which 5,000 shares sold in one block at 2¼.

New Amsterdam Gas common advanced sharply at the opening, and 200 shares sold at 35. The bid, however, quickly declined, and the stock closed, as on Friday, at 34 bid. There was no active demand for the preferred stock, and the bid price receded 1 point, to 59. Bids were made for Standard Gas stocks, but no sales were reported. The common stock closed at 112 bid and the preferred at 127 bid. The former was offered at 118, but there were no offerings of the preferred stock.

The electric stocks were very dull. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold at 22⅝, and 13 was bid for a half lot of the stock of the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company. A sale of Electric Vehicle common at 104 was reported. This stock closed at 105 bid, a decline of 2 points from the closing bid of Friday. The preferred stock was offered at 120.

Standard Oil stock closed at 454½ bid, a recession of one-half of 1 point from Friday's closing bid. The stock was much firmer than it had been for the recently active three days, during which the vague rumors concerning the reorganization left in doubt just what the future condition of the stock would be. The announcement made by the attorney of the company on Friday was followed by a firmer tone in the price of Standard Oil stock, and put an end to the several erroneous reports in regard to the readjustment of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company.

New York Electric Brake and Coupler sold down to 60, and closed nominally at 58 bid. The decline was probably due to the recent rumors to the effect that the stock was being heavily manipulated, and that there was no actual market for New York Electric Brake and Coupler stock. Friends of the stock firmly denied the rumors circulated about the fictitious nature of the market for the stock, and say that the company is actively engaged in the preliminary work of procuring a factory and making contracts for the sale of its brakes.

National Salt was strong and made substantial net gains for the day. It is said that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. will in all probability soon be declared on National Salt preferred, and that at the same time a dividend, probably of 1 per cent., will be declared on the common stock.

Havana Commercial preferred regained part of Friday's loss and closed at 68½ bid. Otis Elevator preferred sold at 90 and closed at 89⅞ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	34⅞
Amsterdam pf	59	61
American 5s, with intercst	100½	101
Bay State Gas	2¼	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	80
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	45	46
Electric Boat pf	105	110
Electric Vehicle	115	120
Electric Vehicle pf	2¼	2½
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	30¼	31
Havana Commercial	68½	69¼
Havana Commercial pf	80	90
International Power	24	25
International Pump	66½	68
International Pump pf	18	19
Kentucky Distilleries	60	62
Kentucky Distilleries pf	80	83
National Gramophone	81	49
National Salt	44	77
National Salt pf	75	13¼
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	62
New York El. Brake and Coupler	58	60
New York Electric Vehicle	22	35
Otis Elevator	34½	90¼
Otis Elevator pf	89⅞	89⅞
Republic Iron & Steel	17¼	63
Republic Iron & Steel pf	62	100¼
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	26½
Rubber Goods Mfg	25	80¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	455
Standard Oil Trust	454½	28
Union Steel & Chain	27½	68
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	¾
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94¾
British Columbia Copper	12	12¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27½
General Carriage	7½	8½
Markeen Copper	22½	23¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	19	20
Tennessee Copper	7¼	7¼
Wabinita Copper	1¾	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	105	106
Broadway Trolley Railroad	240	249
Brooklyn City Railroad	101	...
Brooklyn, Bath & W st End 5s	102	104
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 5s	111	113
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	109	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85	115
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	...
Buffalo Street Railway, R. River	190	113
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	92
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	80	106
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	60
Columbus (Ohio) stock	5	112
Con. Traction of N. J	111	400
Con. Tractin of N. J. 5s	109	88
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	119
Ninth Avenue Railroad, 1st 5s	84	99
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	8
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 3d	5	5
Kings Co. Inc	5	97
Kings Co. Elevated 5s	95	22
Nassau Elec. 4s	18	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	96	180
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	170	35¼
Ninth Avenue Railroad	34½	95
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	93½	104½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	103½	116
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	122
Steinway Railroad Co. 1st p. c. 1st	110	220
Second Avenue Railroad consols	103	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	120	200
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	92
Union Railway stock	199	24
Union Railway stock, Providence	91	107
Uni ed Traction	22	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	105	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf		

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	40	41
Brooklyn Ferry 1st 5s, with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry (new)	51	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	85
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	53	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	103	60
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	20	88
Consolidated Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	23
Consumers' Gas	124	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	65	44
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	122	81
Indianapolis Gas	103½	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	70	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	85	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	250	310
Mutual Gas of New York	66	97
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	20	21
New England Gas & Coke	82½	82¾
New England Gas & Coke bonds	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	55	103½
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	50	55
Ohio & Indiana	71	73
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.)	93	95
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	50	52
St. Paul Gas stock	85	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	112	118
Standard Gas, New York	127	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	116	118
Standard Gas 1st	16	19
Syracuse Gas stock	81	85
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	50
American Typefounders'	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	101
General Chemical pf	99	...
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin, pf. 1st ass't pd	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	...
Hudson River Telephone	6	115
Iron Steamboat	120	7
Lorillard Company pf	106¼	107½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	100	39
Standard Coupler	7	13
Trenton Potteries	70	00
Trenton Potteries pf	20	21½
Union Typewriter	114	116
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf	179	181
Wagner Car Company	112	113
Worthington Pump pf		

New Union Trust's Charter Filed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The Union Trust Company, which recently filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State in Trenton, filed its charter with County Clerk Kuebler to-day. The capital stock is $1,000,000, all paid up. The company will carry on business in this city, with John O. H. Pitney as agent.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...
2s, r., 1918	109	109½
3s, r., 1918	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109¼
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	114¼
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131
4s, r., 1925	130½	131
4s, c., 1925	113¼	113¾
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
D. C. 3-65s	119	...
Adams Exp	110	113
Alb. & Susq	190	...
Am. L. Co	7½	9
Am. L. pf	40	43
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. C. O	36	36½
Am. C. O. pf	92	92½
Am. D. Tel	35	40
Am. Express	133	138
Ami. M. Co	20	21
A. M. C. pf	75	76
A. S. M. pf	29	32
Am. T. & C	100	103
A. T. P. pf	85	85½
Am. Tob. pf	140	145
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann Arb. pf	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs	8½	9½
Beech Creek	100	...
B. A. L. pf	106½	139
B. Un. Gas	137	40
B., K. & P.	34	...
B., K. & E. pf	74	76
B., C. R. & N	105	53¾
Can. So	53	97
Can. Pac	93¼	94
Cap. Tract	92	51¼
Cent. Pac	51	...
C. & Alton	150	...
C. & A. pf	165	75
C. & E. L.	72½	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	117	122½
C. G. W. pf.	30½	31
C. G. W. deb.	89	91
C., I. & L.	9	10
C., I. & L. pf.	39	40
C. & N. W.	151¾	152½
C. & N. W. pf	192¼	194½
C., C. C. & St. L.	97	98¾
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37	44
Cleve. & P.	186	...
C. C. & I. D.	1⅞	2
C. C. & I. D. pf.	3	6
C. F. & I. pf.	107	110
Col. South	5⅝	6⅜
C. So. 2d pf.	10½	18
C. & H. C.	11	12½
Com. Cable	179	...
Consol. Coal	53½	43
Consol. Ice	42	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	19½	21
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	108	115
Eighth Ave.	380	...
Erie 1st pf	34½	35½
Erie 2d pf	17½	18¼
E. & T. H.	80	85
F. & P. M.	30	32½
F. & P. M. pf.	...	63
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	20½
Gen. Elect	117	118
Glucose pf	100½	107½
H. B. Claflin	...	...
1st pf.	100	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	...
Harlem	385	425
Hock. Val	22	25
Homestake	70	...
Ill. Central	111¾	112½
Ill. C. L.	100	...
Iowa Cent	11⅝	12¼
Jol. & Chi	180	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12½
K. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	16	18
Keok. & W.	35	59
Knick. Ice	50	52½
Knick. Ice pf.	76	78
Lac. Gas	53	54
Lac. Gas pf.	99	102
L. E. & W.	16½	17
L. E. & W. pf.	67¼	67½
Lake Shore	206	210
Long Isl	67	73
Mah. C. R.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach	18	23
Md. C. pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El.	14½	15¼
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	57½
Mex. Cent.	13¼	13¾
M. Nat. ctfs.	3⅝	3¾
M. & St. L.	56	58
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68
Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Mob. & Ohio	40	43
M. & Essex	38	44
Nat. Biscuit	43½	99
Nat. B. pf.	97	30¼
Nat. Lead	30	112
Nat. L. pf.	110	...
N. L. O. cfs.	3½	4½
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal	36	39
N. Y. A. B.	183	188
N. Y. & N. H.	210	214
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12½	13¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
N. Y., S. & W. 2d pf.	28	30
Norf. South.	69	75
N. & W. pf.	68½	69
Ont. Mining	8	10
O. R. R. & N. pf.	35	38
O. R. R. & N. pf.	71	73
Pac. Coast	38	39¾
Pac. C. 1st	82	86
Pac. C. 2d pf.	54	110
Park S. pf.	105	...
P., D. & E.	2½	2¾
Peo. & East. pf.	4	5
P. C. & St. L.	85	87
P. C. & St. L. pf.	...	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	3	...
C. sp.	182	...
P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Pull. Car	156	158
Quicksilv. pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	190	...
R. W. & O.	31	40
Rio G. W.	38	40
R. G. W. pf.	77	80
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71½	73
St. L. S. W.	12	13
St. L. S. W. pf.	...	...
St. P. & D.	48	50
St. P. & D. pf.	101	102¼
St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
S. bul. ctfs.	60½	62
Sixth Ave.	200	...
Stand. Dist. pf.	65	66
R. R. T.	7	9
Third Av.	190	200
T. & O. C.	...	...
T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
U. S. Env. pf.	...	100
Un. B. & P.	27	29
U. S. Exp.	45	50
U. S. Leath. pf.	85	87½
U. S. R. R.	170	175
Wabash pf.	19½	19¾
W. U. Tel.	125	130
W. & L. E.	8¾	9
W. & L. E. 2d pf. cfs.	23¾	24½
W. C. pf. cfs.	3	5

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,040	A., T. & S. F. pf	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅜
19,860	Am. Sug Ref	152⅞	153⅞	151¼	153
2,020	Am. Steel & W	59	59	57⅝	58¼
1,960	Brook. R. T	117¼	119⅞	116½	117⅞
3,820	C., B. & Q	129⅞	130¾	129¾	130⅜
2,130	C., M. & St. P	126⅛	126½	125⅜	126
10	Cont. Tobbacco	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
600	Del. & R. G. pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
5,650	Federal Steel	63½	63⅞	62¾	63
20	Federal Steel pf	83⅞	83⅞	82⅞	83⅜
50	Louis. & Nash	67	67	66¾	67
230	Manhattan	112¼	113⅜	112¾	113
290	Met. Traction	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	40¾
100	N. Y. C. & W	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
10	Nor. Pacific	120½	120½	119¾	119¾
620	People's Gas	62¼	62¾	61¾	61¾
1,770	Reading 1st pf	64⅜	64⅝	63⅞	64⅜
280	Tenn. C. & I	43⅜	43⅝	40¾	40¼
20	Union Pacific	20	20	20	20
30	Wabash pf	...	...	...	...
48,940					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
25,000	K., C., P. & G. 1st	64	64	64	64
20	St. L. S'west 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
10,000	Wis. Central 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
$65,000					

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 17; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

Report of Specie Imported in New York June 10 to 16 Inclusive.

Steamers.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	$214
Cherokee	Sanchez	334
South Cambria	Colon	859
Finance	Macoris	200
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	31,375
Cherokee	Cape Haiti	1,116
South Cambria	Port au Prince	650
South Cambria	Gonaives	15,900
Andes	Jeremie	1,800
Philadelphia	Curaçao	8,820
American Silver Coin—		
Soutlon Cambria	Jeremie	100
Philadelphia	Curacao	10
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	400
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	950
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	3,250
Philadelphia	Curacao	805
Andes	Jeremie	1,000
Donna Maria	Fayal	3,442
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
Finance	Colon	900
Gold Bullion—		
Europe	London	22,124
Finance	Colon	4,122
Finance	Carthagena	1,020
Adirondack	Puerto Colombia	1,150
Adirondack		9,188
Silver Bullion—		
Europe	London	8,242
Seneca	Vera Cruz	350
Finance	Colon	
Total		$119,029

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 12 to 17 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamship.	Destination.	Amount.
June 12—Lahn		Bremen, G. C. (U. S.)	$2,000,000

The New York Times.

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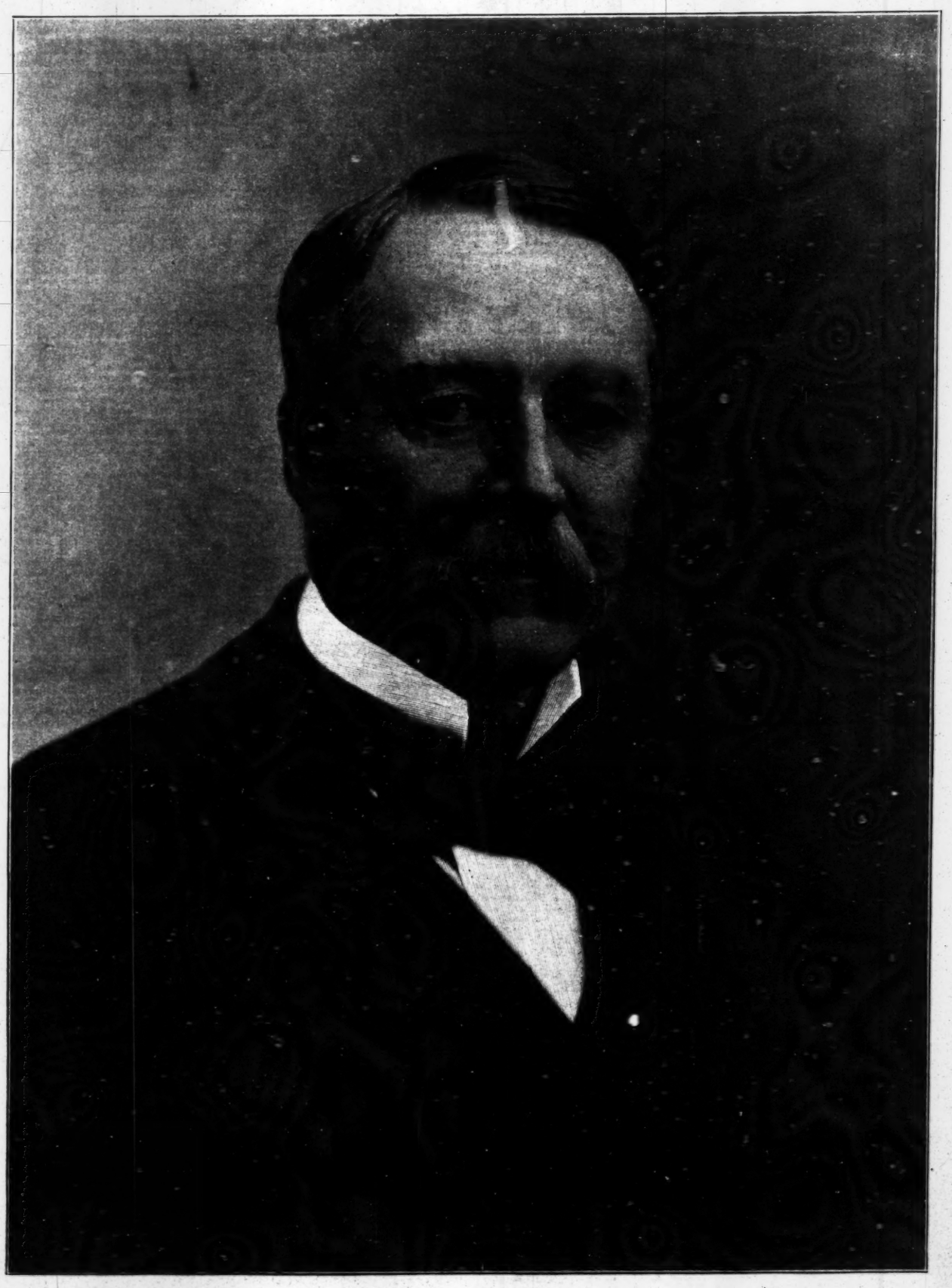


From a Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.

A. J. CASSATT,

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 18, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

What in journalistic parlance is called the "deadly parallel" has often done good service in exposing plagiarists. It has also given peculiar emphasis to the changing mind of the politician. L'Aurore of Paris, however, has just employed it to further the consummation of the great act of justice that is slowly but surely being brought about in France. One might read for days the testimony presented before the Cour de Cassation without fully realising what a precious lot of liars are included in that institution known as the General Staff of the French Army. No one, however, can read the "deadly parallel" in L'Aurore without being overwhelmed at the mass of falsehoods uttered. And the ex-Ministers and the Generals in full uniform who uttered them are asking the people of France to behold in them the incarnation of all that is patriotic and righteous—to elevate them to the apotheosis of "l'honneur d'armée" and "l'esprit militaire." And the crying shame of it all is that there seem to be many Parisians who would do it.

***

Mr. Labouchère, in a recent number of Truth, tells a good story about a legal friend of his. The person concerned is not significant, but the episode throws an interesting sidelight on British politics "as she is fabricated." The lawyer in question, although a master in handling Judges and juries, was afraid of the House of Commons, to which he had recently been elected. His continued silence had begun to excite remark. A matter was coming under discussion which involved a good deal of law. Labouchère said to him, "If you like, I will get up and speak against the Government view. You must jeer at me. I will complain of this and suggest that, as you are an eminent lawyer, you should express your objections articulately; then you—having prepared your speech—must get up and crush me." This was arranged. When Labouchère laid down the law his friend laughed. Labouchère looked indignant and continued. The friend uttered sarcastic "Hear, hears." At this Labouchère protested, sat down, and invited his political opponent to reply. The invitation was accepted, and the famous editor of Truth forced himself to look disconsolate over his own crushing defeat.

***

Natural phenomena, it would seem, do not receive the attention they merit from the promoters of some revolutionary enterprises. In India the locusts have a fancy for sitting on the rails, and when the engine wheel touches them they are crushed, leaving the rail so oily that the wheel slips. In Maine, during the caterpillar season, the locomotives carry their sand-boxes filled, as in Winter, in order to overcome a similar contingency. Oysters, paradoxical as it may seem, have now joined the ranks of the enemies of enterprise. Some gourmand suggested the harbor of Tuticorin as a suitable place for oyster beds, and the Madras Government, doubtless appreciating the value of oysters either for eating of for pearls, turned a deaf ear to conservative remonstrance. Time has, however, justified the remonstrants, for, though the projectors have got an abundant supply of oysters, the harbor of Tuticorin is now said to be in danger of total destruction by the growth of the beds. The Madras coast is so ill-favored that harbors are more valuable than oysters, and a campaign will be directed against the latter, although the revenue authorities hanker after the taxes on the pearl fishery.

***

"That means war," once said Mme. Novikoff to Lord Dufferin in Paris. "Pardon me, Madame," replied the British Ambassador, "but in diplomacy war is a word we never use." "How, then," she asked, "are we to describe what in the case we are discussing would certainly happen?" "An interruption of amicable relations," said the diplomat. Mme. Novikoff was a Russian diplomatist of the old school. Since the time of the above alleged conversation Russia has probably made more additions to the diplomatic phrase book than any other power. The Far Eastern question has been the cause of it all. A "temporary Winter anchorage" was first applied to Port Arthur. What is meant by the phrase British diplomatists puzzled much to discover. They know now. They know it means permanent possession. Next, the Russian Government said that it had "leased" the Manchurian Peninsula. In time "leased" was found to signify "obtained an unconditional grant." The word found favor in Downing Street, and it was applied to the Yang-tse Valley. At length it was reported that the Czar had established a "bank" in Port Arthur. British diplomatists were not deceived by this word, for their own Government, in 1882, had established one in Alexandria. A "railway laborer" has been found to mean a soldier of the Russian imperial army. These few examples will show the incredulous that "diplomatic language" is very definite, yet still capable of considerable extension. It is said that American representatives abroad are very quick to acquire its use. There was one, however, who had a contempt for it. He was James Russell Lowell. And that may be one reason why his letters to the State Department are so carefully guarded.

ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.

THREE railroad Presidents met casually in one of the up-town hotels in this city a day or two after the death of Frank Thomson, and one of them asked: "Who is most likely to succeed to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad?"

"A. J. Cassatt," promptly replied another of the party, himself the President of one of the Eastern trunk lines.

"Why do you think so?" queried the first speaker.

"Because he is the best man available for the place," was the reply. "He is the only man who knows all about every part of the Pennsylvania system. He is both financier and operating man. No person understands better than he the financial condition and policy of the Pennsylvania Road, and no man is more familiar with the details of the management. Why, there is scarcely a man of any consequence in the employ of the company that Cassatt does not know personally. He is a strong man, and I have no doubt the Directors will offer him the Presidency."

The fitness of Mr. Cassatt for the responsible place to which he has just been called is conceded by all who know the man and who have an intelligent idea of the scope of the Pennsylvania Railroad Presidency. Some of his friends were of the opinion that he would decline to assume the burden of work and anxiety which bore down, successively, George B. Roberts and Frank Thomson. Mr. Cassatt is a man of wealth, independence, and social prominence. He is fond of the comfort and enjoyments which wealth enables its possessors to enjoy, and it was only a few years ago that he voluntarily retired from the post of First Vice President of the Pennsylvania system because the work had become too exacting. In his letter of resignation at that time he said: "My only object in taking this step is to have more time at my disposal than any one occupying so responsible a position in railroad management can command."

In overcoming Mr. Cassatt's reluctance to take up again the exacting work of responsible management, the Pennsylvania Directors have certainly done well. They have put into the Presidency one whom J. Edgar Thomson, Col. Thomas A. Scott, and George B. Roberts regarded as a remarkably capable executive man. In recent years Mr. Cassatt has held the comparatively easy Presidency of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, which he helped to organize and build. This road extends from Delmar, the southern terminus of the Delaware division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, to Cape Charles, Va., thence by steam transport to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Even since his resignation as Vice President of the Pennsylvania system Mr. Cassatt has had an influential voice in the management of that system by virtue of his membership of the Board of Directors.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt was born in Pittsburg Dec. 8, 1839. He is the son of Robert S. Cassatt, who was the first Mayor of Allegheny City, and was for many years actively identified with the industrial interests of Western Pennsylvania. The elder Cassatt established the banking house of Lloyd, Cassatt & Co. in Philadelphia, and was its controlling spirit for a long period. After obtaining a modest educational start in the common schools of Pittsburg, A. J. Cassatt went to Europe with his father, who subsequently made his residence there. Young Cassatt enjoyed all of the advantages that the best educational institutions on the Continent afforded. He studied in France and took a course in the University at Heidelberg. Returning to this country he took a full course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, from which institution he was graduated in 1859 as a civil engineer. His first engagement in his chosen profession was in connection with the location and construction of a railroad line in Georgia. He discontinued this work just before the outbreak of the civil war and settled in Philadelphia. In 1861 he was appointed a rodman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a year or two afterward he was assigned to the engineer corps, which was intrusted with the work of constructing a connecting railway linking the Philadelphia and Trenton to the Pennsylvania.

From the start the young engineer developed ability of an uncommon order. His capacity for work was phenomenal. No task was too difficult for him to undertake, and he appeared not to know the meaning of the word failure. He speedily won the title of assistant engineer, and under the watchful eye of Col. Scott he was advanced steadily. When the Pennsylvania Company assumed control of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1864 Mr. Cassatt was appointed resident engineer of the Middle Division, with headquarters at Renovo. Not long afterward a Manager was wanted for the Warren and Franklin Railroad, which had been built as the main outlet of the oil regions to the seaboard. It was Col. Scott who selected Mr. Cassatt for this position, and so ably did the young Manager discharge his duties that an enormous volume of traffic was passed over the new road without a hitch.

As he advanced in the service Mr. Cassatt made it a point to learn thoroughly every detail of the department over which he had control. One day Col. Scott called in person at the office of the Manager of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, and asked for some information which naturally would come from the bookkeeping department. Mr. Cassatt told him just what he wanted to know tersely and accurately without consulting the bookkeeper.

"How did you happen to know this, Mr. Cassatt?" asked Col. Scott.

"Oh, I look over the books every few days," replied the General Manager. "I would not want to be left in the lurch in the event of my bookkeeping department suddenly becoming disabled."

"Umph! not a bad idea," gravely remarked the tireless Scott as he walked away.

In April, 1866, five years after he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Road, Mr. Cassatt was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, with his office in Williamsport. Here he scored a notable success which strengthened him still more in the estimation of his superior officers. Within a year and a half he was transferred to Altoona as Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Pennsylvania Road, and three years later, when Edward H. Williams resigned as General Superintendent, Mr. Cassatt was selected to take his place. When the United Railroads of New Jersey became part of the Pennsylvania system Mr. Cassatt was made General Manager of all the Pennsylvania lines, being the first person to hold that office. His genius for administrative work developed conspicuously from this time on, and to his farsightedness and facility of organization were due in large measure the systematic welding together of the Eastern lines in the great Pennsylvania system. He discerned where reforms were needed and applied them effectively. In reorganizing the New Jersey lines Mr. Cassatt created the elaborate floating equipment which is now maintained at Jersey City and Philadelphia. He was also the means of securing new and valuable terminal facilities at important points, and in the course of time he established a higher standard of equipment.

The death of J. Edgar Thomson in 1874 elevated Thomas A. Scott to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Road, and necessitated a reorganization of the executive officers. Mr. Cassatt was made Third Vice President, an office which he filled with distinction for six years. In 1880, when George B. Roberts was elected President, Mr. Cassatt was advanced to the First Vice Presidency. In this capacity he had both the opportunity and the satisfaction of seeing many of the reforms which he had suggested and started as General Manager carried to their fullest development. As First Vice President he had complete charge of the operating and the traffic departments, and upon him also devolved the task of determining the relations between the Pennsylvania and other lines. It was in this particular sphere of usefulness that his rare judgment and ready tact manifested themselves. After he had achieved a pronounced success as the administrative head of the operating and traffic departments of the Pennsylvania Road, Mr. Cassatt found that the work was monopolizing his time, to the exclusion of other interests. On Sept. 30, 1882, he resigned as Vice President, and for the time was retired from railroad building. A few years afterward he was induced to return to the Pennsylvania Directory, where he has since occupied an unostentatious but very influential position. Mr. Cassatt's financial ability and constantly extending business interests brought him into contact with great capitalists and the ablest financiers in this country and abroad, and his judgment in matters of large importance was regarded as of much value. In the financial circles of New York he was very well known. Mr. Cassatt was married in 1878 to Miss Lois Buchanan, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. President Buchanan was an uncle of Mrs. Cassatt.

When the Intercontinental Railway Commission came into existence, in 1890, by reason of the action of the International American Conference, President Harrison appointed Mr. A. J. Cassatt and Henry G. Davis as representatives of the United States. Secretary of State James G. Blaine called the commission together in Washington, and told the delegates that he hoped their work would be the auspicious beginning of a great enterprise, designed to draw closer together North America, Central America, and South America. Mr. Cassatt was unanimously elected President of the commission, and he devoted a great deal of time and energy to the work of organizing and directing the preliminary surveys for the proposed railroad. He wrote a letter to the Secretary of State asking that the necessary steps be taken to secure the payment of the additional quotas from the several Central and South American Republics that had accepted the recommendation of the International American Conference in regard to intercommunication by rail.

Another official honor was conferred upon Mr. Cassatt by the President of the United States in the Spring of 1892 in his appointment as a member of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Military Academy. Like George B. Roberts, one of his predecessors in the Pennsylvania Presidential office, Mr. Cassatt began his railroad career as a rodman. It is a singular coincidence that the eulogy of President Roberts, with which Joseph H. Choate closed his oration on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Pennsylvania Railroad on April 13, 1896, should apply in large part to President Cassatt. Following is Mr. Choate's language: "So when you want to get a head for one of these great railroads, what do you do? You don't hunt him out among college graduates; you don't catch a bloated or collapsed financier and make him at once the master of the science of transportation; you do not try to catch a great lawyer or a great orator, only now and then, but you look for a man that entered the service of the company as rodman and worked his way up through every step of service from the bottom to the top, who learned all the details of the business, so that he could see how everything was done, when it was done right, who learned all the secrets of your business and affairs, internal and external, and then after thirty years you make him your President, and you give your absolute trust to him."

Mr. Cassatt has always been a great lover of horses, and his fame as an owner and breeder extends beyond the seas. His stock farm, Chesterbrook, near Philadelphia, is a model of its kind. It is large and thoroughly equipped with every convenience and modern appliance. It is especially well furnished with brooding paddocks, with all kinds of stables for studs and brood mares. Mr. Cassatt started as a breeder of horses fully a score of years ago merely for his own amusement. He first became interested in thoroughbreds, and was more or less associated with George and Pierre Lorillard, August Belmont the elder, and James Gordon Bennett. Monmouth Park had been for some years in the hands of Col. James Fisk, Jr., and John Morrissey. Late in the seventies Mr. Cassatt, D. D. Withers, the Lorillards, Belmont, and Bennett bought this property with the intention of making it the finest and most fashionable racing place in this country. Their plans were carried out on an elaborate scale, and the new park became very successful.

Attractive stakes were established at Monmouth Park, and the standard of racing was elevated. Mr. Cassatt was President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association for several years prior to 1893, when the track passed into the control of A. F. Wolcott and John A. Morris. Mr. Cassatt purchased The Bard, the most famous horse of its day. This great runner was the king of three-year-olds in 1886, and of four-year-olds in 1887. The Bard won the Coney Island Stakes in both 1887 and 1888, and also won the Brooklyn Handicap in 1888. Since its withdrawal from the turf The Bard has been the head of Mr. Cassatt's stud at Chesterbrook. While an active figure on the turf Mr. Cassatt went into the sport with his characteristic energy and thoroughness. He raced several good horses, and his colors—red, white, and blue—were held in high regard. After awhile a controversy arose between the Monmouth Park Racing Association and the New Jersey authorities, and enemies of the association instigated the arrest of President Cassatt on technical grounds. Very soon afterward Mr. Cassatt retired from the turf, and his one-time noted colors have not appeared on any public track since. For awhile Mr. Cassatt was active in the management of the Board of Control, which was the predecessor of The Jockey Club.

When the more recent craze for hackneys became prevalent, enlisting the enthusiastic attention of Dr. W. Seward Webb, Prescott Lawrence, H. McK. Twombly, and other rich New Yorkers, Mr. Cassatt turned his attention in that direction. He imported the famous horse Cadet at a reputed cost of $25,000. Cadet was a great prize winner in England, and he won for his American owner the championship prize at the National Horse Show in New York, and in Philadelphia also. Mr. Cassatt has always been one of the principal exhibitors at the annual Horse Shows in Madison Square Garden, and up to about three years ago he drove his own entries. He is an expert whip, handling a four-in-hand, a tandem, or a team with equal ease and skill.

Mr. Cassatt is original as well as active in the breeding of hackneys. Some time ago he tried the experiment of crossing thoroughbreds with hackneys. Some of his friends were curious to know the result, and it is related that a visitor at Chesterbrook recently asked one of the trainers what the get of the thoroughbred-hackney cross amounted to. He received this reply: "Sure, Sir, one of Mr. Cassatt's crossed hackneys will outrun any thoroughbred."

There is no better or more enthusiastic four-in-hand driver than Mr. Cassatt. As President of the Four-in-Hand Club of Philadelphia he has led the annual parades there for several years, and he has on various occasions joined in the parades of the New York Coaching Club. He breeds his own horses, and invariably makes a fine display. In recent years his exhibits at the Horse Shows have included several hackneys of Cadet's get. Besides being a member of the principal and exclusive clubs of Philadelphia, Mr. Cassatt belongs to several New York organizations, among them being the University Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Tandem Club, and the Turf and Field Club.

E. D. B.

THE UNKNOWN WIND.

"There is a wind that has no name."—Gaelic Saying.

When the day darkens,
When dusk grows light,
When the dew is falling,
When Silence dreams—
I hear a wind
Calling, calling,
By day and by night.

What is the wind
That I hear calling
By day and by night,
The crying of wind
When the day darkens,
When dusk grows light,
When the dew is falling?

—FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

The Reason.

From Tit-Bits.

"Henry, why do you smoke continually from morning until night?"

"It's the only time I get. I sleep from night till morning."

DAVID NEAL AND HIS WORK.

FOR many years David Neal has lived and worked in Munich, and some of his biographers have written of him as "a German painter born in America." His first visit to Europe was made in 1862, when at the age of twenty-four, as a youthful enthusiast, he went thither to take up the serious study of art. His history prior to the time when he passed by the older Düsseldorf in favor of the newer and more progressive Munich schools is full of romantic interest. He was born in 1838 in New England, in the City of Lowell, Mass., where he spent the first fourteen years of his life. Upon the death of his father, whose fortunes were impaired, he left his native city, where he had somehow managed to secure his first instructive art inspiration in spite of the sterility of the field there.

Through the agency and assistance of friends, who procured for him a situation there, we next find him in New Orleans. As a boy scarcely fifteen years old he here began his independent battle with the world as wharf clerk with a firm dealing in mahogany and other woods from Brazil and Honduras. A year, frugally spent in this manner, provided funds with which he crossed the isthmus en route for California, and settled in San Francisco. Here his artistic life may, perhaps, be said to have begun, for he was employed for several years as a draughtsman on wood for the engravers, and gaining confidence thus, he essayed a little experimental portrait painting as opportunity occurred and time permitted.

From his earliest youth he had been devoted to drawing, and in the application of India ink medium he soon achieved no little skill and dexterity. He became the draughtsman for all the engravers of any consequence in the city, and in portraiture he was so successful that he was employed by the police to sketch the likenesses of criminals for the Rogue's Gallery of the time and place. The Bertillon system was not then known, and instantaneous photography was only dreamed of, so that Mr. Neal had but little competition. He sat in an unobtrusive corner and the prisoner was portrayed without suspecting it, and there was, consequently, no attempted distortion or disguise of feature.

He studied for a while at Andover, N. H., but returned again to San Francisco to take up his work that he loved so well. He established an acquaintance with some of the famous California pioneers later, and painted many portraits for them. Among those who were his friends and associates at this period were Francis Bret Harte, then, like himself, unknown, and Charles Nahl, a German artist, the painter of the "Wallenstein," in the Stuttgart Gallery, who gave the young draughtsman his first instruction and encouragement and decided his impulse toward art as a profession.

The smoldering fire burst into flame under the influence of Nahl, and when the opportunity came to visit Europe David Neal improved it. In Munich as an art student he lifted up his eyes at last. He began his student work there in the antique school at the Academy under Kaulbach. He applied himself closely to the study of drawing, in which he presently acquired a mastery that has not failed him since.

Ainmuller was at that time a famous artist of Bavaria, a painter of great ability and note, the Superintendent of the royal stained glass factory, in which he revived the splendors of an art that, if not altogether forgotten, had lain dormant since the Middle Ages. This man had a daughter whom Neal married in spite of difficulties and objections that took on the realistic guise of romance. Cupid again triumphed. Important results arose from this alliance. Neal entered his father-in-law's studio as a student of oil painting. In 1869 he was admitted into the atelier of Piloty, where he had as fellow-students Defregger, Grutzner, Hermann, Kaulbach, Kurtzbauer, Hans Makart and Gabriel Max. Michael Munkaczsy, whose insanity recently removed from the world of art a most striking figure, was in Munich with Neal, though not at the same school.

Mr. Neal's first exhibited works were painted under the directions of his father-in-law. The subjects were "St. Mark's, Venice," and "Westminster Abbey." For the first he journeyed to Italy and for the second to England. His first picture, painted under the Piloty influence, to attract attention was the picture of James Watt as a boy forming his theory of the use of steam by watching his mother's tea-kettle. This was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, and was purchased by the Lord Mayor, Sir B. S. Phillips. Following his success with the "Watt," he painted "The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio," which won for him the highest medal at the Royal Academy of Munich, then for the first time bestowed on an American.

The list of Mr. Neal's compositions is not a large one, for the reason that he has engaged himself very considerably with portrait painting. In this department the products of his brush are numbered by scores, and have large European as well as American representation. His first noteworthy portrait was, perhaps, that of Mrs. Raymond, which he painted and exhibited in Munich. Mrs. Raymond was well known to American playgoers as the actress Marie Gordon, once the wife of the late John T. Raymond. She was on a visit to Germany when the artist met her and induced her to sit to him. Other European portraits by Mr. Neal to attract wide attention were those of the Countess Leschenfeld-Köfering, a famous Bavarian beauty, and Mr. Sarabow, the great Scandinavian merchant of Messina, in Sicily.

In America Mr. Neal has painted some of his very best subjects. New York is fortunate in having four of the finest portraits that ever left the easel of this artist. Two are of D. O. Mills; one is of Mrs. W. C. Whitney, and the fourth is of her brother, Col. Oliver H. Payne. Not alone in New England but in Baltimore, and other Southern points, in Washington, Cleveland, and finally in San Francisco do we find traces of Mr. Neal's artistic industry and skill. He has gone up and down the land, with palette and brush in hand, painting as he went. His residence has for the most part been abroad, but his American commissions and associations have led him to make frequent trips across the sea. In 1877 he visited the United States, remaining about a year, and again briefly some two years ago. Recent family bereavements make Germany full of sadness, and each familiar spot suggests melancholy, so that a change of scene will no doubt come as a great relief to him. His last voyage hitherward was on the steamship Pretoria, from Hamburg, which, owing to an accident to her engines, drifted about the Atlantic for some twelve days, being at last towed into Plymouth, where her passengers were transferred to the Pennsylvania. Mr. Neal's total time at sea was thirty-five days.

"NUNS AT PRAYER."

From the Painting by David Neal, Now in the Royal Gallery at Stuttgart.

In the examples of Mr. Neal's work that are here reproduced will be found one admirable portrait, that of Mlle. N., whose identity thus veiled is after all no great secret. This portrait has been made available in etched reproductions by Doris Raab of Berlin, and constitutes in that form a most beautiful example of art in etching.

"The Rétour du Chasse," (see Page 13,) when exhibited at the Munich Royal Academy in 1871, was hailed as one of the best and most realistic of those shown, Defregger's "Ringkampf" being the only other one named as worthy of special consideration. "Nuns at Prayer" is now in the collection of the Royal Gallery at Stuttgart. It was inspired by the passage in Longfellow's "Golden Legend":

"The peace of God that passeth understanding
Reigns in these cloisters and these corridors."

It is the solution of a favorite problem with modern painters in its color scheme—white upon white. The nuns are clad in white, and are painted against a background of purest white, their dress broken only by the draping of their black scapulars. A gleam of blue sky appears at the left of the picture, against which the grating and the foliage of the convent garden stand out in bold relief.

Mr. Neal has an attractive personality that wins and retains friends. He has recently been engaged at Staatsburg, N. Y., in painting the portraits of the daughters of Mr. Ogden Mills—Beatrice and Gladys—in life size. Later he will secure a studio and remain in New York for some time executing portrait commissions.

PORTRAIT OF MLLE. N.

From the Painting by David Neal.

LONGEVITY OF SHIPS.

The average life of a wooden ship is said to be fifteen years, writes Clark Russell in The Pall Mall Magazine. This probably was assumed as a basis for insurance purposes, yet a large percentage of wooden ships flourished much longer than fifteen years. I could quote many instances of wooden ships which kept afloat an incredible number of years. And eighty out of every hundred were coasters. Two extraordinary instances of longevity in ships may be worth quoting here. In February, 1827, the Betsy Cains of Shields sailed from that port with a cargo to Hamburg. She met with a heavy gale from east southeast, and bore up for Shields Harbor. The sea was raging on Tynemouth Bar; the ship struck, was driven upon the rocks and lost. What ship was this that was lost in the year 1827? Will it be believed that she was the yacht that in 1688 brought over to England William, Prince of Orange, and that she was then called the Princess Mary? This at all events was claimed for her. How old was she when she carried the Prince? For a number of years afterward she was one of Queen Anne's royal yachts, and was reckoned a very fast sailing vessel. The other instance is that of a vessel called the Cognac Packet, which, as she was afloat in 1888, may still be trading and in good health. I took a note of her in that year, when she sailed from Seaham Harbor coal-laden for Harwich, in command of Capt. Button, and she was then ninety-four years old, having been built at Burlesdon, Hants, in 1792. She used to carry brandy to France, and so they named her as above. She was almost a box in shape.

Colored Boy's "Delight."

From The Detroit Free Press.

A little colored boy furnished considerable quiet amusement to his teacher in one of the north-end schools last week. Part of the training of the pupils consists of using in sentences the words they learn in their spelling lessons, in order to make sure that the pupils thoroughly understand the meaning of the words.

It fell to the lot of this boy to spell the word "delight." He did so correctly. When the teacher asked him to make up a sentence in which the word should appear the little colored boy thought a moment and then spoke quickly:

"The wind came in the window and blew out de light."

Cosmopolitan.

From The Washington Star.

"What part of the country do you come from?" asked the peaceful Tagal as he went out to salute the Filipino warriors.

"There's no use trying to particularize," answered the chief, gloomily. "There is scarcely a place on the map that we haven't retreated from at one time or another."

David Neal.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

ROMANTIC interest has been manifested ever since Russia, in a very trying period in the history of this Nation, gave a pointed intimation of her friendship for us, in the representative of the Czar at Washington and in his home. While the tradition of friendship has persisted, in spite of occasional assaults upon it, it is sometimes found upon slight investigation that the origin of it is not as generally known as it should be. But the feeling of cordial amity toward Russia in Washington has persisted in spite of some individual mistakes and international meddling, so that when the two Governments agreed to raise the grade of their diplomatic representatives the new Ambassador came to his post to find that this Nation cherished unimpaired the favor established toward Russia and its sovereign by the Czar's signincant and helpful course at a moment when our National prestige seemed to Europe to be low.

But the interest has not been always on one side. Russia has been fortunate in recent years in the selection of her diplomatic representatives here, notably in Baron de Struve and his accomplished and vivacious wife, who was a conspicuous favorite with Washington society. M. de Struve kept the Legation on K Street, at the northwest corner of that street and Connecticut Avenue. The house was in a fine neighborhood, was one of the light sandstone row built by Gov. Alexander Shepherd in his halcyon days, was sufficiently conspicuous, but to Prince Cantacuzene, M. de Struve's successor, proved not commodious enough. So that Minister took a long lease of an old but spacious house in a different quarter—still in the northwest, but in the old aristocratic section, a little south of the later line of fashionable development.

It is in this house that the Embassy is lodged. Standing on the northeast corner of I and Nineteenth Streets, its three stories and mansard roof, stretched over two good city lots, present a sufficiently impressive appearance in a modest neighborhood, but not the distinct impression that will be made when the Russian Government purchases land and erects such an Embassy as the present Ambassador, Count Cassini, believes should be provided for the occupation of the representative of his Majesty the Czar. This provision will be made without doubt before the expiration of the lease of the house now occupied.

Visitors to the Russian Embassy find the house and its beautiful furniture and fittings highly attractive, but not so permanently interesting as the fascinating society of the Ambassador and his young, beautiful and accomplished niece, Miss Cassini, his adopted daughter. The plain walls of stone and brick do not suggest the interior beauty of this home of one of the most accomplished of the Diplomatic Corps. Count Cassini came to Washington direct from Pekin, where he had been Russia's representative for five and a half years, long enough to enable him to dispose of important business at a critical period, and much too long for good health in a bad climate, and quite long enough in a circle of society numbering only about 120 Europeans.

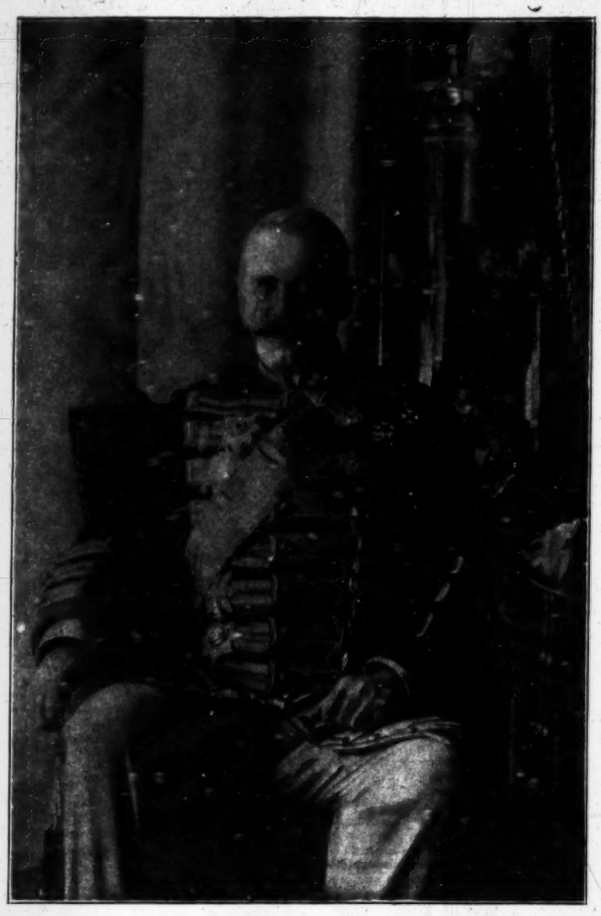
The central door, at the top of a high stoop, leads to a liberal hall, with the reception room at the left. This room is spacious and very bright and cheerful, and its furnishings, including some exquisite and rare examples of old Chinese porcelain and hangings, were selected by the Ambassador, whose taste is critical and nice. Immediately back of the reception room is a very large, square drawing room. It is the wonder of all who have chanced to see it. It is a Chinese room in its chief adornments. Directly opposite to the door leading from the reception room is a canopied divan, the back of which is a Chinese embroidery reaching from floor to ceiling and having a width of perhaps eight feet. The subject is a Chinese deity upon a background without perspective, and the colors are brilliant, notwithstanding the severe test to which they have been subjected.

Soon after his appointment to the United States Comte Cassini shipped his collections of furniture and Chinese silver, gold, and pottery by steamer to this country. The vessel was the Cromarty, and when she reached the Azores she was wrecked. For five weeks the goods of the Ambassador, including delicate fabrics, costly books, highly finished wares in gold and silver, were soaked in sea water. Many articles were irretrievably ruined. Against the drawing-room walls are some of the objects which suffered no injury. There are several very large squares of old red lacquer of intricate design and great age. Upon one table is a broad flat dish, supported by a low standard made by a most accommodating dragon. It was presented to the Ambassador by the Chinese Emperor, and is 400 years old. Another and larger bowl, of old cloisonné, irregular in shape, fully two feet across in its widest part, was also a gift of the Emperor.

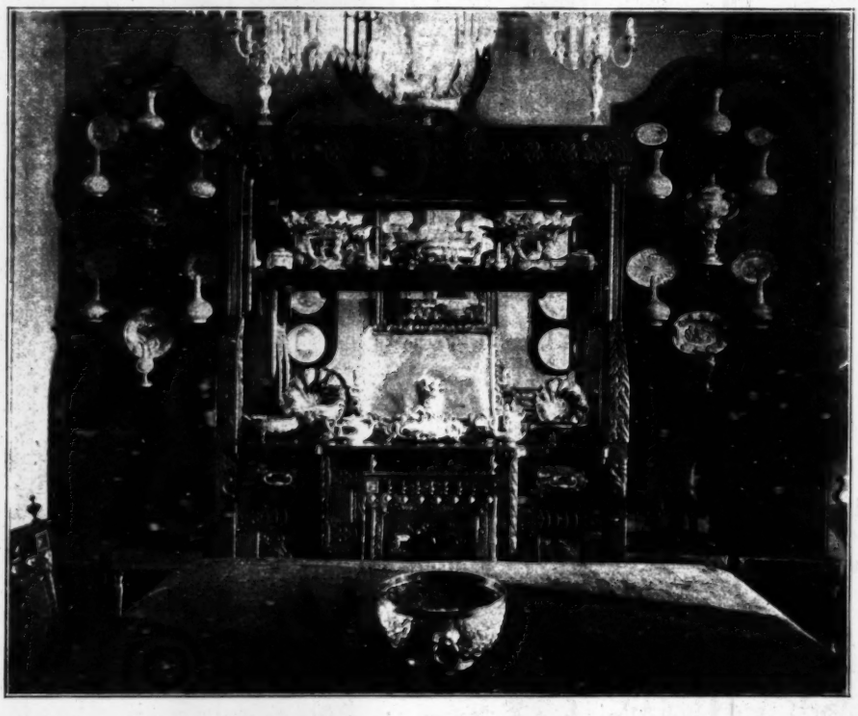
Of rare vases there are many examples in the drawing room, but in the dining room, across the hall, where there is room for a large company of guests, the walls display a superb collection of large and extremely fine placques, mostly blue ware. In the breakfast room, which is at the right of the entrance hall, are some of the most beautiful of the Ambassador's treasures. These are the silver vases, plates, and other fine metal ware secured by him in China. They were all made by the most skillful workers, the plates in hammered designs of elaborate tracery and figures, religious subjects predominating.

The Ambassador is as much at home in his office as anywhere in his house, and his library, which is his office, is on the second floor and at the rear of the suite extending from front to back of the building on the west side. The broad flat desk in the centre of the room is adorned with some little objects of interest and value; there are more specimens of pottery about; there are books in a low bookcase arranged about the sides of the apartment, but the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, looking down from the wall upon the desk of the Ambassador, catch the eye first. Then over the mantel and at each side of it are strange and richly decorated weapons. Chinese, Cossack, Japanese, Malay swords, guns, and daggers, rare old pistols, with graceful stocks of a bygone pattern, decorated with much inlay and gold and silver chasing, form interesting wall groups. The Ambassador appreciates a good firearm, for he is a good shot and is proud of it. Of cigarette boxes he has a bewildering and fine collection for a man who does not smoke. They are of gold and silver, plain and decorated, of gun metal with jewels, silver and gold decorated with the exquisite filigree and enamel inlay wrought by the St. Petersburg and Moscow jewelers. "Yes," says the Ambassador, contemplating them affectionately, "though not a smoker, I have some friends."

The Ambassador after all, is the most interesting object in this richly furnished residence. Tall and strong in figure, his closely cut hair and mustache of gray, his eyes keen and searching, sometimes with the aid of a monocle, he talks with a good command of English, although he is just mastering it, and talks earnestly and eloquently about the mutual interests of the United States and Russia. He shows with great pride an album, inclosed in a velvet cover, upon which are inscriptions in gold thread in Russian, containing an address, artistically illuminated, presented by the Russians at Pekin on his departure from the Chinese capital. And his voice loses a little of its firmness as he looks at a great folio, the production of one of Russia's best printing establishments, filled with illuminated pages reproducing the best specimens of Byzantine art. It was drowned in the wreck of the Cromarty, and the injury to it can never be repaired. E. G. D.



COUNT CASSINI,
Ambassador from Russia to the United States.



SILVER SERVICE IN THE BREAKFAST ROOM OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

THE MARCH OF SNOBBERY.

Our public press is rife with society cant and society gossip, says Robert Grant in Scribner's, and justifies the practice on the plea that the plain people are absorbed in the contemplation of the doings and the dresses of those whom they know only by hearsay, even as an Englishwoman will run the risk of apoplexy in order to catch a passing glimpse of her sovereign. Of this appetite for social tittle-tattle, the wealthy class seems disposed to take every advantage, pluming itself on its new importance to the point where it is constantly trying to devise some new extravagance or inanity.

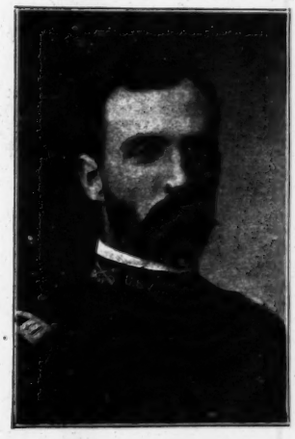
But this is not the spirit of the United States, nor are these the best Americans. Our Nation is strange in this respect. We wear our faults upon our sleeves, or rather we suffer a surface population to belie us in various walks of life. That is the reason why the foreigners who come over here and try to amass the materials for a book in a few months fail to understand us as we really are. They are led by superficially prominent indications to believe many things which are true only of a limited portion of the population, and they fail to perceive the sturdiness of character, the independence of view, and the social charm which distinguishes a large and constantly increasing portion of the American people, who are neither extravagant plutocrats nor vulgar republican braggarts and despisers of civilized practices.

Innocent Diversion.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Fond Mother—Children, you musn't fight.

Willie—We're playin' jeweler, mamma, and Tommy's a clock out of fix and Jes' keeps right on strikin' while I'm tryin' to twist his face off!"



Bertram T. Clayton,
The Former Commander of Troop C, Who Has Been Elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

THE CAREER OF AUGUSTIN DALY

NOT a few of us can remember distinctly the little Fifth Avenue Theatre and the first term of management there of Augustin Daly. He was generally known then as the author of various plays of the sixties, including "Under the Gaslight," an ingeniously devised melodrama which, in a later epoch of businesslike organization in theatricals, might have made for its author $100,000, but which, in spite of frequent performances here and in other cities, had not greatly increased his fortune. He had been known to comparatively few as the adapter of "Leah" for Kate Bateman, a journalist who wrote much about theatricals, and dabbled a little in the unprofitable pursuit of management. He was tall, thin, and grave, hard-working, with no time to spare for frivolity, not a "good fellow" of the little Bohemia of that hour, not a fellow to be met at late suppers or who told many good stories.

As a journalist, from 1859 to 1868, he did not write formidable "leaders" on the impending crisis, the mistakes of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, or the true principles of "reconstruction." His subjects were theatrical and literary, and he eked out his small income by writing stories for The Chimney Corner and other weeklies.

When Mr. Daly took his place prominently among the theatrical managers, in 1869, his principal competitors were Lester Wallack, who had inherited a fine theatrical property, an esteemed name which was worth much as a trademark, and a large share of histrionic talent; Edwin Booth, whose granite temple at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street was then new; Barney Williams, who controlled the house that had been the first Wallack's, at Broadway and Broome Street; George Wood, G. L. Fox, and H. C. Jarrett. There were many others in the field, for New York was, comparatively speaking, as oversupplied with theatres then as now. The invader was regarded none too kindly by any of them, but that made no difference. The "Old Playgoer" looked upon him with suspicion—inevitably. That personage suspects everything not positively gray, from a new Juliet to a scenic sunrise. The theatre has been always for youth. The young have written its plays and won renown while acting them to the multitude of the young. But the "Old Playgoer" has been ubiquitous and tedious ever since the "Ars Poetica" was transcribed on sheepskin.

In the days we are now thinking of he was particularly sarcastic about the performances of "old comedy" at Daly's. The actors, he declared, were not at hand. Yet Davenport and Davidge and old George Holland were there. Harkins and Clarke had had ample training, Cooke was a capital Colonel Rocket, Lewis was unsurpassed as Marplot, and Lofty, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Morant, Clara Jennings, and Kate Newton surely knew enough of the traditions.

The youngsters welcomed Daly. His expensive posters caught their fancy. He was the first impresario who knew how to properly advertise his wares; his phrases arrested the attention. He set forth (in his capacity of merchant of theatrical goods) exactly what he had to sell in an attractive manner. He was, I verily believe, the first manager who never gravely announced that a play was to be withdrawn, after its second performance, in spite of enormous success, in order to carry out some programme previously made. He discarded all such futile forms along with all traditions of the stage which he found needless and outworn.

But, especially in the first years of his management, he was given to preparing a long programme for the season, which expressed, doubtless, the desires of his heart. These programmes, involving many delightful hints of mysterious new plays and promised recurrences of rare old ones, were fascinating to us youngsters. And, indeed, Mr. Daly never "forced" a run, and scarcely ever kept a play which had hit the public fancy in the bill quite as long as it could have been profitably kept there. The "long runs" he permitted, from "Frou-Frou" in 1870 to "The Great Ruby" in 1890, were practically unavoidable.

James Anderson considered this persistent avoidance of long runs a fault in Macready's management; and one might, if he chose to go into the records, find other points of resemblance between the managerial methods of that great English actor and Augustin Daly. But Daly was incomparably the greater manager of the two, and one of the most original, artistic, inventive, and successful the modern world has known.

He must have been born for his calling, but he was assuredly not born to it. He first saw the light in a rural community far south of Mason and Dixon's line. His parents had never been theatregoers. Most of his boyhood was passed in Virginia. But he knew much about plays and the acting of them when he came to New York, at the age of sixteen years, and five years later he was established as a well-informed newspaper writer on theatrical subjects who was known to have aspirations to dramatic authorship.

Of course, there are no training schools of theatre management. Few who have won renown in that calling have deliberately taken it up in youth. Most of them have been actors, too.

Mr. Daly used to say that he felt more strongly the influence of Burton than that of any other predecessor. He remembered best the new Burton's Theatre, afterward Winter Garden, of the late fifties, and the productions there of Shakespeare and the old comedies seemed to him less formal and more lifelike than those at Wallack's. But he imitated no one slavishly, though he learned all the "traditions" and adhered to some of them, and gradually came to be, in theatrical management, a law unto himself.

From first to last—in all the thirty years—he had few helpers and practically no advisers, though he always listened to his brother, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and would consult Dr. H. H. Furness and Mr. William Winter about the text of Shakespeare's plays. For years the advertisements of his theatres went to the newspaper offices written in his own characteristic and legible penmanship, (with the blackest of ink and a steel pen curiously curved like a sabre,) but of late he had left most of such details of his business to his trusted lieutenant, Richard Dorney. He began his career with D. H. Harkins as his stage manager, James Roberts as his scenic artist, and Robert Stoepel as his musical director, and they were all men of note and experience. In his later years Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Widmer, and Mr. Ecke gave him valuable service. But in the art side of his work he owed much less than any contemporary, here or abroad, to his associates. His was always the designing as well as the guiding hand.

He was thirty-one years old when he began his management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and forty when he made his first trip across the Atlantic. In the interval he had fairly revolutionized the theatrical business in this country. For a time he had enjoyed great pecuniary rewards, but his money had all gone back into his enterprises. The stock company of the Fifth Avenue Theatre from 1872 to 1877 was the most expensive ever kept together. There were frequent changes in the personnel, but there was no reduction of expenses.

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THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Besides this he had on his hands for three years the Grand Opera House, which was always a "white elephant" from its erection by Samuel Pike until Poole and Donnelly established "popular prices" and the combination system there. A company of veritable stars—comedians, singers, dancers, acrobats—he kept employed there. Nothing paid. But the tasteful splendor of "Le Roi Carotte"; the gorgeous pictures, decent audacity, and appreciable fun of the big révues gave new proof of Mr. Daly's talent as a producer.

After his first visit to Europe he went often. Doubtless he learned much in the foreign capitals. His own artistic development was continuous from the first until the era of his late Shakespearean revivals. His literary skill was of no mean order. Few contemporary dramatists surpassed the lightness of his touch and the piquancy of his expression in writing dialogue. It never was true (except in the case of "The Tempest," (which he treated, first of all, as a spectacle,) that he treated the text of Shakespeare ruthlessly, or cut it more than other managers did. No person intelligent enough to read and understand Shakespeare need to be told that his plays cannot be acted without a great reduction of the text.

Though he was a renowned melodramatist (both as a writer and a producer,) Mr. Daly's liking was ever for comedy and Thalia was his muse. Buoyancy, gayety, and sweetness of tone he thought essentials of good plays. He could detect no note of sadness in "As You Like It." For the recent drama, realistic, pessimistic, or symbolic, he had only aversion. That was a pity. He actually needed the interest and support of the intellectually alert and cultured few who like to keep in touch with the thought and artistic impulse of their times.

Mr. Daly devoted much labor and money to tasks positively hopeless from any point of view excepting that of the zealous student of art. He revived a second time the dainty, archaic, perspectiveless "Love's Labor's Lost"; lent the aid of music and painting and his own keen sense of effect to a production of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," which is not a very interesting play, in spite of its lyrical charm. He had found room on his stage for the rococo and arbitrary art of "L'Enfant Prodigue" and Judith Gautier's "Queen of Smiles," a Japanese drama full of ignorance of Japanese character. These were all beautiful and were much admired by a few. But if he could have brought himself to lend the same patient care to experiments with Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, Ibsen, (in a version of "Peer Gynt," say;) if he had tried "Pippa Passes" as a stage play, he would surely have commanded the support of those same adherents and awakened the interest of a little army of others. But this is the cheap wisdom of hindsight. Mr. Daly did what he saw fit to do "in a kingly fashion."

To talk about the actors he "discovered," those he "developed," and those who indirectly benefited through his influence would be to wander without purpose in a byway. Besides, more than enough is printed about actors. They get credit due to managers, authors, costumers, scene painters. Of this great impresario and dramatic director it may be truly said that he did much good to the American stage, inspiring zeal and devotion among its followers, setting a fine example of courage, painstaking, and loyalty to ideals.

He seemed to be always at work. All his life he slept but little, and he was of frugal habits, though he was fond of fine things and his office as well as his house was filled with treasures. Buyers of rare books and art objects all over the world knew him and his tastes. His collections will be found to contain many odd and valuable things of which no account has ever reached the public through the press. When he was not busy at rehearsals, or adapting a foreign play, or looking after some of the other multitudinous cares of his dramatic enterprises, he was among his books. His collection of extra-illustrated works, dramatic and otherwise, is probably the largest in this country. Augustus Toedteberg of Brooklyn did all his inlaying, but Mr. Daly himself selected every print and every bit of autograph to be inserted. Yet he found some time for social life, and was a genial and inspiriting host.

In the hour of his greatest triumphs in the late eighties he was the host at three or four historic public or semi-public banquets. The one hundredth night of "The Taming of the Shrew," sixty men and women, all more or less distinguished in the social, professional, or art life of this Republic, supped with him at a huge round table covered with roses, under a marquee erected on the stage after the performance. Later, he gave a great supper to Henry Irving and Ellen Terry at Delmonico's, while he and Mr. Albert M. Palmer joined hands in giving a banquet in honor of Edwin Booth, after the liberal foundation of The Players. But his supper parties were generally of few guests, and latterly they had been infrequent. The carved oak table in the picturesque little supper room over the dressing room of the theatre could hold covers for only eight, and these were generally prominent members of his company or his intimate friends.

The social gift, indeed, had not been developed in Mr. Daly's character until late in life. He had had no time for society, and was never a ready speaker, or an apt conversationalist on trivial topics. But he had boundless sympathy, and the enthusiasm in his nature never diminished. Above all, he had energy and vitality. At this moment it is all but impossible to realize that he is dead.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

SHAKESPEARE IN ARABIC.

J. E. Woolacott, writing from Cairo, thus describes a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" by Arab actors: "From our box facing the stage we look down on a sea of red tarbooshes, broken here and there by the turban of a sheikh. On our left a few harem boxes with white lace curtains drawn tightly across the front indicate that the fair sex are not entirely shut out from the joys of the drama. The peepholes originally cut to enable the ladies to obtain a clear view of the stage have been in several instances materially enlarged by the hands of the fair playgoers, and we catch now and then a glimpse of a face, the flash of an earring, and the red glow of a lighted cigarette.

"Impatient for the play to begin, the occupants of the back benches stamp their feet with dogged persistance, and after ten minutes of this amusement the curtain is rung up, revealing the entire company, stiff and erect, formed in two rows, the principals, of course, in the foreground.

"In a doleful chant, punctuated with mournful groans, we have the prologue, and assuredly the 'misadventured, piteous overthrows' of the lovers of Verona never fathomed the depths of woe suggested by this Arab choir. The curtain falls amid vociferous applause, and five minutes later rises again, revealing the amorous Romeo clad in red doublet and sky-blue trunks, gazing with rapture at the balcony of his lady-love.

"My mentor assures me there is good literary workmanship in the version of 'Romeo and Juliet' that is being played. But the story itself has been materially tampered with. The garrulous old nurse does not appear, and the Count of Paris furnishes all the comic relief vouchsafed by the translator. This doughty nobleman's costume consists of a brown velvet doublet, sky-blue continuations, which only continue to the knee, ending there in a little lace frill, striped socks, and brown slippers. Juliet flouts him to his face, whereat the Arab playgoers howl with delight."

SNOWDROPS.

Not from green meadows prodigal of flowers,
Where merry brooks run singing all the day;
Not through the opal gleams of April showers,
Nor when the leafy woods are white with may;
But under branches bare and tempest-tost
You smile at me, dear nurslings of the frost!

Your delicate bells, with clappers of pure gold,
Make softest music on the wintry air;
In keen east winds your silken leaves unfold—
Oh! not because they are so passing fair—
Nay, but to show what gracious things may bloom
In spite of bitter cold and sunless gloom.

And, stooping 'mid the fierce wind's stress and strife
To touch your stainless blossoms as they blow,
I think—though Death, alas! must shadow Life—
Yet even in the clouded paths of woe
The snow-pure flower of heavenly peace may rise,
Like you, beneath the gray, inclement skies.

—E. MATHESON, in Chambers's Journal.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE ASTOR ESTATE.

At the beginning of this century, writes William Waldorf Astor in The Pall Mall Magazine, John Jacob Astor commenced buying plots of land in Manhattan Island, having an early prescience of the growth of the city by which it is now almost covered. These purchases were made with such judgment in the line of approaching expansion as frequently to be sold again after a few years for double or treble what he had paid for them. With enlarged means these acquisitions of real estate assumed larger proportions, and took in whole farms, which gradually became covered with houses. To show that this species of farming as practised with discrimination was not in vain, it may be mentioned that one of these farms, purchased in 1811 for £900, is now worth, with its improvements, £1,460,000. An amusing notion prevalent in America is that by some queer rule of his descendants no purchase has or ever can be parted with. As a matter of fact, the estate books record the sale of hundreds of plots of land during the entire century, and it should require no extraordinary acumen to perceive that so silly and narrow-minded a rule could only be imagined by very silly and narrow-minded people.

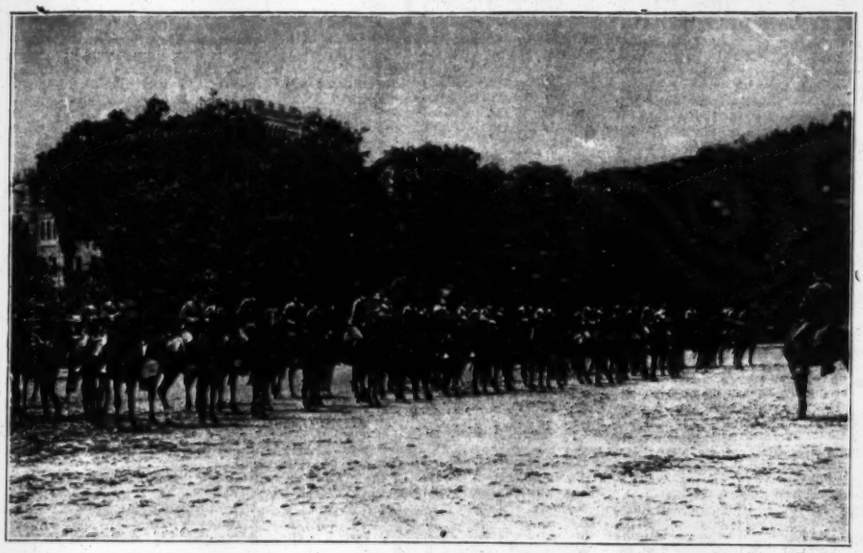
UNCLE SAM'S CAVALRY CADETS.

WHILE the curriculum of cavalry instruction prescribed for Uncle Sam's gray-coated cadets at West Point does not include such bravura feats as riding up and down the almost perpendicular sides of a rock declivity or jumping from the same into a rapidly running river or riding such distances as from Berlin to Vienna or Rome or St. Petersburg, as is the practice in the Continental cavalry schools, yet it manages to make good and thorough horsemen of them and, according to foreign military experts, the equals of any cavalry officers in the world.

The cavalry duties of the West Point cadets are practically limited to the last three years of the course. The first year is passed in the gymnasium, and the training received there is excellent preparation for the subsequent work in the riding hall. This begins on the 1st of November of the third class year, and the day when the "yearlings" first don their riding clothes and are marched down to the old hall is always one of unusual interest, and, indeed, it is for them the red-letter day of the term.

Many of the cadets have never been in the saddle, and so know next to nothing about their new duties. But their instruction proceeds rapidly. They soon learn to ride at any gait, to mount and dismount at the gallop, to take the hurdles, and to do many gymnastic feats. "Headers" into the tanbark become fewer and fewer, until by Springtime the third class man cannot only ride and control his horse, but he can do it so well that he is allowed to ride on "the plain" or on any of the roads in the vicinity of West Point.

The cadet during his first year's riding learns to trust a great deal to luck and more to his horse. He soon knows enough to let the horse alone, to give him his head, and just keep firm in his seat. The animal has been through the drill so often that he obeys the trumpet and follows the others mechanically. The privilege to ride out on



CAVALRY READY FOR DRILL.

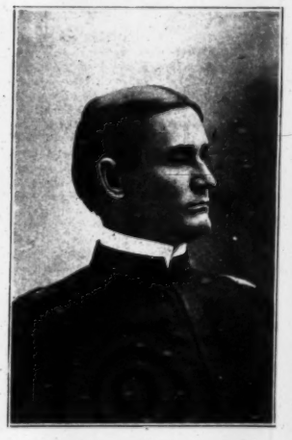
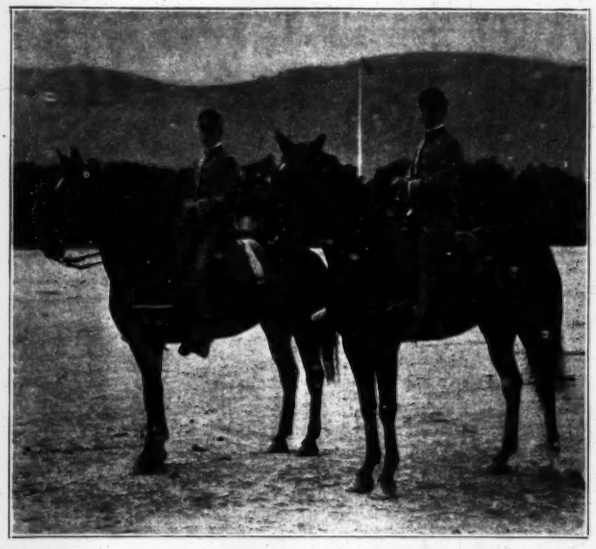


Photo by Pach Bros., N. Y.

First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A.,

Instructor of Cavalry at West Point.



TWO WEST POINT CADETS.

On the Right Is Cadet Lafferty, Who Was Wounded at Santiago and Ultimately Died at Montauk Point.

First Sergt. Fred Koch,

Commanding a Detachment of West Point Cavalry.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons is one of those most appreciated by the cadets.

The instruction of the second class year is mainly an extension of that of the previous year—the "school of the trooper" in the riding hall, the "school of the troop," "formation of troop," "division into platoons," "formation of columns," "on right" or "on left into line," "right and left, front into line," "platoon column," "charge with drawn sabres," &c. In the first class year the instruction is much more varied and more detailed. Military and reconnoissance rides into the surrounding neighborhood make up a good part of the duties and details, and serve as a general rounding out and completing of the course.

It generally takes a cadet the full year's riding in the hall to have absolute confidence in himself as a rider and in his horse. During the first year he has a different mount every day, and he never knows which animal he is to ride. This is done to accustom him to the different kinds of animals, their ways, gaits, and habits. A horse soon knows his rider, and within a few moments he knows whether he or the cadet on his back is to be the master. The class of '98, the one which was graduated hurriedly on April 27 of last year, was probably the best riding class that ever left West Point. Fully 50 per cent. of its members could be called expert horsemen, and among them were Cadets Benchley and Churchman, who were killed before Santiago, and Cadet Lafferty who was wounded in the same action and who died at Montauk Point. Cadet Lafferty was considered the best rider the academy has turned out in many years.

Incidents and anecdotes connected with the "cavalry cadet" are plentiful. The "riding hall" and its experiences are sung of by every class, and the "tanbark" is toasted quite as often as any one or any thing except "the ladies."

An incident often told, which occurred on Dec. 27, 1897, has an officer, Capt. James Parker, at that time Instructor of Cavalry Tactics, for its hero. The horses had been assembled in the riding hall, and the first class was entering to "Stand to horse," while Capt. Parker was exercising his own horse, Ginger, at a canter. Seeing the class enter he turned his horse, and the animal, in galloping, failed to change his leading foot and fell with his rider. The next thing the Captain knew he was drilling the class and they were jumping hurdles. He had a frightful pain in his head, and looking down he saw traces of tanbark on his clothing, and he noticed that one spur was broken and his boot cut. Capt. Parker looked at his watch and was amazed to find that half an hour had elapsed. He turned to the Corporal of the cavalry detachment, saying: "Corporal, what is the matter with me—have I had a fall?"

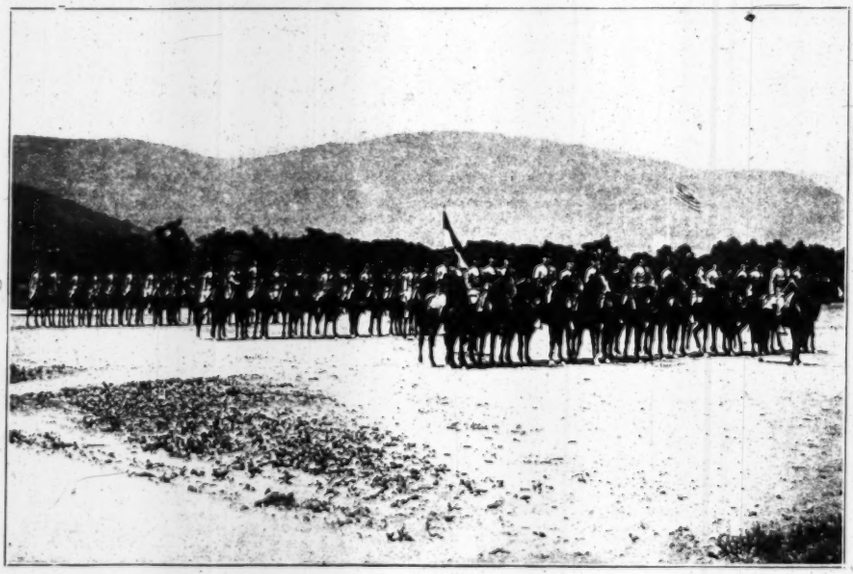
"Yes, Sir; your horse fell on you at the beginning of the drill," was the reply.

"Corporal, what have I been doing—have I made any bad breaks? I cannot remember anything."

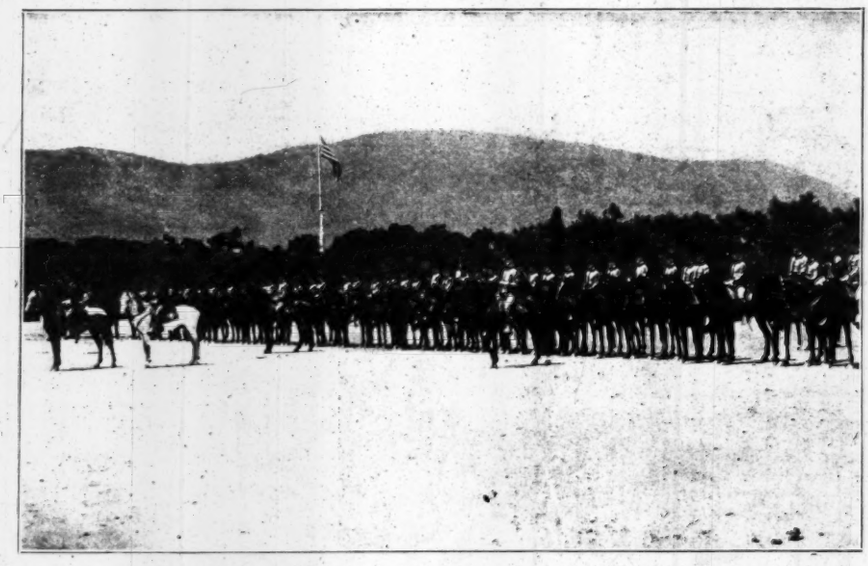
"No, Sir; you seemed a bit dazed at first, but we lifted you on your horse, and since then you have been giving them the usual programme."

The pain then became so intense that the Captain almost fainted, and he galloped his horse several times around the hall to get the fresh air in his face. On his way to his quarters after the class was dismissed a visitor complimented Capt. Parker on having given one of the most interesting drills of the season. Capt. Parker was laid up for several days with a slight concussion of the brain. The medical men call this physical condition "second consciousness," and it is said to be frequent in football, when a player is sometimes knocked out, apparently recovers, plays out the game, and comes to himself only after a considerable period, remembering nothing of what occurred in the interval.

Col. Albert L. Mills of the Sixth United States Cavalry, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, is a brave and gallant officer, who has seen many years' service and plenty of action on the Western frontier. While leading his men up the hill of San Juan last July he was shot through the head, losing an eye. He was thought to have been killed and was unattended by the Surgeons for several hours. While partially paralyzed he was perfectly conscious, and



CADETS IN COMPANY FRONT.



CAVALRY IN LINE—LIEUT. LINDSEY IN FOREGROUND.

Lillian Burkhart,
At Proctor's Theatre This Week.

saw the Surgeons pass and repass him, but was utterly unable to attract their attention.

Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein of the First United States Cavalry, the commandant of the cadets, was formerly the United States Military Attaché at several of our European embassies. He is a very handsome soldier and one of the tallest officers in the army, being 6 feet 2½ inches in height. He is a magnificent horseman. The Instructor of Cavalry at West Point is First Lieut. Robert L. Howze of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who holds a medal of honor from Congress "for gallantry in repulsing the attacks of hostile Sioux Indians on the north bank of the White River, South Dakota, Jan. 1, 1891." He served at Santiago in the war with Spain, and was Assistant Adjutant General to his father-in-law, Gen. Hawkins.

First Sergt. Fred Koch, commanding a detachment of the West Point cavalry, is a very important personage at West Point. He has been in the army for nearly twenty-five years, eleven of which were spent at West Point. He has been an able assistant to the several cavalry instructors, and has served under professors whom he knew as green "yearlings." Sergt. Koch refused an officer's commission in the Twelfth New York at the beginning of the late war. He drilled the detachment of cavalry which was at the Madison Square Garden last year, and he trained but did not drill the one that was there this year.

FRITZ MORRIS.

SLANG IN THE NAVY.

Navy slang, which is said to be very nearly, if not quite, the hardest to understand, greets the ear at every turn in the service, and is totally unintelligible to the average landsman. A writer in Pearson's Weekly has obtained definitions for some of the phrases, which show no little genius in their origination.

To be asked by a messmate to pass the "lighthouse," it is explained, is simply a request for the pepper-box; a similar request for a "gibby" means a spoon.

A man breaking his leave is said to be "stretching it," and if after punishment he is heard to upbraid himself for his folly he is said to be "flogging the cat." "Long may your big jib draw," conveys to a messmate all the possible good you can wish him; while "I'll stretch you along like a Yankee main tack," has a far different meaning.

To be told you look like "a billygoat in stays" is not a compliment.

To "spin a cuff" is to tell a story, and to be told to "'cut" the latter signifies you are to stop and generally to go on with the job in hand.

The order to "heave round," "look slippery," or "shake a leg," means you are to make haste.

To "top your boom" or "shove off" is to leave the company you may be conversing with.

While the modern expression, "Well, you take the cake," is now often used, its equivalent, "Well, you paul my capstan," still may be heard.

To be told to "buck up and take a chilly," is an intimation for you to shake yourself together, especially so if the person in question has had a "cooking day"—a drop too much. The sun is said to be "over the foreyard," when referring to any one not sober, and to hear of So-and-so having "rolled up" means that he is dead.

"Raggie" doesn't sound very select, but such is the expression used on the lower deck. Once a man takes a greater liking to one man more than the remainder of the ship's company they at once become known as "Raggies."

Naval proverbs are interesting but not very expressive to the uninitiated. For instance, "First on the topsail and last in the beef-skid," is the expression made concerning a smart seaman.

"Pick him up and pipeclay him and he'll do again," is often used to express that a marine has slipped down a ladder leading to the lower deck.

Photo by Pach Bros., N. Y.
Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, U. S. A.
Commandant of the Cadets.

OGLESBY ON OLD AGE.

A letter written by the late Gov. Oglesby of Illinois only a month before he died has lately appeared in The Chicago Tribune. It was written to a friend of his youth, a man now in the eighties, in whose honor Piatt County, Illinois, was named. The writer touches on the subject of old age with no little pathos, and his death so soon afterward renders the letter of unusual interest. It reads as follows:

"Elkhart, Ill., March 21, 1899.

"William H. Piatt, Monticello, Ill.

"My Dear Old Friend: I hear from you occasionally through your daughter or friends and know that you are still alive. This is pleasant. There are so few of us old fellows left. It is always pleasant to know there are enough of us left to make the world respectable and to make it desirable to live in. We, of course, have had our time, and in the regular course of nature we have to give way to the big procession following on behind us. I cannot understand why when the Lord has a good set of old fellows He don't let them alone and let them live as long as they may care to. You and I and old Jasper Peddicord are still left. It would be hard to find three better specimens. I am now seventy-five; you and Peddicord must be eighty-three or eighty-four years old. We used to be pretty well off. I suppose we are now all poor. I know I am. The world does not care much for old people, especially if they be also poor. Well, I suppose we can stand it. One thing is sure, we will not have to stand it a long while.

"I feel I am now of little account; still, I am in no hurry to die. There is not in death much to be afraid of; it winds a fellow up—that is about all there is to it. If a man were like a watch and would run again after he is wound up, it would be all right, and he would keep good time as long as he could keep clicking and ticking. You, of course, have noticed times are not what they were fifty or seventy years ago. I knew you fifty years ago, when you were a young, useful, hard-working man.

"I have not been well for three years—am not well now. I stay at home on the farm nearly all the time. I do not care to go anywhere. I am not sick as much as I am weak. I do not want to do anything. I suppose you are now growing to be weak, and you doubtless take an interest in things generally and like to know how things are going on, and I suppose you feel at times that things are not going right. Well, that may be so, but we are too old to change them much. No, I just let them run.

"We kept things in pretty good order for fifty years. We have done our part. Now let the world take care of itself. I reckon it will bury us decently before long, put a little stone over us, and then say good-bye, boys, and will think of you for a little while and be sorry you are gone; but from this time you must take care of yourselves, we have other fish to fry.

"I do not know who there is left in Monticello that I can send respects to. If I were there I doubtless would meet a few I would know and be glad to see. If you are able to write me a few lines, do so and let me hear you have received my letter. We are not likely to see each other again. If not, it is a great pleasure to know that we part, and part possibly forever, as good friends. I have always considered it a pleasure to have known you, and it is with sadness I now bid you an affectionate farewell. Your good friend, R. J. OGLESBY."

NEMESIS.

You that are sweet and fair in all men's sight,
Your heart is but disdain, your tongue despite.
Too much presuming on your youth's full-blooming;
Yet evil chances wait on scornful glances—
Life wrought me wrong, but death shall do me right.

'Tis not your loveliness that binds my chain,
For eyes grow dim, and rosy lustres wane;
And these I need not: outward shows I heed not,
I would be master over Time's disaster,
And love you best if not one charm remain.

You yet shall shed a hopeless tear some day,
Wrinkled and old and withered—and shall say,
"My reign is over—fled each faithless lover—
If beauty perish, who its shrine will cherish?
One there was, one—but him I flung away!"
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.
COL. ALBERT L. MILLS, SIXTH CAVALRY, U. S. A.
Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point.

NEW ENGLAND SCENERY.

NATURE Studies in Berkshire," by John Coleman Adams, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a contemplative book of infinite suggestion. The handsome photogravures that are found among the pages are from original photographs by Arthur Scott. It is hard to believe at times that these pictures are from nature. Some of them seem to have all the idealism of the finest landscape painting—a Turner, a Millet, a Le Farge. As the author says at the very beginning, "the best account of Berkshire must be a record of impressions," but these impressions are of infinite variety, as changing as the play of sunshine and shadow over a cornfield when a storm is rapidly approaching. To the lover of nature in her most beautiful and healthful attributes, Berkshire has a pecular attractiveness. "To know Berkshire is to love it. To love it is to feel a sort of proprietorship in it, a pride in its glories, a joy in its beauties, such as owners have in their estates and patriots in their native land. He who was born here clings to the soil if he stays, or reverts to it if he moves from it, with a New England steadfastness as intense and deep as a moral principle. He who visits Berkshire is almost certain to visit again, and yet once more. He would fain revel in the old delight of air and scene and influence. He believes he has not exhausted the possible experiences to be found in this spot. And so the charm grows, and the sense of belonging to the soil, and the belief that there is nowhere the like of this blend of tonic air and restful scenery, of wild nature and cultivated land, of hill country and broad plains.

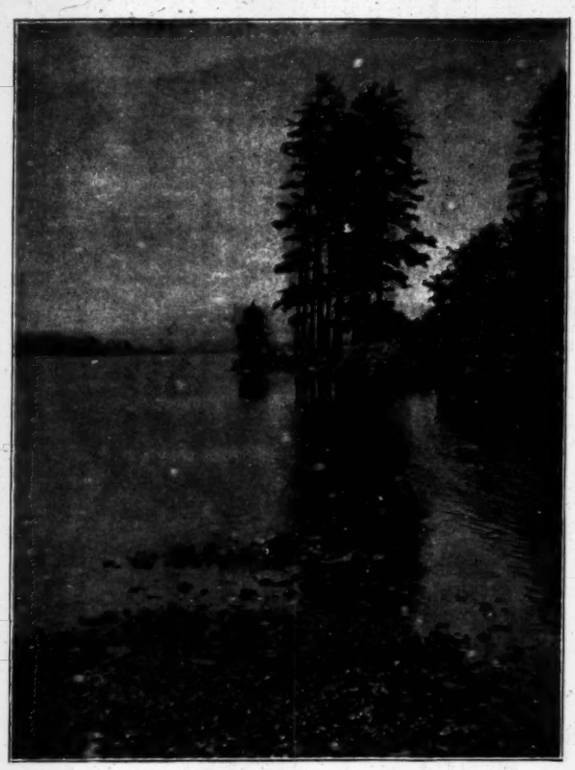
"Probably every lover of Berkshire has his own views as to the finest approach to the enchanted country, and there are many things to be said for every one of them. If one comes, as most outsiders do, from the South, he will have the keenest delight in the winding path which the railway follows along the sinuous Housatonic and the foothills of the Taconic range, in Northwestern Connecticut."

A perusal of these pages and a study of the pictures almost cause one to forget that there is such a thing as social life among these hills and valleys. Yet social Berkshire has become famous in recent years. "For the social Berkshire which has become so famous in late years is a world by itself. It migrates from the cities in the Spring, and it flies southward when the leaves and the frosts bite, just as the birds do in the forests round about Lenox and Stockbridge and Pittsfield. It recks little of the prosaic which thrives the year round in the county. But it has a life of its own, brilliant, charming, intoxicating, a round of interchanges of courtesy, of fêtes and festivities, of gciing and coaching and dining."

"Under the Maples" and "A Berkshire Flood" are two chapters, which show Mr. Adams's pen at its best. The contrast is effective. The first is restful, offering relaxation from the crush and bustle of the crowds in a great city:

"Happy those mortals who can build their homes, and do their work, and think their thoughts, and bear the great experiences of life under such shades as these, which bring something of the voices and the spirit of the forest shades down to the roadside and close to the cottage threshold! Thrice blessed the man who beneath their gracious arms finds rest, healing, and new courage after the battle of a year's toil."

The second is stirring and filled with graphic changing pictures: "The point of view was another witness in favor of the impressionists. The scene it commanded bore ample testimony in favor of their favorite purples and blues. This early twilight on the shady side of the hills is a rapture to the lover of color. If nature could always have the 'blues' like this nobody would complain. One learns to love it and to crave it, and to take it as an intoxicant to the eyes. To-day it was one shifting mass of hues and tints, always with blue as the keynote, but running over the whole gamut of shades. Nevertheless, the whole of this landscape could never have been translated to canvas by means of indigo and its kindred colors. For glorious greens were here; no longer, indeed, the fresh emeralds of Spring or early Summer, but mellowed into browner and yellower shades, the riper draperies of Autumnal



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LAKE PONTOOSUC, PITTSFIELD.
Mount Greylock Range in the Distance.

days. Here, too, were the pervasive yellows which flow with the sunshine and ebb back from leaf of tree and grass of field, from wild flowers by the wayside and ripening grain upon a score of hills. I do not know who is responsible for the assertion I have heard recently that nature is sparing of yellows, but it is certainly a grave misrepresentation; and it would be by no means strange if a whole school of artists should presently arise to tell us that there is yellow in nature, and do it with such force and pertinacity as to make us believe that Mother Earth is suffering from the jaundice.

"But now I had reached the mouth of the deep glen whither I had bent my steps, just in time for the finest hour of the day. The sinking sun was lost already to the eastern slopes, and their deep chestnut forests were fast gathering the deeper shadows. Eastward the beetling rocks and splintery woods still held the sunshine."

The Dome of the Taconics is viewed from

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THE HARVEST TIME, EGREMONT, LOOKING TOWARD THE DOME.

a distance over fields, hills, and valleys; again, on nearer approach, and finally the reader is treated to a very picturesque story of the ascent of the mountain. The view from the summit is reproduced through a vivid yet reminiscent pen: "Everywhere about the mountain's base, far as the eye could reach, were the splendid farms of Berkshire and of Columbia. On the east the valley of the Housatonic; westward Green River and its smooth meadows and low hills. It was a surprise and a pleasure to note how much forest is still left on these mountains and hills, nor can one fail to connect the verdure of these countless acres of farming land with the other acres of wooded heights. The Catskills were immersed in a blue haze whose tremulous lights hid all but the faintest outlines of those romantic peaks, while faint and far, a mere hint of a range in the distance, we could make out the Shawangunk Mountains, flanked on the east with the Highlands of the Hudson.

"The impression left upon my mind after many trips to this delightful summit is a strong feeling of its resemblance to the lake country in England. One has the same sense of wildness which has been treated and reduced by man's care. There is the same mingling of mountainside and farm meadow. If the American scene is lacking in the lakes, the water glimpses which make the English one so fair, it is superior in the splendid sweep of the landscape lines and in the ample forests on these great hill ranges. Bryant puts the double charm of these Berkshire views in his lines:

> "Thou shalt gaze at once
> Here on white villages and tilth and herds,
> And swarming roads, and there on solitudes
> That only hear the torrent, and the wind,
> And eagle's shriek.

"But the declining sun warned us that we must turn valleyward again; and with reluctant feet, as every lover of the heights must leave them, we plunged into the gathering shadows of the woods."

What the author calls "The Circumvention of Greylock" forms an interesting chapter on the climbing of rugged foothills and the riding over rolling country roads. The "circumvention" was successfully attempted on the bicycle, and the result is a series of brilliant pen pictures, of which the following is an example: "For now we had struck the down grade of South Williamstown; and for seven good miles we were sliding down-hill, much of the time with our toes on the coasters, in a glorious swift flight. The mountains closed in upon us in wooded gloom, on either hand. Greylock and his attendants were wholly hidden behind a half-dozen intervening ranges of hills. Wild woods hedged our way. The river kept us company. Here and there a farmhouse broke the solitude, and the voices of haymakers and the clatter of mowing-machines came from far-off fields. And over all was the deep blue of the sky, and drifting fleets of cumulus, wafted by the light breeze which fanned our beaded brows. Oh, it was fine! We never expect to transcend the sensations of that run, till perhaps we get our wings and learn to fly. Once we dismounted to sit five minutes beside a tributary brook, and pass bantering speech with an inquisitive country lad. Once we stopped to tender sympathy and aid for a collapsed tire to a brother wheelman—the most demoralized and hopeless tire I ever saw.

"Then the ravine broadened into an intervale, and the intervale into gracious meadows, and before we could well realize where we were the noble elms of old Williamstown were arching over our heads, and Greylock was behind us, and full in our sight, eastward toward North Adams, rose the dignified forms of its companion hills, Mount Williams, Mount Fitch, and Mount Prospect."

The author climbs Monument Mountain, in Stockbridge, in search of the trailing arbutus. And in the description that follows he brings the reader very near indeed to nature. "The green things of the soil," he writes, "turf, leaf, and fern, seemed to take a great leap forward as the hot wave rolled over them, and we could almost see things grow all around us. The air was full of the aroma of dank earth, of delicate blossoms, of soaking moss, of saturated mold. When we turned aside from the road and took the wood path up the mountain, the sun, pouring down through the forest trees as yet showing hardly more than buds, seemed to create a perfect ferment of growing and unfolding germs in every rod of soil. But now began the joyous hunt for the arbutus. From my earliest days I have had an intense affection for this flower. I have been passionately fond of its delicate blossoms. I have craved its faint but satisfying perfume. I have reveled in its dainty coloring. I have loved its modest, shrinking habit, its vain attempts to nestle under the

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PROSPECT LAKE, EGREMONT, FROM THE HILLSDALE ROAD.

From "Nature Studies in Berkshire." Copyright, 1899, by John Coleman Adams.

JUG END, EGREMONT, LOOKING TOWARD NORFOLK HILLS.

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THE DOME OF THE TACONICS, SHEFFIELD, FROM THE GOODALE QUARRY.

dead leaves, and hide itself in the shelter of its own foliage.

"Perhaps my affection is inherited and rightfully belongs in the traits of a descendant of the Pilgrims; there may be an ancestral pulse in the thrill which comes at the sight of it in Spring. Perhaps it has gathered to itself the associations of many a boyhood hunt in the woods and on the rocky hill of the dear Old Bay State. But whatever the source of the sentiment, it renews itself every Spring with something of the persistence of a religious devotion."

In the chapter entitled "The Epic of the Cornfield" Mr. Adams creates pictures that are strongly suggestive of a literary Millet, but without the lonesomeness, the infinite longing, the dreary hopelessness of the Frenchman's art. These pictures deal with the toil in the field, to be sure; but it is the happy, healthful toil of the independent New England farmer, and not the unrequited, interminable labor of the French peasant working in his sabots.

Everybody who has lived in the country has heard the soft clash of the cornstalks and blades. To the author this steady struggle against the gale involves strange, weird voices. He writes: "These voices of the cornfield have gradually blended themselves into a poem, a sort of epic of the field, a series of cantos whose linked numbers tell the long story of the soil, its marvelous connection with the life of man, its challenge to his brain and his brawn, its stern exaction of his toil, its generous recompense for all that he has done for it, and the constant relation it bears to his life, his institutions, and his progress. To read the story of the cornfield is to peruse the tale of man's progress out of savagery into civilization. It is the 'Odyssey' of his wanderings in search of his own kingdom of power in stable society, in expanding arts, in strengthening institutions. The tale of man's tillage of the field is one of those many stories in which is shown the vast unity of nature, the working together of all things for the good of mankind and for the glory of God. If you will listen, therefore, with open ear to the voices of the corn, they will carry you away into a far-off past, where you shall see the primitive farmer breaking up the soil with his sharpened stick or his stone hoe, which later becomes developed, through a succession of related ideas, into the spade and the plow. And when one sees in fancy that early estate of the human family, he sees the beginnings of the fertility which is the guarantee of man's continuance upon the earth."

All the light and shadow, the brown and yellow of Millet's work, are preserved in these pictures of the harvest, but not the gloomy, careworn, desolate faces. For here the spade is the prophecy of all those processes by which the soil of the earth is fitted for a larger fruitfulness. And "the hand of man upon the soil means wheat and rice and sugar by a hundred thousand. Man must help the earth before the earth will do all she can to help him. But when man and this earth form a partnership, there is no limit to the richness of the product. There need be no fear that man will outgrow the food-producing capacity of the world and so starve to death at last. A witless creature might overpopulate the earth; but man's brain will always outrun his stomach and his wit will provide for his appetite."

Another chapter of much picturesqueness is that called "The Wings of the Wind," in which he presents a broad landscape on the edge of the storm. "All day long the voice of the gale has filled the air with its hoarse call. Last night the sultry clouds of the thunderstorm hung low in the stifling air, and it seemed as if the earth were too exhausted ever to do more than gasp for its poor breath. But when the dawn began to glimmer in the east there came a puff from the northern hills, the leaves began to rustle in a lively dance, the gust became a steady breeze, the breeze grew to a gale, and the gale sometimes got excited and lashed itself into squalls, which set all the trees of the wood to tossing and writhing in wild struggles to hold their own against this reckless, riotous, roystering blast. The oatfield at the side of the house has been one weltering sea of green all day. The corn in the field beyond has been a tatter of green streamers fluttering down to leeward. Every wooded hillside has been a billowing mass of shifting greens. And all the while that mighty voice has roared in our ears until they are fairly tired with the strain of enforced listening. * * *

"The winds may well be likened to the great transportation systems which man has created. What railways, rivers, canals, and the ocean are to human industries and interests, by means of their great trains of cars, their boats, and their steamships, the winds are to the natural world. They are the grand vehicles of exchange. They bear the products of every zone to every other zone. They warm the poles with the airs from the tropics. They cool the tropics with airs from the poles. They transfer the seeds of a thousand grasses and plants to new fields and sow the desolations with verdure. So also they carry off the superheated airs of the earth's surface on the 'up tracks' and bring them back cooled, cleansed, revitalized, in the winds which blow down from the higher altitudes after the thunder shower or the storm."

More scenes are presented by forest roads and over broad valleys, and by river and lake; then comes "The Great Cloud Drive," in which are described the gales that sometimes continue for days together. The earth and foliage remain soaked from the recent downpour of rain, while above the clouds seem to chase each other across the dome of the heavens. The author has given the curious name to this chapter for the following reason: "In the New England lumber country the Spring freshets bring down the harvest of logs which the woodchoppers have reaped with their axes. I judge it to be a most impressive and exhilarating sight when the streams are choked, and the waters fight and foam to make their way, and the rivers run almost solid with the crowding tilth of the forests. I never saw the spectacle. But somehow the term by which it is called—a 'drive' of logs—has been running in my head all this Summer, as I have watched the great cloud drive which has filled the air, and choked the channels of the firmament, and surged through space for one whole month and more by the calendar, till we who looked grew dizzy, and the eye fairly ached with the movement of the swift and shifting procession."

It is to be hoped that this brief sketch of a very admirable book will be suggestive and inspiring to people who imagine they are forced to spend their Summer in the narrow streets of a great city, when so much beauty and health await them over yonder. The book itself certainly has the power to bring one very near to nature, and to make one realize his loss if he cannot some day sing with the poet:

Nor unremembered here the garish stage
Nor the wild city's uproar, nor the race
For gain and power in which we all engage;
But here remembered dimly in a dream,
As something fretful that has ceased to fret,
W. L.

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CLOUDS ON THE DOME, SHEFFIELD, LOOKING SOUTH FROM EGREMONT.

A MEDIAEVAL HORROR REVIVED

An editor in The Illustrated London News writes about a mediaeval horror being revived in America, owing to the fact that within the last year or two there have been several assassinations by poison here, the weapon of death being administered through the medium of a box of bonbons or a bouquet of flowers. And, continuing his theme, he goes on to show that American bills of paper money offer the best means by which poison may be communicated to the intended victim. The writer relates what a modern Borgia might do with a fistful of greasy greenbacks, but he fails to tell what poison may be so administered or how it is to be administered. Until these points are explained, the chances are that the millionaires and the Tammany "bosses," for whose safety the writer seems to be particularly concerned, will not hesitate to accept any paper money that may come within their reach. And this assurance may apply to almost any one and in inverse proportion to their means. Nothing is so exasperating as a half-revealed fact. It kindles the imagination without increasing the knowledge. The English writer has therefore given an idea to persons of evil mind without also furnishing the means of detection should this idea be developed. In other words, not knowing what kind of poison to look for, the chemists will have to spend tiresome hours in experimentation should suspicious cases arise. And this brings us to a very serious subject, which the Englishman should have first cleared up before he accused us of reviving "a mediaeval horror." It is a well-known fact that the alleged deaths from snake bite in India are yearly on the increase, and notwithstanding the fact that the poisonous reptiles there are decreasing in numbers. Snake poison, whether composed of the element that affects the blood or that which affects the nerves, may be taken internally with impunity, provided there be no wound or irritation of the organs with which it comes in contact. Now, what is to prevent the subtle native of India from introducing an irritant in the drink of his enemy and then giving him a dose of the cobra's virus with the second glass? This is a subject much nearer home to the Englishman than speculation on the alleged Borgia renaissance here.

Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire.
Appointed United States Minister to Greece.

The Rev. Jay C. Goodrich,
First Agent of the American Bible Society to Go to the Philippines.

OUR NATURALIZED NAMES.

In gaining possessions like Hawaii and Puerto Rico, says a writer in Lippincott's, we must expect to add heavily to the burdens already imposed on us by our geographical names. Hoosetocmaguntic, Youghiogeny, and other bugbears of childhood will be reinforced by ponderous Spanish titles and by Polynesian aggregations of vowels which will be as hard for us to manage as Polish and Hungarian words bristling with consonants.

How much we shall change the sounds of these additions may be foreseen from what has been done in the past. We have had in such matters as little regard for the limits of component parts as did the German who, on seeing the word lawyer in print, read it "la-wy-er." The royal Hawaiian family name, "Ka-mêha-mêha," has in this country generally been turned into Kammy-hammy-hah, and Kalakaua has varied in sound from Kalackaway to something like Calico. The indications now are that our most usual pronunciations of Hawaii will be Hauwáya and Hay-wày-eye.

Unavoidable.

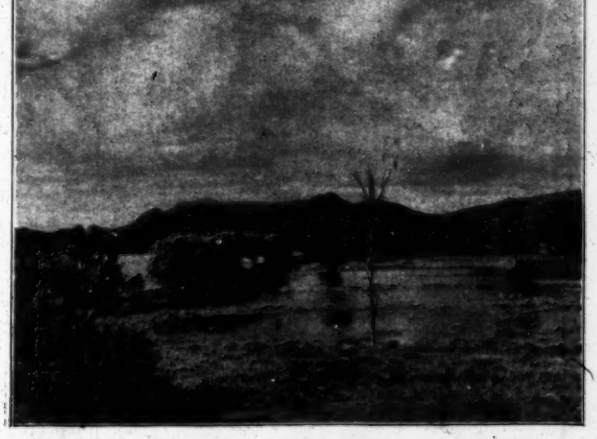
From Tit-Bits.

"Which do you love most—your papa or your mamma?

Little Charlie—I love papa most.

Charlie's Mother—Why, Charlie, I am surprised at you. I thought you loved me most.

Charlie—Can't help it, mamma; we men have to hold together.



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MONUMENT MOUNTAIN, STOCKBRIDGE, LOOKING ACROSS FLOODED FIELDS, GREAT BARRINGTON.

THE CHAPEL IN THE CRYPT.

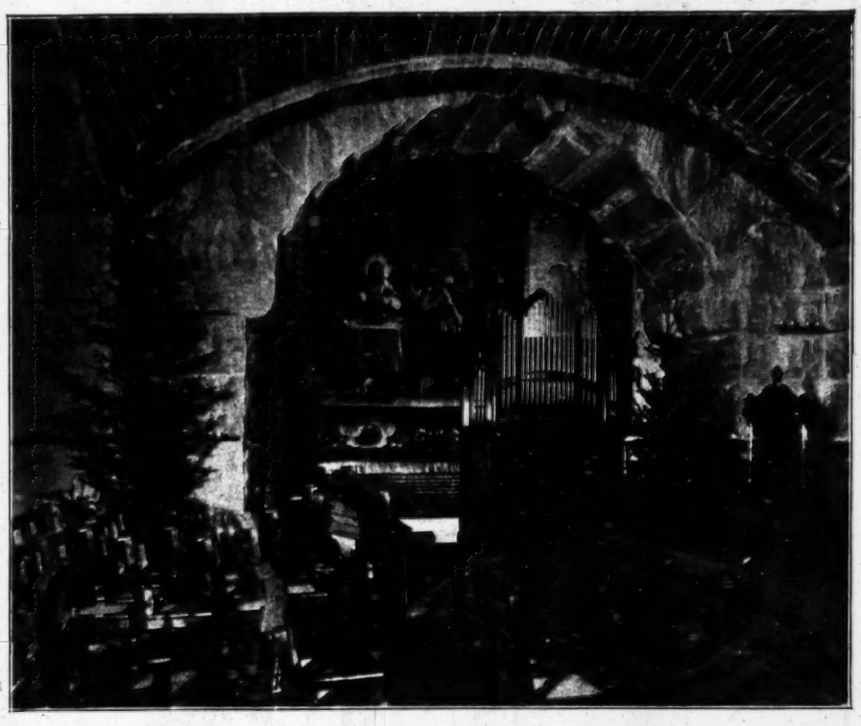
BESIDES St. Patrick's, there is another cathedral in New York—as those people learn who observe certain gaunt gray piles of masonry on the plateau which contains Grant's tomb, Columbia University, and St. Luke's Hospital. New York is often commended as the possessor of many of the traits of Paris, notably a certain gayety in its streets and a very pronounced taste in dress among its women; sometimes New York is accused of imitating Paris in its art and architecture. Be that last as it may, the erection of the great church on the height of Montmartre has been followed in New York by the foundation of a cathedral on the highest land of Manhattan Island.

I see the masonry, says the scoffer, but where is the cathedral?

The cathedral, one may answer, is under ground, for between those unsightly masses of rough granite, deep in the heart of the rock, which is close to the surface in this part of the plateau, is a good-sized church, beneath what will be the choir. There services have been held for a long while; there the nucleus of the permanent congregation of the cathedral is gathering; there sermons will be preached to all who come, until the choir above is inclosed and the large altar erected.

The cathedral, like the Church of St. Peter, is founded on a rock which crops out on Manhattan Island as it does on the St. Lawrence in Canada, at Charleston, S. C., and other distant spots, so that the geologists recognize a common origin for the formation in widely separated places. Clergymen will not fail to use this fact as a type of an organization which has always been particularly acceptable to people in Canada, New York and the Southern States, and find a symbol therein of the stability and universality for their church. Some idea of the height of choir and nave from the floor of the edifice may be obtained already by noting the point at which the arch of the vault connecting the piers of the choir begin to "take off" from the enormous shafts. The mere weight of such masses of granite would be sufficient to subject the ground to a fearful strain; it is well that the underpinning is not the ordinary soil of the island, but the live rock itself.

If the piers in their hideous crudeness are impressive through their rude mass, they do not in themselves so well suggest the size and ponderousness of the Cathedral as the foundations do which are revealed in the crypt. Descending to the chapel, one passes huge blocks of granite that are bonded together in rude pyramidal masses like the roots of trees of a size beyond those on earth. They are prepared for the tremendous downward thrust of the piers, reinforced by the thrust of the arches. Then come the vaulted ceilings beneath the choir floor, which partake of the same gigantic appearance, the same look of being built forever, like cave temples hewn out of the rocky heart of a mountain. Such an approach acts as a foil, and arranges a surprise for the visitor who penetrates into the crypt itself.



A CORNER OF THE CRYPT, CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Showing one of the Tapestries Presented by the Late Mrs. Cole.

The Gothic and Romanesque churches and cathedrals of Europe have their crypts, but rarely do the chapels in the latter present such a peculiar effect as the one we find here. Sometimes the Old-World crypt was, or is fabled to have been, a pagan cave-temple purified and consecrated to the worship of Christ by some early missionary from Rome, as is the case at Chartres, for instance. But its setting as a chapel is apt to resemble closely enough that of other chapels in the same edifice, excepting that there is no daylight to be had, and artificial light is necessary. The crypt at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has abundant daylight, and is in many other respects unlike all other chapels in crypts.

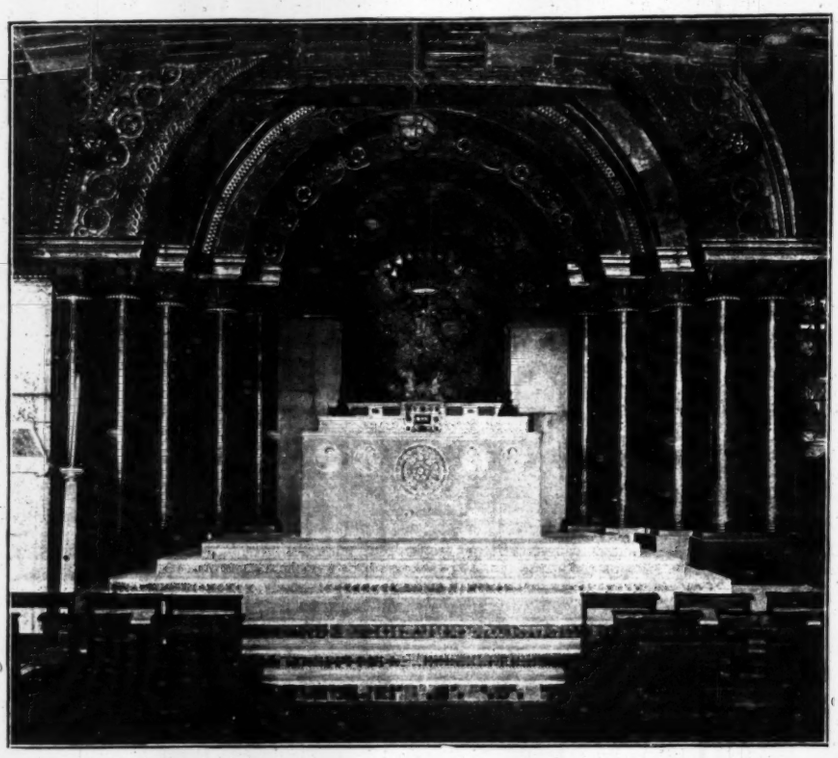
The Tiffany Chapel suggests a corner of some Cyclopean ruin—though it has a strange air of newness nevertheless—into which the Byzantines have crammed a highly decorated altar, reredos, marble platform and steps, and a number of stained glass windows not exactly Byzantine, but at any rate Venetian in their way. I say crammed because the vaulting of the crypt was too low to admit the full arch of the chapel, so that it had to be cut off in order to accommodate it to the place where it stands.

Later, it is to be presumed, the crypt will be enlarged to keep pace with the building above, and then the present contracted look of the altar part will disappear, room being gained for the sweep of the arch. Moreover, the entire Tiffany Chapel, as Mrs. Wallace bought it, is not in place. The altar cross, for instance, cast in solid gold and decorated with white topazes, is not on the altar between the "canonical" candlesticks of gold filigree work. The altar is of Carara marble, faced with glass mosaics; one sees the symbols of the four Evangelists done in mother-of-pearl, and a central monogram treated with gold, precious stones and mother-of-pearl inlaid. Just above, at the rear of the altar, is a small tabernacle inlaid with colored mar-

FONT IN THE CRYPT OF THE CATHE DRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Portion of the Tiffany Chapel Presented by Mrs. Celia W. Wallace of Chicago.

"THE LAST SUPPER."
From the Tapestry Presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Late Mrs. Elisabeth U. Cole.

"ADORING OF THE MAGI."
From the Tapestry Presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Late Mrs. Elisabeth U. Cole.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE—THE TIFFANY ALTAR IN THE CHAPEL IN THE CRYPT.

Presented by Mrs. Celia W. Wallace of Chicago.

bles and gems. Back of the altar, against the wall, is the reredos of polished black marble inlaid with glass mosaics, iridescent, deep blue, and pearly in tones. In the decoration of this reredos, attracted by the peacock hues which one sees so often in his windows and glassware, Mr. Tiffany has introduced peacocks in the vines that symbolize the wine given in communion. He has brushed aside the mediaeval idea of the peacock as a vain bird which signifies the lusts of this world, and gone back to early Christian days when the peacock was used by the Christians as the pagans used it, namely, as the same thing as the phenix, or the sun that rises afresh each morning; as a symbol, in fact, of immortality. In later ages, when Christians rejected whatever they could that belonged to paganism, this lovely bird fell under the ban.

Only two of the windows belonging to the chapel have been placed. One that is figured here is the memorial window that relates especially to the memory of Mrs. Wallace's son. Before it stands the spherical font with its cover, all of marble and mosaic. The other is a "Descent from the Cross"; both contain the rich dark colors of Tiffany windows. The entire chapel, of course, is a memorial to this son of the donor, as those who have seen it elsewhere may remember.

The Tiffany Chapel, it need hardly be recalled, was a complete affair seven years ago, was shown to millions at the World's Fair, and was exhibited later by the Tiffany Glass Company at their New York rooms on Fourth Avenue. It is a rich mass of mosaics, onyx, and other stonework, more Venetian than Byzantine in its general aspect, and quite removed from the decorative scheme of Gothic or Romanesque chapels. Least of all has it any relation to that "ecclesiastical Gothic" of an English sort in which clergymen of the Episcopalian camp are apt to revel. Its general effect is handsome rather than gorgeous, charming rather than tragic. It lights and lightens up the dark masses of the crypt with a singular inappropriateness to its surroundings, yet in a way that has merit of its own. I am speaking of its present appearance. When the floor of the nave beyond the choir shall have been laid, when the vaults below that floor shall have been reared, then no daylight will enter from the west, as it now does, and the artificial light which will then be necessary will give a very different air to the whole. Moreover, when the chapels that are to fringe the choir round about are built, the light from the east, now falling through the stained glass windows near the altar, will be shut off. It is to be presumed that a certain mystery that usually envelops crypts and makes them favorite places for prayer will then descend upon this chapel and add not a little impressiveness to the scene.

The Tiffany Chapel is in truth a historical piece of work, being the first of its kind, and very widely known. It was bought by Mrs. Wallace, not, I believe, originally for the cathedral, but for some more western place. It was found that the place chosen could not accommodate it, so that at last it found lodgment here through the generosity of the buyer. Fortunately, with a temporary sacrifice of the fine line of the arch, it was possible to place it in this city, where it is likely to remain as long as the cathedral itself.

Probably there is no other religious building in North America to which a chapel of this sort can adjust itself so well as to the new Protestant Cathedral. The ideas of Messrs. Heins and La Farge, architects of the cathedral, are distinctly those of men who believe in a certain approach to Byzantine church architecture rather than Gothic, at least so far as the decoration of the interior spaces are concerned. One may say of their plans of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine that the structure is Romanesque and the scheme of decoration Byzantine; that is to say, large wall spaces are conceived of as covered by mosaics in the Byzantine or Venetian way.

Appropriate to the place are also the tapestries which Mrs. Elisabeth Cole so generously gave to the cathedral. The origin of mediaeval tapestry is a hanging for a stone wall, which is apt to be damp and cold when unclothed; these fine specimens of the weaver's art perform their natural office in a way we rarely see tapestries doing it, for them we generally find hanging on the paper-covered, dry wall of a private house or employed to enliven some big blank space in a museum. These pieces came very conveniently to hand and will in all probability remain where they are, since the wall spaces in the upper structure are very thoroughly laid out for mosaics which decorate even better the walls.

In the religious sense a crypt is a cave or grotto in which the early Christians hid themselves for purposes of worship when in fear of persecution, or later the vault under the choir, where persons distinguished for their piety were buried. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine has a new use for the crypt, that of keeping alive the identity of the cathedral while the edifice is being erected above it. What the cathedral will look like when finished—what the choir standing by itself will resemble when only that first portion is erected—is hard to say.

But it is difficult to imagine the appearance of a building when one has no clue to the color. If the builders and promoters of the cathedral have really fixed in their minds the kind of stone which will be used in the walls of the structure they will not tell what it is to be. Yet what a difference it will make if it be marble, or greenstone, or brownstone!

If the spirit of Jacobus de Kay, to whom Cathedral Heights and Riverside Park belonged in the seventeenth century, walks abroad, he will be pleased some day to find not only a university, a historic tomb, and a hospital on his broad farm, but a cathedral to boot. It is of record that Jacobus de Kay nourished lofty dreams of the future for this part of Manhattan, since he called his house Kaysbury—it burned down long ago, and its successor also—and believed that Kaysbury would soon grow larger than Harlem, down by the little river of that name. Yet surely in his wildest dreams he did not foresee this crypt burrowing in the rock and the giant piers raising themselves above it; though it is more than likely that, in common with other worthy citizens of and since his day, he was not backward in prophecies as to the ultimate grandeur of that city which, through the poor politics of Holland, he was forced to call New York.

CHARLES DE KAY.

"THE RESURRECTION."

From the Tapestry Presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Late Mrs. Elisabeth U. Cole.

CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Looking West from a Point Near the Chancel.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

JUNE 17, 1775.

WHEN the British forces retreated from Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, they had but one place of shelter—under the guns of their men-of-war. Harassed all the way from Lexington to West Cambridge, they could not pass through Cambridge, for a hornet's nest of rebels was there.

Lord Percy's reinforcements, which had met the main body retreating through Lexington, had come from Roxbury and found the planks of the Cambridge and Brighton bridge taken up. They had replaced them, it is true, and crossed, but they lost their convoy of provisions, and had the return been made that way the exhausted troops would have found the bridge planks again up, this time in the shape of a barricade.

At Charleston Common, lying just outside the neck, they found their first relief. Gen. Heath stayed the pursuit at this point for fear of injuring the people of Charlestown. All the afternoon a great number of people had been making their way into the country over the neck and by means of Malden Bridge. It was after sunset and people were still going out from the city when the approaching regulars, no longer pursued, commenced to discharge their pieces at the panic-stricken refugees, who fled to clay pits and swamps.

The troops poured into the town over the narrow neck, calling for drink at the houses and taverns, and finally encamped on a place called "Bunker Hill." Bunker's personal interest in the hill having long since become insignificant, the possessive "s" has gradually been dropped in history, though retained colloquially, and the place called Bunker Hill has come to stand collectively for the two hills, Bunker's and Breed's.

The patriots avoided taking the aggressive, but they were unceasingly active in thwarting Gage's designs, and in preparing for hostilities whenever the time should arrive.

The centre of the American Army was at Cambride the main body was quartered on Cambridge Common, and Gen. Ward's headquarters was in the old Holmes' mansion. The business of the council was conducted in secrecy. Orders being given for a parade on Friday, the 16th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, about 1,000 men of Prescott's, Frye's, and Bridge's regiment and a fatigue party of 200 Connecticut men presented themselves with all their intrenching tools in the Cambridge camp. With them came also Capt. Gridley's company of artillery, consisting of 49 men and two field pieces.

The detachment was under the command of Col. William Prescott, whose name has received literary renown in the person of his grandson and whose own name shines brightly out of the smoke of that engagement. The roar of the cannon was heard in Cambridge, and immediately it was known that the British had landed. It was just after dinner, and the sudden alarm was communicated by the ringing of bells and beating of drums. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward by Gen. Ward, who reserved only a small number of troops to guard Cambridge, and by Gen. Putnam, who ordered forward the remainder of the Connecticut troops. But Gen. Howe, who was in command of the British forces which had landed at Moulton's Point, after an examination of the ground sent back to Gen. Gage for reinforcements, not satisfied that the men of his command were sufficient for the attack upon so strong a position.

Meanwhile, just before the arrival of the British reinforcements, the Americans were cheered by the arrival of those whom they had looked for. Among the new arrivals was Dr. Joseph Warren, President of the Provincial Congress, who had just received his commission of Major General, and was perhaps the best-known and most popular leader in Massachusetts.

It was at about 3 o'clock that Gen. Howe's reinforcements arrived, and he soon had about 3,000 men drawn up in line.

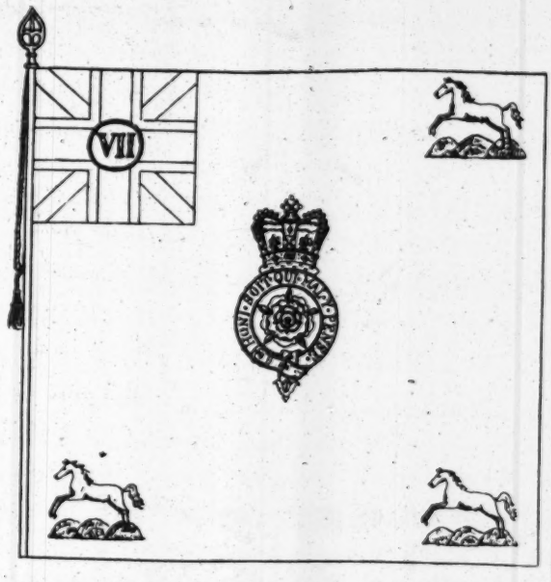
In the redoubt stood Col. Prescott, awaiting the attack; behind the rail fence was Gen. Putnam. Both of these commanders knew how scanty was the supply of their ammunition and how needful it was that their men should meet the attack with the courage of veterans. "Wait till the enemy are within eight rods," "Save your powder," "Aim at the handsome coats," "Pick off the commanders," were orders passed along as Prescott and Putnam moved about among the men.

On came Gen. Pigot, marching steadily up to the face of the redoubt. When his line was within eight rods the order came from inside the redoubts to fire, and at the command the Americans, standing on their platform, poured a murderous volley into the advancing line. The first rank of the redcoats was rent by the fire of the American marksmen, but through the gaps of the decimated line and over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades the men of the second rank came on. A second volley from the Americans proved as disastrous to the British, and a retreat was ordered by Gen. Pigot, followed by victorious cheers from the American patriots. The attack had been made and repulsed.

Fifteen minutes later the second attack came. Reinforcements for the British had landed, this time at the ferry, to support the left column. They advanced, keeping up a steady fire, but, as before, the Americans reserved their fire until the column came within eight rods. Again at the word of command they arose above the breastworks and delivered their fire with deadly precision.

Gen. Howe was in the thickest of the fight. Three times was he left alone, so quickly fell his aides and officers about him. The second attack ended like the first, and the enemy was forced to retreat down the hill, leaving their dead and wounded comrades on the field. Twice had the resolute Americans met the attacking force and twice repulsed it. The terrible conflict was beginning to tell on them. Prescott, unflinching in his courage, went back and forth encouraging the men.

The third attack was ordered in a more prudent manner. The advancing forces staggered to the assault. The American ammunition being exhausted, the British were enabled to arrive at close quarters, and, the Americans fighting with clubbed muskets, a hand-to-hand conflict took place over the sides of the redoubt. But the redoubt was soon filled with redcoats, and Prescott, game so long as resistance availed, reluctantly gave the signal for retreat.



TYPE OF FLAG CARRIED BY THE SEVENTH BRITISH REGIMENT DURING THE REVOLUTION.

STANDARD OF THE THIRTY-THIRD BRITISH REGIMENT OF FOOT, CENTRE OF REGIMENTAL COLORS.

"BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775."
From a Painting by John Trumbull.

BRONZE TABLET FOR THE CRUISER OLYMPIA.

NO feature of the welcome to be extended to Admiral Dewey, his officers and men, upon their arrival in New York Harbor early in October is likely to be more appreciated by them than the presentation by the people of Olympia, State of Washington, of a beautiful bronze tablet commemorating the victory of Manila Bay and the glorious part which the cruiser Olympia had therein. The noise of Dewey's guns had hardly ceased to echo when the patriotic citizens of Olympia assembled to do honor to the city's namesake and to set on foot the project which has since been crowned with success. The tablet, which was designed by Paul W. Morris of New York and executed by him under the supervision of Daniel C. French, is fashioned of bronze, and the sculptor's conception instantly impresses the beholder as one of noble dignity. The centre of the tablet is occupied by a magnificent figure of Victory, whose outstretched arms support a flowing scroll, bearing the now famous words of Admiral Dewey to the commander of his flagship, "Gridley, You May Fire When Ready." On either side of this figure is the inscription, "From the Citizens of Olympia and State of Washington. Greeting of Olympia to Her Namesake. MDCCCXCVIII." The casting of the tablet has just been finished by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company of New York, and the tablet will shortly be placed on exhibition. It was inspected a few days ago by Mr. James A. Haight of Olympia, representing the donors, and was by him pronounced satisfactory in the highest degree. It has been decided that the tablet shall be placed upon the Olympia's forward turret, in the space between the two big guns which did such terrible execution in Manila Bay. The presentation and dedication will take place in New York Harbor in the presence of a large company of distinguished guests, among whom will be the Mayor of Olympia, the Governor of Washington, and, it is hoped, the President of the United States.

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BRONZE TABLET TO BE PLACED ON THE FORWARD TURRET OF THE U. S. CRUISER OLYMPIA.

Presented by the People of Olympia, Washington.

GOLDEN SILENCE.

Under the beeches we sat at rest,
In the waning Summer day.
Hers was the voice that I loved the best,
Yet I found no words to say.
"Speak on, dear lips," at length I cried,
"For your speech it is silver sweet."
In the still blue air my pleading died,
And the brook sang low at our feet.
"Ah! like the river,
Murmur forever!
Thy speech is so silver sweet."

Then my words came fast. Oh, heart of mine!
Does thy stillness say, "I love"?
The brook sang under the eglantine,
And the thrush sang high above;
But silence beneath the spreading beech!
While our hearts the moments told.
Then I laughed, "My love hath silvern speech;
But her silence is all of gold.
Silence, love-laden—
Ah! sweetest maiden!
Such silence is all of gold."

—MARY E. PEPPIN, in Chambers's Journal.

NO MAGNETIC ROCKS.

Most persons will acknowledge that they retain in their memories the details of a fairy story learned in childhood, while far more important things which occurred only a short time ago are forgotten. Hence when we read of that terrible shipwreck off the Manacle Rocks, Cornwall, which was brought about by the vessel being miles out of its right course, and see that the magnetism of the rocks is given as a possible initial cause of the disaster, the mind instantly reverts to the history of Sindbad the Sailor, where an incident of the same sort is vividly described.

A writer in Chambers's Journal, commenting on the cause of the disaster, says it is not by any means the first time that the influence of magnetic rocks has been gravely discussed; and about twenty-five years ago, when this question assumed an aggressive form, the matter was put to the test and finally set at rest under Government auspices. The then Astronomer Royal at the Cape was provided with a small steamer and various instruments, and endeavored, in coasting round different headlands, to detect their attractive power. This he failed to do, and the theory as to the attractive nature of rocks, so far as their alleged influence on ships is concerned, was proved to be a myth.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HAIR.

Some one has said that the age of great beards has always been the age of great painters, and the history of art undoubtedly lends some color to this assertion. Samson's strength grew with the growth of his hair, and the age of war, life, vigor, romance, picturesqueness is the age when we are full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard. The glory of so many of Rembrandt's finest portraits lies in the treatment of the hair, whereas the smooth-faced "man in armor" is only great in spite of itself. Vandyck was born in an age of beards, and Vandyck was a great painter. The beauty of human foliage seemed to inspire him, and the inspiration grew so great that a clean-shaven face struck him almost with horror. Beards could not but keep in fashion when the most fashionable portrait painter of the day demanded them, so that Vandyck at last had the supreme pleasure of living in a world that he himself had largely helped to form and create. The same pleasure must be felt by the Pre-Raphaelites in our own day. They cannot but see the imprint of their imagination in the woman's headdress of to-day. Like Pelleas, they gloried in the hair of Melisande; they would not let it go; they let it fall in floods over their pictures, their pictures stormed the public, and the public does its hair in cumulative Pre-Raphaelitism. This is only natural. The barber was not made to annihilate, but to improve upon nature. All the lights and shades of brown can only give warmth and color and delicacy to the flesh tints that are left, so why delete them? How many male faces in a thousand can stand the unvarnished light of day? Why is it that so few male actors can find their portraits in the theatrical papers of the day? Because they wear no beards. The smooth, round cheek of the woman is one of the most changing things—to look at—provided that it is framed or topped with massive tresses, but the smooth, round cheek of a man?—pah! it is no man. One does not need Röntgen rays to know the bones of M. le Cleanshaven. They grin out of the contour of his chin, and they are abominable. Let us, therefore, take this lesson to heart. Our art is on the verge of death. We must save and restore it. We must wear beards.—Aristide Barbier, in Black and White.

FINE ART FOR ALDERMEN.

The Art Workers' Guild of London will perform a "masque," June 19, or thereabouts, for the entertainment of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The "book," wholly in verse, is the offspring of six distinguished members—Walter Crane, C. R. Ashbee, Selwyn Image, Harrison Townshend, Henry Wilson, and Christopher Whall. Original music has been composed by Malcolm Lawson, while Arnold Dolmetsch has arranged some old English airs for certain quaint dances devised by Louis Davis. The dresses are being designed by Walter Crane and Davis, and the scenery, which is to be a revelation in the art of built-up "sets," is in the hands of an imaginative young architect. The title is "Truehearte and Fayremonde, or Beauty's Awakening; a Masque of Winter and of Spring." The story is based on the legend of the Sleeping Beauty.

British Soldier of the Revolutionary Period.

"THE RETURN FROM THE CHASE."

From the Painting by David Neal.

HIS LAST PROSPECT.

THE STORY OF A DEFRAUDED MINER'S MAD RESISTANCE.

PETER had the instinct, but that was about all. That is to say, he prospected for the joy of the chase. He liked to find ledges of red-brown rock, which became pyrites after he had gone down a way, and then pure white quartz. He liked to follow out the probable dip of the lead, partly by experience, mostly by instinct. He liked to dig those rabbit burrows of an experimental nature, running straight down or straight in, called "prospectors' shafts." Thus he would get to know the cross-section of a hill as you know the interior of the apple you have just cut in two. Thus far Peter succeeded as well, even better, than the best. Then he lost it all. He either sold out to parties insolvent, or on insufficient security, or illegally. He never seemed to learn how. Other men reaped where he had sowed, while he moved on to plow up a new and virgin country.

The worst of it was that Peter, in a patient way, was trying to gain a competency. Back in Vermont there was a farm with more stones than even these stony hills could show, and with less gold in its harvests than even in Peter's negative gleanings—for here Peter at least kept out of debt. But near the snake-fence stood a little peak-roofed and clapboarded house, with blinds of emerald green. Over the house rioted Virginia creepers. Near the ancient well swayed lilacs, broad and low. In the old-fashioned front yard was the chirp of crickets and hordes of white butterflies with spots of sulphur-yellow. The house was empty and the yard overgrown; yet to the vacant rooms of one, or to the choked-out flowers of the other, Peter's gentle thoughts ever swarmed, like homing bees. He saw it bathed in the sunshine of prosperity. In his vision the yard was orderly, well kept; the house was populous with the affection of loving hearts. For in that Vermont country, these many years, a girl had waited—growing older and quieter and more resigned—for Peter and the fortune he was to bring.

If Peter had had more self-assertion he might have retained some of the property he had so patiently relinquished. If Peter had had less faith he might have been in more haste to return. And somewhere the qualities of meekness and faith are extolled above all else. So Peter came into a gulch one afternoon, when the birds were singing, all alone. In his slow way he built a shack, made himself comfortable, and started in.

First he made a general survey of the country. He went up every little gulch, even to the shallow top of it filled with loose stones; he followed out the skyline of every ridge; he seized frequent opportunities of taking a long diagonal down the slopes. In this he proceeded rapidly, but carefully. None of the broad indications escaped him. He noted accurately the various dikes, the general "dip" of the country, the general direction of the parallel ledges of strata, the numerous cross ledges and irregularities of structure. Then he carried with him a hand pick, one end pointed, the other forming a blunt hammer, and a number of canvas bags. From various places near one another he knocked off chunks of the rock, which he broke into fine pieces and mixed thoroughly on an old half blanket. After this he raised the opposite edges of the blanket, about the centre, in such a manner as to divide the crushed rock into two equal parts. One of these parts he threw away. The other he mixed again as carefully as at first. By a repetition of the process, he at last obtained an "average," which he stowed in one of the little canvas bags.

At the end of the day he dumped an "average" into a heavy iron mortar, over which a pestle was suspended from a springy sapling. By alternately pulling down and letting up on the sapling, the pestle was made to crush the quartz fragments into fine red and white sand. This Peter poured and scraped into a flaring-sided iron pan, into which he let a quantity of water. He then whirled the pan in a peculiar manner, pausing to rock it back and forth every few minutes. Much of the sand thus flowed over the sides. After the first water was all gone, he poured in some more. Thus he panned the waste out, until at last nothing was left in the angle but some heavy black grains. These were the concentrates. By a deft rocking in one direction they were made to string out in a long, fan-shaped mass, at the apex of which was the fine, yellow gold—that is, where there was any.

In this way Peter slowly got an idea of the country. Some ledges which seemed to him promising, and yet which did not show free gold at the top, he exploited still further. With a charge or so of powder he penetrated to a layer below the surface. Or perhaps he spent several hard months making an irregular deep hole like a well, from which he carried the débris in bags, climbing up a notched tree. Then he selected more samples. This is hard work. When he had learned the country pretty thoroughly, Peter staked out his claims. There were four of these. Then he commenced "sinking" on all four. Working alone he could make about a foot of progress a day. By Winter he was far enough below ground so that he did not feel the cold. Occasionally he would make a short cross-cut—that is, a tunnel across the trend of the strata—to see how far it was to the wall; sometimes he would drift—that is, tunnel in the direction of the strata—to see how the quality of the lead held out. All this took time, as did the timbering and the trips for supplies. Men in the town called him "Happy" Peter, because he was always humming a quaint little song, and because his eyes beamed with such steady, gentle kindliness.

Time slips by rapidly in the hills. You get up at daylight and cook breakfast; you carry water up to your shaft; you spend all the morning making a little hole in the rock with a drill; at noon you blast; in the afternoon you haul bucketfuls of broken rock out with a windlass. The night has come. You measure the days by what you have accomplished, and it is little. You measure time by your trips to camp, and they are few. One morning Peter, in looking into his little square mirror, caught sight of a gray hair. He looked closer. There were many of them. With a sudden great pang he realized that he was getting to be an old man. He took from the table the miniature of a girl with great gray eyes. He wondered if she was getting to be an old woman. At the thought, Harry Peter became another man. He rode to town that very day—over the mountains, through the gorges—and showed them what he had found. Then he returned.

The morning after men came into the lonely gulch. In an hour the side hills were covered with them. Between the trees figures glanced to and fro, as patches of red or flashes of light reflected from polished metal.

Peter looked with excited satisfaction. This meant prosperity. This meant that on the morrow a new town would deserve a place on the map. This meant, above all, that Peter's claims would have value; that he could sell them out at a price, and that he could grow old happily in a country itself as old as his distant youth. He wandered restlessly from one of his four claims to the other. He told himself that this time he would make a careful bargain. The need was imminent in the light of this discovery of gray hairs. It had never seemed so before. He began to forestall difficulties in his mind. It should be spot cash, nothing else. Peter knew just what his claims were worth, and he knew what he would get for them. The sale should be by deed, legally, this for that. Then he would go East at once.

He cast in review the technicalities of mining law. He had staked the claims correctly; he had done the proper assessment work on each. Perhaps it would have been better if he had had them recorded. At once he made a tour of his property to see if all the notices were in place. It had never occurred to him before that some one might "jump" him. Peter began to think it might have been wiser to have brought the purchaser in here quietly, without agitating a boom. Perplexed and tortured with doubts and anxieties, he spent the remainder of the day in going from claim to claim.

His accustomed aspect of gentle impassivity had left him. His eye became shifty and suspicious. His hands worked nervously. In his breast there fermented an excitement which would not let him rest even for an instant. For Peter realized that this was the last chance. Heretofore he had had the consciousness of youth to encourage him. Failure had meant only delay. Now it meant finality. There was left to him no more time. He saw that before he could again dig his shafts and blast his tunnels, old age would have banished his dreams and his hopes together.

He passed in feverish review the three occasions wherein he had been swindled. The San Francisco man had given him worthless paper, and had resold at once. The Denver sharpers had merely taken possession, and had refused to pay. The St. Louis men had pretended that the property was not as represented, and had compromised at a ridiculously low figure. Peter might have fought the thing successfully, but in his great diffidence of mind he had been too easily persuaded of the justice of the others' position. He would never be caught so again; but these men bewildered and puzzled him always, and he confessed to himself a great fear of their unknown wiles. At the thought that they might cheat him in some new way he went into a panic. He made another tour of the claims. It was now dark. At dawn he went over the ground again. He had not slept all night, and had eaten nothing since the noon of the preceding day.

On returning to his cabin he placed the miniature and the square mirror side by side on the table and looked at them intently for a long time. Then he kicked his chair over backward, and went out to his claims once more. The first comers of the stampeders had finished staking out, and were now wandering about the hills. Peter found a small group of them on one of his claims. They were reading his notice, and were laughing idly. Peter knew two of them.

"Hallo, Happy!" called one, on catching sight of him, "what do ye call this?" He winked at the rest. The history of Peter's losses was well known to all. He was pointing to the weather-beaten notice.

"What?" asked Peter, strangely.

"You ain't got this readin' right. She says 'fifteen hundred feet.' The law says she oughter read 'fifteen hundred linear feet.' Yore claim is n. g. I'm goin' t' jump her on you!" The statement was ridiculous. Everybody knew it, and prepared to laugh, loud-mouthed.

Peter, without a word, shot the man through the heart. Men said, at his trial, that it was the most brutal and unprovoked murder they had ever known.—Stewart Edward White in The San Francisco Argonaut.

MARTYRDOM OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
From the Painting by Ribera.

"CROSSING THE VALLEY."
From the Painting by G. Glenn Newell.

CORNER OF THE COURTYARD OF THE VILLA MURA.
From the Painting by Charles Caryl Coleman.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE DEFENDER UNDER SAIL.

THE big sloop-yacht Defender, which beat Valkyrie III. several years ago in the contests for the America's Cup, has receded into the somewhat humble place of a trial horse for the new sloop Columbia. Yet she is being handled as if she were to be the defender this year in fact as well as in name. Accidents and miscalculations in yachting are by no means impossible, and it might turn out after proper trials that the old yacht was faster than the new one. If this should be the case, the Defender would once more attempt the task of keeping the cup in this country. Of course yachtsmen generally do not expect that such will be the case, but then even a man who is so very sure of his own skill as Mr. "Nat" Herreshoff, the designer of both yachts, may be mistaken.

The Defender is being put through all the processes of tuning up with the greatest care, and the daily dispatches from Newport show that nothing is omitted which will prepare her to beat the Columbia if she can. She is under the direction of one of the most experienced and expert yacht sailors in the United States. This is William Butler Duncan, Jr. Mr. Duncan is a gentleman whose standing in the world of sport it would trouble a Gideon to decide. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has served as an officer in the navy, both regular and volunteer. He resigned from the regular navy while he was attached to the Vandalia, and soon afterward entered upon his notable career as a yachtsman. As owner and skipper of the smart little cutter Yolande, he made himself known as a dangerous customer to meet in the small yacht classes. Later he became the owner of the fine seventy-foot cutter Huron, and from her truck he flew the flag of Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

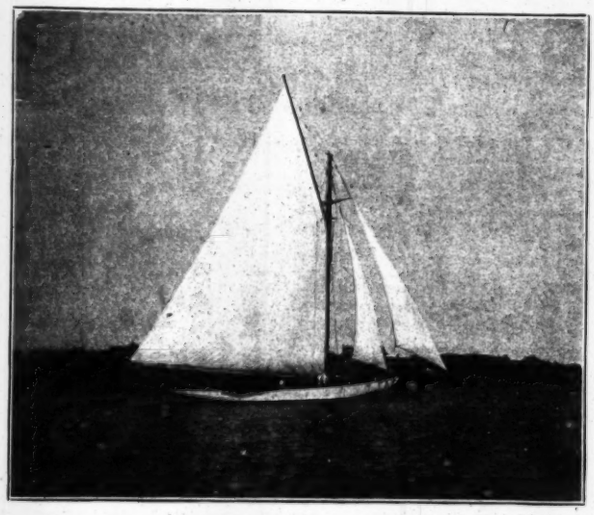
When the Defender was built to sail in defense of the famous old cup, Mr. Duncan was one of the "amateurs" of her crew, as he had been of the crew of her predecessor, the Vigilant. Meanwhile he had been an officer of the Naval Militia of this State from the time of its inception, and at the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain was in command of the First Naval Battalion of this city. He went to the war as senior watch officer of the cruiser Yankee, thereby serving for the second time in the navy. Whether he can still claim to be an amateur or not is something for the experts to decide. One thing is beyond question, and that is that he knows all about a big yacht, and is just the man to get out of the Defender all that is in her. He has been at Newport and Bristol with the vessel ever since she was put overboard for the season, and has been giving her the closest attention.

In Capt. John Rhodes Mr. Duncan has a sailing master who is of the very first water. Some of the dispatches represent Mr. Duncan as taking the wheel himself, but it is highly improbable that he has done so for more than a few moments at a time. As manager of the yacht he must have very little time to amuse himself sailing her. He will have all he can attend to in watching how she behaves, and in studying the peculiarities of the set and efficiency of her canvas. When the Defender sailed for the cup she had a crew of Deer Island Yankee boys, and they proved to be a fine lot. This year the Columbia has the American crew, and the Defender has a Scandinavian outfit. So the old familiar cry, "Let de yib yun down," will be heard on board of her once more.

Fourteen years ago, when the Puritan was the defender of the cup, the old shellbacks about Marblehead were fond of saying, "Cap'n Auberry Crocker an' a crew o' Nawwidgins kin beat all cracky." "Cracky" was not the word, but it will do here. It may just be possible that next Fall the same old mossbunkers will be using a variant of the expression to embody their opinion of Capt. Rhodes and his crew.

But, of course, the greatest likelihood is that the new yacht will beat the old one in the trial races. Those races, however, will be second only to the cup contests in interest. The Defender has been thoroughly overhauled, her sail area has been increased, and it is quite likely that she will show more speed than she did two years ago. The illustration shows her under her lower canvas. Her topmast is not on end, but she displays a pretty spread of cloth and an easy action in the water. Mr. Duncan has said that her handling under head sails alone has surprised him. Even a tyro can see from the picture that she carries a big main driver, and it may easily be understood that the club-topsail which fell from aloft the other day in Narragansett Bay was not a baby. Racing and working together all Summer, as the two yachts will, they will be in prime condition to do their best in the trial races in the Fall, and for those who love nautical sport those contests will be worth going many miles to see.

W. J. HENDERSON.



THE DEFENDER UNDER LOWER SAIL.

ON AN ICEBERG WITH A BEAR.

"Talking of bears and freezing," said the Doctor, as he rose, yawned, and stretched his conscience, "reminds me of a narrow escape I once had."

"Now, come, Doctor, this is unprofessional," said the Colonel. "You want to make us ill, so that you can physic us. You've no grudge against me, surely?"

"Look here, Colonel," said the Doctor, "this tale has to be told, and it will come from the cold North in a way that will make you frizzling chaps feel freshened and invigorated at once."

"What must be, must," groaned the Major. "Kismet!"

"Call me, Doctor, when you've finished," said young Greening, as he lay down and pretended to sleep; and the medico, without any apology, droned away:

"I was fishing off the coast of Greenland in sixty-nine."

"Why sixty-nine? Why do you all choose that year? Do please make it seventy-nine, or eighty-seven, or something else," interrupted the Colonel.

"Can't alter facts to please you," said the Doctor, "and sixty-nine it was. I had been fishing about a quarter of the day, which hereabout is six months long, when I thought I'd try a hole made by some Eskimo on the edge of a pack of drift ice. You fish through a hole in the ice there, boys.

"Suddenly," continued the Doctor, "I felt a warm breath on my cheek, and as it fell in snowflakes around me I thought it was young Potahanker, a lady Eskimo, who was rather attached to me.

"Imagine my surprise when a low growl answered me!"

"Those growls always are low, I've observed," said Greening; "swears, I expect."

"I sprang up," added the Doctor, "and the bear also rose to the occasion. What would have been my fate I can't bear to think had not a sudden report startled us both. The ice was cracking.

"We both made a bee-line toward shore, but almost at our feet a great gulf opened, and our floe, leaving the pack, sailed out to sea.

"It was an awkward situation, for we had no provisions, and it was evident that one of us would have to eat the other. The bear soon arrived at this fact, and came sniffing toward me; but I pricked his nose with a long knife I carried and sent him howling back. Three times he tried to carry me by assault, and three times I drove him back, and then he squatted down in front of me, and I could see by the gleam of his little eye that he meant to tire me out. For forty-eight hours we watched each other thus, and then I saw that unless something happened I must succumb, for I was deadly sleepy, and I was certain that the moment I closed my eyes I should be killed by the brute.

"Then an idea struck me, one of those wonderful gleams of genius that come once in a lifetime. I flaked off a great sheet of clear ice, and by careful scraping made it concave on one side and convex on the other. I had thus a magnificent burning-glass, as the lens used to be called. Fixing this so as to concentrate the sun's rays close to where the bear was sitting, I soon had the pleasure of seeing the surface of the ice melt, and in a five minutes a pool of water was there. Then, withdrawing the glass, the water froze in fifteen seconds, just as the bear lazily began to think of moving out of the wet.

"It would have made any one laugh to have seen the brute try to get away; he was frozen hard, and his roaring could have been heard for miles. So far so good, and I was able to sleep for fourteen hours right off, and when I woke I was as hungry as a hunter. However, not wishing to kill my companion, I got some powdered ice, covered a foreleg with it, and when it was frozen I amputated it neatly. My boys, that frozen meat was the finest I'd ever eaten.

"It was six weeks before a whaler sighted us, and in that time I had amputated the bear's four legs, but he was little the worse for it. Those beasts hang on to life in a marvelous manner."

"You've got the rest of the bear at home in your aviary, I suppose," said Greening.

"No, I haven't," said the doctor, "I always like to keep to facts. The sailors took a fancy to him, so we made him four artificial legs, and he used to play with the men like a kitten. Many a morning I've been awakened by the patter of his wooden paws along the deck, and going up I have found him racing after a ball of worsted. Pretty creature he was, every one loved him, and I was glad that I hadn't taken his life."

"He's alive, then?" asked the Colonel.

"No. Unfortunately, like all pets, he died," said the Doctor. "He had a mania for climbing the rigging, and one day, while dancing on the main lower yardarm, one of his legs broke, and he fell to the deck—dead. I was quite sorry, I assure you."

"Take a little breath now, Doctor," said the Colonel, and the Doctor helped himself —From Pick-Me-Up.

THE METROPOLITAN JUNIOR EIGHT.

BEDS.

In England the old four-poster bedstead is still the pride of the nation, says The Sanitarian, but the iron or brass bedstead is beating it out of the field. The English beds are the largest beds of the world. A peculiarity of the German is its shortness; besides that it consists frequently in part of a large down pillow or upper mattress, which spreads over the person and usually answers the purpose of all the other ordinary bedclothing combined. In the tropics men sleep in hammocks or upon mats or grass. The East Indian unrolls his light, portable charpoy or mattress, which, in the early morning, is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese lie upon matting, with a stiff, uncomfortable wooden neck rest. The Chinese use low bedsteads, often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlids. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy chair, with hollow back and seat.

FORMER TURKISH CENSORSHIP.

On one occasion a resident of Turkey ordered out from London some copies of that pleasant book of our nursery days, "Sandford and Merton." All the copies were confiscated, although the maddest of censors could not pretend that the improving discourses of Mr. Barlow to his two young pupils were in the nature of a political propaganda. But the mere fact that the pet dog in the narrative was called "Turk" was sufficient to prevent the sale of the book in Turkey! For an equally absurd reason the whole of Shakespeare's works are forbidden there because of the murder of the King in "Hamlet."—From "Travels and Politics," by W. Miller.

Comforting.

From Tit-Bits.

An American, called upon to return thanks for the distinguished stranger at a public dinner, said:

"This is quite unexpected; in fact, when I came into this room I felt much like Daniel in the lions' den. When Daniel got into that place and looked around, he thought to himself, 'Whoever's got to do the after-dinner speaking, it won't be me!'"

PROOF.

"You don't believe in communication with the dead?"
"Oh, quite! Only this morning I had a letter from a friend in Philadelphia."

The Prodigal Son in Africa.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The cannibal chief stood with his hand shading his eyes. A solitary figure was timidly creeping toward him from the jungle.

Suddenly the old chief started. He took a quick step forward.

"It is," he cried, "it is my son! He is coming home again!"

Then with his eyes still fixed on the slouching figure he shrilly called to his head hunter:

"Mbongwa, the prodigal is returning! Kill the fatted Kaffir!"

Modern.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Buttercup drooped sadly.

"I'm so old-fashioned!" she sighed.

"Oh, I'm sure you'd do equally well for oleomargarine!" protested the Daffodil comfortingly.

A kind word ordinarily costs nothing, and often it brings light into a life hitherto held by darkness. Let us try to be like the Daffodil, please.

The Obstacle.

From Tit-Bits.

Tommy, aged five, and his cousin Willie, aged six, had several little altercations, in which Tommy invariably got the worst of it. One day his mamma said to him:

"Tommy, to-morrow is Willie's birthday. Wouldn't you like to give him something?"

"You just better believe I would," was the reply; "but you see he's bigger than I am, and I can't."

A Critical Moment.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"That son-in-law of yours is a cool one," remarked one Griswold Street banker to another, "and has a long head for business. Does he ever get rattled?"

"Oh, he has his limit like the rest of us. When he asked me for my daughter he was so comfuddled that he kissed me and shook hands with the girl."

Pity for the Man.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"I see," remarked the observant boarder, "that a San Francisco man, accompanied only by a cat, has started in a boat thirty feet long to circumnavigate the globe."

"I'm sorry for the man," said the cross-eyed boarder.

"Why?"

"Well, the cat will come back."

To Accord with the Fact.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Will some one in the class," asked the teacher of rhetoric, "give a better form to the sentence, 'John can ride the mule if he wants to'?"

"'John can ride the mule if the mule wants him to," said the boy with the bad eye.

A Park Statue.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She staid in the park all Summer,
She staid in the park all Fall;
Nor drive her away
In the Winter could they—
She staid in spite of all.

In Spring when they took the covers
Down from the fountains gray,
My maiden was there
The first, they declare.
I'll wager she's there to-day.

Not Qualified to Judge.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Benedict—I have about decided to go to Mexico for the Summer.

Bachelor—Why, that's the hottest place on the face of the earth.

Benedict—Excuse me; but you're not married.

The Master Mind.

From Tit-Bits.

"Cadger has a nerve."

"Why so?"

"I threatened to sue him for that fiver he owes me."

"Yes?"

"And he asked me to sue him for ten and give him the other five."

George E. Priest,
The New Member of the State Tax Commission.

It Mattered Not.

From Tit-Bits.

Mistress (to cook)—Your name, Mary, and my daughter's being the same, makes matters somewhat confusing. Now, how do you like, say, the name of Bridget?

Cook—Shure, mum, it's not me that's particular. I'm willing to call the young lady anything you like.

Unpaid.

From The Detroit Journal.

The frustration of evil was now complete, in four acts.

"Somebody shall pay dearly for this!" hissed the baffled villain as he was led away.

"But who?" moaned the other characters, exchanging glances, for the company had no angel, while the public held aloof.

He Knew the Scales.

From The Chicago Post.

"When you get your groceries to-day," said the butcher to his wife, "don't go to that little grocer next door to my shop."

"Why not?" she demanded.

"Because he sent in yesterday and borrowed an old pair of my scales."

Pretty Dolly Madison
And other maids of yore
Had linen masks sewed tightly in
The sunbonnets they wore.
But nowadays these modern maids
Won't hear of such a fix,
The sun and wind may do their worst,
They all use CUTELIX.

The Extreme Variety.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Pa, what is an extreme optimist?"

"An idiot who fancies he'll find his wife asleep at 2 A. M."

Prudence.

From Tit-Bits.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far."

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